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Meriden, N. H., July 5, '84.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Secy A. B. C. F. M.
1 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.,

Dear Sir:-

Thanks for your letter of the 2d inst. informing Mrs. Gaines and myself of our appointment by the Prudential Committee of the American Board as missionaries to be stationed at Kioto, Japan. Also for your words of encouragement and counsel, and offers of assistance.

It will be our purpose to do our best to justify the confidence with which the

Myra Gaines
July 7 1884

the Committee have honored us by this appointment.

As for help I am sure I shall need to come to you for that, for this whole affair has progressed so rapidly, that its termination in our selection for the work has taken us almost by surprise, and of course, in our inexperience many points will arise needing helpful suggestion.

We will get some of our goods packed and started as early as convenient.

I shall need to wait till I can hear from Mr. Curtis

M R Haines

July 7 1884

before I shall Know what to think about many articles already on hand—

As soon as we can get information in regard to our needs I will write further on this point. Also in regard to funds—

Very truly yours,
M. R. Gaines.

M. R. Gaines.

Meriden, July 5.'84

Rec'd July 7.

M R Gaines
July 7 1884

M. R. Gaines

Meriden, N. H., July 11, 1884.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
1 Somerset Street, Boston,

Dear Sir:—

Would it be practicable for you or Dr. Alden to be present at the ordination if the time assigned for it fell in the last week of July, say Wednesday, the 30th?

It would be agreeable to me, and, I think, helpful to the cause of missions if one or both of you could attend. Would any other day be more convenient?

Very truly yours,
M. R. Gaines

W R Gaines
July 11 1884

Mr. Gaines

✓

Meriden, N. H., July 14, '84.

Rev. N. G. Clark D. D.,

Dear Sir:-

From the inclosed letter missive from our church you will see the time appointed for the Council. The train leaving Boston at 8-30 A. M. reaches Lebanon at 1-18 P. M. I hope some of our people will be there to bring you over. It is the expectation to have the Ordination follow immediately after the examination.

Very truly yours,

M. R. Gaines

R Gaines July 24 1884

1884

Meriden, N. H., July 15, 1884.

The Congl. Church of Meriden N. H.
to Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
sendeth greeting

Dear Brother

Whereas Bro. M. R. Gaines a deacon of this Church has been appointed by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions a Missionary to Japan, & he has accepted the appointment & desires to be ordained, we ask your presence in an Ecclesiastical Council to be held at Meriden Wednesday, July 30th at two o'clock P.M., to examine the Candidate & if judged expedient to assist in the Ordination Service &

Wishing yo [illegible] yt
peace we are
Fraternally Yours

Benj. A. Dean
J. L. Wood
M. F. Calley
Committee of the Church.

The Churches invited are as follows:

Claremont
Cornish
Croydon
Hanover
Hanover Centre
Hartford
Lebanon
Newport
Norwich
West Lebanon
Windsor.

Also:

Rev. S. C. Bartlett, D. D.,
Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.,
Rev E. H. Greeley,
Rev G. B. Spalding, D. D.

M R Gaines July 15

Marshall R Gaines

Meriden, N.H. July 17, 1884.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Secretary of A. B. C. F. M.,
Dear Sir:-

There are several points concerning which I shall need to consult you. The many articles to be purchased to make up for clothing. Can enough be saved in cost of materials by purchasing in Boston and having them sent out here, or had we better buy in Lebanon? We get a fair stock there from which to select and reasonable prices, with

M R Gaines July 17 1884

no discount.

In regard to our route and the point of departure. I would like to know so as to plan about some visits to family friends, whether some of these in Connecticut can be taken on the way or not.

Miss Parmelee, in answering Mrs. Gaines' letter, suggested her writing to Dr. Davis to get his opinion about leaving our oldest boy in this country. Mrs. Gaines does not think she could reconcile her sense of duty with such a plan, and I should probably agree with her.

d R Haines July 19 1884

I have told her what you and Secretary Alden said to me on that point. If you please I should be glad to have you write us a word on that subject giving your own views.

On making application to the Department of State, at Washington, for a Passport I find they have instructions of a date later than those given in the Manual, calling for additional particulars and a fee of $5.00, besides the dues to the Notary.

I sent on our application and

M R Haines July 17 1887

for $2200.00 in the Conn. Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Hartford. I notice you speak of this in the Manual and of the possibility of an arrangement with the Treasurer of the Board in such cases. The premium falls due on the 8th of August, and, as the rules of the Company call for an increased payment in case of residence in Japan, I suppose I had better ascertain what course the Board has to propose, so as to know what arrangements to make before the payment falls due.

M R Haines July 17 1884

find that I have to go over the ground again, as I did give all the items called for -

I have been taking the Encyclopaedia Britannica by subscription. The publishers agents tell me that the rest of the volumes can be left at the Treasurer's Room in Cong^l House and paid for and forwarded by him - Is that in accordance with your usage? I am in doubt whether I had better take the work with me -

I have, for a number of years, held a policy of life insurance

M R Gaines July 17 1884

I happen to have a pretty well classified Collection of Minerals numbering about 1500. I have hoped the Trustees of the Academy would feel that they could pay me about half its value and retain it where it now is, on the shelves in their Nat. History Rooms. I have offered it to them for $250. They consider the price reasonable but lack funds to invest in such material. Some of them suggested that they should think it a good thing to take with me for use in Japan. Do you apprehend that such a plan would be advisa-

M R Haines July 17 1884

Fla?

I suppose that most of our larger purchases, that is the heavy articles of furniture had better be made ~~purchased~~ in Boston? I shall need to call for help to pay for them.

If you please I should like $100.00 to meet some expenses already incurred here and others that must be met, before we come to Boston_

Very respectfully yours,
Marshall R. Gaines.

M R Haines July 17 1884

Meriden, N. H., July 19, 1884.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.,

Dear Sir:-

My friends here do not seem quite clear as to parts usually given at the ordination of a missionary-

Dr. Spalding has consented to deliver the sermon- Will you please write me what other parts you think proper for the occasion and name the one you will take, so that I can give a little notice to others of what may be expected from them? I am glad to know from your letter, rec'd last night, that you hope to be here. You may expect some one to meet you in Lebanon- Very truly yours,

M. R. Gaines

W. R. Gaines,
Meriden July 19/84
Rec'd July 21.

—

W R Gaines July 19 1884

ug 7 1884 Mr R Gaines

Meriden, N.H., Aug. 7. 1884.

Rev N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Secy of Am. Board, Boston.

My Dear Sir:-

Yours of the 5th inst. is at hand- Thank you for the item in regard to Miss Starkweather's furniture- Have written her in regard to the matter-

We have been anxious about your health since you left= It was a hard jaunt for you to come so far off the rail road- Mrs. Gaines has not fully recovered her wonted vigor- She is much better now, and we hope with care that she will

be able to come to Boston
week after next for purchasing
outfit.

Thank you for the inclosure for
the cabinet. I have done nothing
to it since you were here, and
it will be a work of several
days to get it packed.

All my family unite in
sending regards to yourself.

Very truly yours,
Marshall R. Gaines

Mr Haines a

Mr Tanici

Portsmouth, N.H., Aug. 29, '84.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Sec'y A. B. C. F. M.,
1 Somerset Street, Boston,

Dear Sir:-
I would like to submit the following plan for our trip to Japan:-

For our visits in Connecticut we would like to go to New Haven, via Providence, stopping in Westerly R.I., and returning from New Haven, via Meriden and Hartford, to Springfield, reaching there in time to take the "Pacific Express" train on the B. & A. R.R. at 9-30 P.M. on Monday Sept. 22.

From Springfield we purpose to go directly to San Francisco, over the B & A to Buffalo, thence over

Mi Tamai

Portsmouth, N.H., Aug. 29, '84.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Secy A. B. C. F. M.,
1 Somerset Street, Boston,

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From Springfield we purpose to go directly to San Francisco, over the B & A to Buffalo, thence over the Mich. Central, "Niagara Falls Route". via Detroit to Chicago, thence over the C. B & Q. to Council Bluffs and from there over the Union Pacific to San Francisco.

This plan will take us to Chicago on Wednesday morning the 24 about 8 O'clock and give us about 4½ hours there. The next day will bring us to the U.P. Transfer about 9, A.M. to leave Council Bluffs at 11 A.M. Friday noon will find us at Cheyenne, where we would like to rest till Monday and then go on, reaching San Francisco on Thursday Oct. 2d.

I may not have hit upon the best course. If so our plans can be modified. You spoke of a run down to Salt Lake. I presume there will be time for it. I do not know how we may feel about it when we get to Ogden. Can

J R Haines Aug 29 1884

we have that privilege if we find it desirable to go when at Ogden?

I see from the time table of the U. P. that baggage is limited to 150 lbs per ticket, but holders of *prepaid* orders for passage on Pacific Mail Steamer are entitled to 250 lbs allowance provided they present such orders to baggage agents at Council Bluffs. It may be well to look after this, as I have written to Mr. Curtis and Mr Sanders that I will take along the box of minerals from Cheyenne?

I see the U. P. people call for "half-fare" for each child over five and under twelve. If they insist upon that we need 3½ full tickets.

If suggested plan is approved will you ask Mr. Ward to secure tickets etc for us? Very respectfully yours.

P. O. Box 1473, Portsmouth. N. H. M. R. Gaines.

M R Haines Aug 29 1884

Portsmouth, N.H., Sept. 12, '84.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Secretary A.B.C.F.M.,

My Dear Sir:-

I do not see my way clear to get through with all my business in Boston in time to go on my way the same day we leave here. Can I come down on Monday and stay over till Tuesday with Mrs. Blunt, bringing all my family?

If so, will you please notify here?

Very truly yours,
M. R. Gaines

P.S. Your Postal just rec'd

Rev. M. R. Gaines.
Portsmouth, Sep. 12, 1884
Rec'd Sep. 13.
Ans'd " " C.N.C.

M R Gaines Sept 12 1884

3 1/2 - 210#

Westerly, R. I., Sept. 16. 1884.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.,

My dear Sir,

I was sorry not to see you to-day and grasp your hand once more.

To-day W. L. Greene, Passenger Agent C. B. & Q. R. R. 306 Washington Street, requested me to send him a telegram on Monday next informing him of the fact, if we are sure to start that day that he may send by telegraph to his people to secure accommodations, etc.

Is that correct, and can I rely upon him to secure a section in sleeper from Springfield mass.

‸ next Monday night, or will you need to do that for us?

Address for two days
Hamden, Conn.
Very truly yours,
M. R. Gaines.

Sect engaged
agent wrote yesterday

Mass.

next Monday night, or will you need to do that for us?

Address for two days

Hamden, Conn.

Very truly yours,

M. R. Gaines.

Sent engaged

agent wrote yesterday

Rev M. H. Gaines

Westerly Sept. 16/84

Rec'd Sept. 19.

M. R. Gaines

Truesdell House, San Francisco,
California, Oct. 2, 1884.

Rev N. G. Clark, D. D.
Sec'y A. B. C. F. M.,
Boston, Mass.,

My Dear Friend:

We reached this place this noon, all safe and in good condition. We made all our connections nicely, with no delay that had not been anticipated. In Chicago Dr. Humphrey was very helpful. At Cheyenne we halted from Friday till Monday evening. Mr. Sanders has a very interesting field and is working it faithfully and successfully. Had a Missionary Concert exercise the Sabbath even we were there. It is very neat, new church seats 625. On that occasion chairs were taken into the aisles to accommodate some of the people. The exercises were very interesting and a collection of about $46.00 was taken. The amount will probably be made up to $60.00 as some had not made preparations to give then and promised to bring in their gifts later.

I was very glad we decided to stop over with the friends of Mr. Davis. We saw the parsonage which he built largely with his own hands, aided we were told by Mrs. Davis. Mr. Sanders gave us a God speed in the name of the Church and sent word to Mr. Davis that the "fire he had kindled in the Rocky Mountains was still burning and they were adding fuel, and going to add more"

We have fallen in with a Baptist missionary and wife going to Japan also a Methodist lady, here at the hotel, going on the same steamer with us. Have called upon Mr. Flint. He has orders from Mr. Ward to pay for any provisions we wish to take along from this point. Expect to look after that matter to-morrow. He tells me Mrs Learned is in Oakland. We have not met her yet.

Mr. Holman told me that my boxes overran the allotted space so that the extra freight amounted to ne y $70.00 I presume the fact that I have so man to provide for makes it somewhat different from what it would be under other circumstances, for instance, if we were starting out newly married. Would it be fair and proper, in view of these circumstances, to ask the Prudential to consider whether they could not relieve me of this expense? I have made considerable effort and some sacrifice to leave no debts behind. I have dropped my life insurance that I have kept up for sixteen years, because I did not see my way clear to meet the extra cost required by my change of residence.

I hope a rumor that I heard in Conn. in regard to Mr. De Forest's health is not true. A letter from Mr Learned just received is full of good cheer for the work. I hear that the magazines have reached Mr. Walker in Portsmouth, and I think they are very acceptable to him.

I trust you will have a profitable meeting in Columbus next week. We shall remember you as we sail the 7th. I shall venture to send this to you at that point. Very truly yours, Marshall R. Gai

Pacific Mail S. S. Co's Str "City of New York"
October 29, 1884.

Rev N. G. Clark, D.D.
Sec'y of A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Friend:-

You will be glad to know of our safe arrival in Japan. We are now in sight of land and hope to be in the harbor this afternoon — Mrs. Learned and daughter are with us. We are one day behind time and may not meet the Shanghai str to go to Kobe till next week. Tho we are in hopes she will wait for us.

The passage is said to have been rougher than usual. Nearly

Every one has suffered from sea-sickness. Mrs. Gaines has been among the number. We are all better now - and hope soon to be face to face with our work.

If this reaches you postmarked from Yokohama you may consider that the evidence that we are so far on our way in safety.

If you please I should like you to explain to Mr. Ward that I asked Mr. Flint for more money ($40.00) under the impression that the fare from Yokohama to Kobe was $40.00 per ticket. Mr. Flint told me it was that. I have since learned that it is $15.00 so that I had no occasion to ask him for more. I can return the surplus to Mr. Jenks.

Very truly Yours,

M. R. Gaines

At Sea, Oct. 29, 1884.

Rec'd Dec. 1.

Mr. Ward.

Kioto, Nov. 18, 1884.
Rec'd Dec. 27.

Kioto, Japan, November 18, 1884.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Secretary of the A.B.C.F.M.,
1 Somerset Street, Boston Mass.,

My Dear Sir:-

We reached this place on Friday the 14th inst. I am sorry to have to report that after reaching Yokohama Mrs. Gaines became quite sick. She had suffered a good deal on the voyage and was able to eat but little. The first night on shore she suffered very much and I sent for a doctor who treated her for bilious colic. Dr. Eldridge, the best physician in the place, was away. On his return I called him. He said the trouble was inflammation of the stomach. We staid at the hotel 13 days. I was sorry for the delay and expense, but it was unavoidable so far as I could see.

I presume you get reports from other members of the station in regard to the progress of the house? For the present we are to stay with Dr. Gordons people. We are to have a very pleasant home with them.

I am astonished at the amount of work that he is doing. I have no doubt the same is true of the other members of the station. All are intensely busy. As yet I have done nothing besides trying to get settled. Went to morning prayers yesterday at the School and was introduced to the boys. We simply exchanged bows - mine a very stiff one compared with their low one.

I am greatly interested in this peculiar country and people, and find my heart strongly drawn out towards them. Of course I am not in a condition yet to talk with any except such as use the English language, and so cannot judge of the people very intelligently yet. They seem very interesting, and I am anxious to begin my work with them. The boys school is steadily increasing in numbers, and in favor with the people. We have had the pleasure of meeting some missionaries from other fields. Mr. Wordin and Mr. Hubbard are here for a brief visit. I am struck especially with the ability of the missionaries at this station and the confidence the natives appear to have in them.

The school buildings, as well as those belonging to the missionaries, are a testimony to their business like vigor and capacity. The new hall, just in front of the window as I write, is a fine structure, that would be considered an ornament in any New England town, though there is nothing elaborate about it. It is solid and in good taste, and well arranged for its purpose. Our house, I fear, is not to be ready before May. But I am sure it will be as good as can be had for the money.

Rev. M. R. Gaines.

Mr. & Mrs. Learned brought our boys with them from Yokohama, and we were very glad to meet them again here. They have started with their studies in the "University." They find a fine lot of children to associate with here. I believe there are 17 altogether now.

Mrs. Gaines is improving in health and we hope she will soon get entirely free from the effects of the sea voyage and well again. I think she will soon be in the children's school teaching. Mrs. Greene needs relief from her work. and every one here has hands full.

I hope I may be able soon to report that I am a help in some way. Shall soon be settled and ready for work.

Very truly yours,
Marshall R. Gaines.

P.S. Mrs. Gaines wishes me to give her regards. Please remember us to all our young friends and especially in your prayers. The burden of heathenism is terrible. One poor fellow, in the servants quarters has just died as I write. His son is a Christian. but he knew not the Saviour. G.

Kioto, Japan, Dec. 5, 1884

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Secretary of A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.,

My Dear Sir:-

Your letter of Oct. 17 was handed to me by Dr. Gordon, on the arrival of our last mail from America.

There is little of progress, so far as I am concerned, to report.

It seems necessary for us to learn enough of the language to enable us to converse with our servants and people with whom we do business. We have started with a teacher and hope in time to be able to make ourselves understood to a limited extent.

The plan for work the coming term has been decided upon, and, I have been asked to take the classes in Astronomy, Physiology and Zoology, and the 3^{d} year Students in English Composition. Also to superintend the care of the Library. Some of this work I have already begun. Those longer on the ground thought I had better not undertake much with the school this time, as it was so late.

Our house is making progress. The frame is going up today, or parts of it at least. I believe to morrow has been set down as the day for "raising." Dr. Greene tells me that the contractor expects a contribution of $\$10^{00}$ when the frame is up. The Japanese have a feast at such times.

The lot is pleasantly situated and there is a prospect that we shall have a nice house. It will not be ready for some months. Probably not before May. Much will depend upon the weather. I hope the mission will be able to purchase the lot between ours and that of the Girls School. This is not a very large one and is owned by a heathen man, whose house will stand very near to ours, close to the street, so that the rear of his house will be quite near our front door, and the cistern in which he keeps his liquid manure for his garden not far from our well. He seems to be a neat, thrifty man, a cabinet maker, I am told. Dr. Gordon thinks it will not be long before he will be ready to sell.

Mrs. Gaines is in much better health. She takes her turn with the work in the little school for the children of the Mission.

We find this a very beautiful region. There is much to interest on every hand. If only the beautiful groves and temples could be used

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Mrs. Gaines is in much better health. She takes her turn with the work in the little school for the children of the Mission.

We find this a very beautiful region. There is much to interest on every hand. If only the beautiful groves and temples could be used for the establishment of Christ's Kingdom. It is too bad to see all these grand sites so desecrated and men everywhere worshipping the work of their own hands. Perhaps this is not literally true of the Shintoists, but the practical difference seems but slight.

There seems to be no prospect of the heathen temples diminishing in number, whatever may be true of the hold that heathenism has upon the masses of the people. A new Shinto temple is about to be erected on this street, near the Boys' School, within sight, as I write.

Churches are on the increase and we hope and pray that these establishments of the heathen, which, in some cases, have their incomes counting by the thousands, will lose their power.

One that a party of us visited on

Monday has school buildings connected with it that are said to have cost $300.000.

A new church, the Fourth is about to be organized, and the pastor, a graduate of the Training School, ordained. They have just secured a house for a church, and want to have a council about Christmas, for recognition. I fear too much else is planned for that time to make it practicable.

Mrs. Gaines joins me in sending regards to yourself.

Very truly yours,
Marshall R. Gaines.

Rev. M. R. Gaines.

Kioto Dec. 5, 1884.

Rec'd Jan. 9. 1885.

Rev. M. R. Gaines,

Kioto, Japan, Dec. 29, 1884.

Rec'd Jan. 26. '85.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Secy, A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.,

My Dear Sir:-

I wish you could have been here to attend the examinations at the close of the term week before last, and the Mission Meeting at Osaka last week. There is good work done here by teachers and students. Of course I do not know enough of the language to be a good judge of the correctness of the recitations in Japanese, so far as matter is concerned, but of the manner I feel sure, that you would consider it excellent. In English branches I could pass judgment upon both. The faculty of the School talked over pretty carefully, at several meetings, the needs of the institution, and arrived at an unanimous decision as to what should be presented to the Mission Meeting as requests from the Board in the way of grants for new buildings, purchase of land, apparatus, books, etc.

To me, a new comer on the field these objects seem very desirable, with the exception of the proposed grant for the medical work. I do not feel so sure about that. If a school of the kind proposed can be successfully launched, with the hearty aid and support of the Japanese themselves, and with the countenance of the government, I should suppose there could be but one view to be taken of the plan.

In regard to the work actually in hand and promising such increased growth, I feel very sure that could you and the rest of the Prudential Committee see the situation for yourselves, you would not for a moment question the wisdom of the proposed enlargement of the means for housing and teaching these young men.

If all the new dormitories asked for are built they will leave each of the students now in attendance with considerable less space than is considered indispensable for the health of a student at home. If the attendance increases as much next year as it has done this the deficiency in space will become much more marked. If the School has come here to stay, as it seems to me it has, I do not see how less money can be spent with good economy and a view to the best results.

The Japanese instructors feel the need of better facilities for their work in teaching, as well as we, and they are thinking of looking elsewhere for employment, if they cannot have additional means.

I was surprised at the comprehensive view of the Kioto work, that was taken by other members of the Mission and their hearty and generous support of the plans presented by our teachers.

With regard to the Medical work, much depends, I should think upon the efforts of Mr. Neesima with his own people.

I understand that the Japanese have pledged themselves in some way to do something for the cause of scientific education in connection with the Doshisha. This part of the work is waiting to be planned and organized by Mr. Neesima as he seems to be the man to work it up. Naturally if the Japanese are to cooperate in the Medical work, I should suppose that some one like him would be needed to secure their support. This is a broad qestion and I do not feel that I know enough about it to have any very decided or valuable opinion.

My regular work in teaching begins next week - one recitation a day in Astronomy and Physiology and two a week in Zoology, with the supervision of about 30 students in Eng. composition. Possibly I may take a class missionary children in Latin. This is not settled yet. With the best wishes for your own health and that of your family, I am,

Very truly yours,

Marshall R. Gaines

Kioto, Japan, May 31. 1885.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.,
Secy of the A. B. C. F. M.,
No 1. Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.,

My dear Dr. Clark:-

You will be glad to know that we have now been in our new house about two weeks, and find it very pleasant. It is on the same plan as Dr. Greene's. Getting settled, with all its little details, in this strange land, in addition to regular work has kept me very busy. As a family we are all in good health now. The children have all had the measles within a few weeks.

My work in the School this term, is Eng. Literature, with the Graduating Class, Botany with the Fourth Year Class, and Physical Geography with the 2d Year Class. Many of the latter class, thirty one in number have hard work yet with the English. On the whole the work is more satisfactorily done than it would be in many schools at home.

The Fourth Year Class work well, and we have very little difficulty in understanding the language. The Botany of Japan I find very interesting, and in need of working up with much more thoroughness than has as yet been possible. Much real progress has been made, but the books in Japanese are not many of them written from a scientific standpoint, and none of them are intelligible to me, beyond the illustrations and the few Latin names.

We have not a single dried specimen in the School. This is a point that needs looking after. I have begun a Collection, as time has allowed. We have formed an "Agassiz Association", members so far belonging to the foreign families, parents and children.

Requests for exchanges are already coming from America. No doubt we shall have more of that sort of thing than we care for. I should suppose that we might arrange, with educational institutions at home, and possibly in Europe, for exchanges that would be valuable, because the material sent would be properly named. To do this would require some outlay for transportation. In case such a course were approved by our teachers here, how would it probably be met in Boston?

When our new scientific building is erected I hope we shall be able to gather into it a valuable collection of objects illustrative of Natural History. It is almost impossible to accomplish anything in the attempt to teach without them.

I have felt the want of some things mentioned in a recent letter of Dr. Berry's very much, i.e., good skeletons for Physiology. There are parts of one here, not articulated, and badly injured by rats, that have gnawed away some of the softer portions.

Mr. John T. Gulick, at Osaka, has as you know, collections of Hawaiian Island shells for sale, that vary in size and price. I have not seen any of them, but it seems to me that situated as we are in the Pacific Ocean it would be a very great pity if we did not secure one of these collections for the School. I have not yet brought up the matter in Teachers' Meeting. The main reason why I have hesitated is the want of funds from which to draw for such purposes. I understood from Mr. Gulick that his most complete and perfect set is valued at $400. For my own part I should be very glad, if the way opened, to see this secured to the School.

We did buy quite a lot of material last winter, minerals, fossils and shells that will be quite a help. There are many duplicates for exchange in the conchological part, but we have not the scientific names of many of the species yet. Mr. Gulick's are all correctly labeled, not only as to name, but date, and locality, of collecting.

I went yesterday to the mountains and selected a place for tenting next vacation. It is far more beautiful there than I had expected to find it. The Mission is greatly favored in having such a health resort. Very cordially yours

Marshall R. Gaines.

M. R. Gaines,
Kioto, May 31, 1885,
Rec'd June 30.

Kioto, Japan, July 10, 1885.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Secy A. B. C. F. M.,
Boston, Mass.,

Dear Doctor Clark:—

Your letter of May 7 came in due time. As you suggested we have had something of an opportunity to judge of the field and the work. For my own part I feel like a stranger, yet, in this land of strange sights and sounds. Only an occasional ~~opportunity~~ chance presents itself for conversing with any one who can understand English, while Japanese is out of the question with me still. With all the drawbacks resulting from want of acquaintance with the language there are abundant ~~opportunities~~ fields for usefulness. The demand for English is rapidly increasing. The police officers, teachers in the public schools and others are taking lessons, and it is amusing to hear the children on the streets airing their Knowledge of English by repeating the alphabet, with such a triumphant expression! So that all things considered the time is not far distant when English speaking people will cease to be in the minority in this land.

There seems to be practically no limit to the demand for such scholars as the Doshisha can furnish. All the graduates are taken at once, and now most of the older students are engaged in direct Evangelistic work for the vacation. My only regret at making the change I did is that I cannot do more to immediately influence those who can be reached only by the use of the Japanese language. However much can be done thro' the students and in many ways I can relieve those who know the language and so give them opportunity for more work in special lines. I am coming to feel greatly interested in my students and enjoy the work of teaching them very much. It is perhaps more trying to teach in Eng. here than at for the same number of hours, owing to the close attention required to understand the boys, and to be sure to detect and correct any errors in language, while looking out at the same time for the correctness of the subject matter. On the score of attention and general progress, I think the advantage is with the Japanese students.

If the relief from the draft is secured, as I hope it will be, an increased demand for admission can be utilized to raise the standard of the entrance, and other, examinations, and so improve the scholarship, by keeping back a few, who are somewhat in the way of the best results.

"It is pleasant to know that the School is receiving attention from officials high in authority. On the occasion of his recent visit to Kioto, Count Ito visited the School, in an informal way, and sent his request to see the teachers at his own rooms. Accordingly, two of the

American, and one Japanese teacher called upon him and were given a audience of a few moments one morning. He entertained them with tea asked each one, in good English, how long he had been in the country, and then talked in Japanese with Mr. Ichihara, in regard to the attendance, studies, etc, and especially how many of the students adopted our religion All his questions were met with the utmost frankness in regard to religious instructions influence, etc. Indirectly such notice must be of great advantage to the School. The Count said he knew Mr. Neesima well and always inquired of him in regard to the School when he saw him in Tokio.

"Just now there is serious and wide spread distress on account of the great floods that have brought ruin and death to so many. As you will hear of this in so many ways I will not detain you with it. There is one redeeming feature about this and that is the way in which the unconverted Japanese and the Missionaries have been brought together. The officials took away the missionary families by night from their exposed dwellings to places of safety and fed them bountifully while thousands of the poor Japanese were dying. The gratitude of the rescued Missionaries is unbounded, while no doubt the Japanese were only too glad to have an opportunity to show kindness to those whose disinterested acts of charity they have had many instances of late to know about. Most foreigners had already contributed to meet the needs of the poor suffers in the Osaka district before the great calamity fell upon the city."

We have had much rain in Kioto, and we have enjoyed our home so much. I wish you could see and know how comfortable we are! So far the climate has proved favorable to us all. Marie in good health and preparing as fast as practicable to go into Camp for the summer on the Mountains. Dr. Davis has gone up to day. I suppose We are all very anxious to hear from Dr. Scudder & his sisters and Mrs. R.H. Davis and daughter who started for Nigata just before the great Storm. Many disasters are reported, but we do not yet hear from them.

We are saddened by the closing of the Girls' School here. The merits of the case I know nothing about. It does seem a pity to work a field so long and at such expense and then abandon it. We can look into the rooms in that building from our chamber windows, and could easily call to teachers across the one narrow lot between them and us. Naturally we feel disappointed on personal grounds for the loss of these ladies for our near neighbors.

Mrs. Gaines is in much better health and seems to enjoy her work for the family and in the School. She is getting some knowledge of the language.

we hope she will be able to make her influence felt in a wider way at no distant day.

To any one with an earnest desire to make his work tell in benefitting large numbers of his fellow men, who are conscious of needing something better than they now have, and who are striking out for it with a good degree of vigor, I would say, you cannot find a better place for your efforts than here in Japan. Don't hesitate, but come at once, learn the language, and work and pray for the end sure to be realized.

Very truly yours,
Marshall R. Gaines.

P.S. Mrs. Gaines joins me in sending regards.
G.

we hope she will be able to make her
influence felt in a wider way, at no
distant day.

To any persons with whom you have to
speak this work [illegible] in [illegible] language
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] of reading [illegible] better
than they now have, and [illegible] helping
and [illegible] it will be a good degree of vigor
[illegible] they can [illegible] [illegible] better [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] first [illegible] in Japan.
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
the languages and [illegible] [illegible] pray for the
[illegible] [illegible] to be [illegible].

Respectfully yours,
Matthew R. Gaines.

Rev. M. R. Gaines,
Kioto, July 10. 1885,
Rec'd Aug. 15.

Kyoto, Japan, Feb 17. 1886.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Secy A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Doctor Clark:-

One matter came before the Japan Mission, at its late informal meeting at Osaka, for consideration, that I would like to say a word about, and that is the Kyoto Girls' School.

Last June, at the Mission Meeting in Kobe, I was surprised to hear the proposition made to withdraw from the School. I knew nothing of the internal working of the School, and had of course to rely upon the judgment of the men who had been long on the ground, and were in the confidence of the lady teachers and the Japanese. To my mind the measure seemed such an anomaly that I did not vote for it.

As a matter of course, when the Japanese friends came forward, a few weeks later with a proposition to carry on the School, I was very glad to vote in favor of the measure. Results so far seem to justify the wisdom of their course. The poor man who started in as Principal was so terribly overworked that he was forced into the hospital, much to the regret of every one.

It is very evident to all that the situation has greatly improved, and the feeling of the Japanese towards the School has changed for the better.

There are many things about the buildings that are not so satisfactory as they might be, and, as it seems to me, as they ought to be.

It was painfully evident to me last winter, every time I was in the building, that the ladies working there were not keeping sufficiently warm. It was no surprise to me that Miss Davis broke down in health and had to go away to China for rest. Some changes have since been made looking to the better heating of their rooms, but so far the needed improvement has been secured. I was very glad of the vote of the Mission to ask for more money to put the building in better shape, and to give additional accommodations for students. The School is now growing and there appears to be no reason to doubt that it will continue to increase. The other vote to ask for another lady able to teach music, with other branches, seems to me to be in the right direction. It is true that Mrs. Greene is a superior teacher of vocal music, but she cannot do all that needs to be done now, and many things indicate that the Mission may ere long, acquiesce in the expressed wish of the Japanese to have Dr. Greene locate at Tokyo. Whether that comes about or not, there is work enough for a good teacher of Music to do, in addition to all that Mrs. Greene can undertake.

Our oldest boy, John, is in Kobe, at the suggestion of Dr. Berry, to get relief for bronchial cough that is aggravated by our Kyoto cold winds. Mrs. Gaines sends regards.

Very truly yours,
Marshall R. Gaines

Kiotō, Feb. 17, 1886,

Rec'd Mar. 18.

✓

Kyoto, Japan, April 29. 1886.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Secy of the A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Clark:-

Please accept the thanks of Mrs. Gaines and myself for your kindness in asking the Prudential Committee for the extra allowance of $220. The Committee were very generous with us in making this special grant. It is our sincere wish and purpose not to need any such consideration in the future.

Thank you too for your promise to call upon Mrs. Gaines' father whenever you are in Portsmouth. From reports we fear that he will not remain long with his friends here. At his age it is natural to anticipate that the end of life is near.

School work goes on with usual pace. Japanese teachers are coming to our aid and the prospect in that direction is improving. Mr. Ise will go into general missionary work, as a sort of Home Missiona

Kyoto, Japan, April 29, 1886.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Sec'y of A.B.C.F.M.

Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Clark:

Please accept the thanks of the Japan Mission for your kind services in asking the Prudential Committee for the extra allowance of [illegible]. The Committee were very generous with us in making up [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] work so [illegible] and a great deal [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the future.

I thank you, too, for your [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] he will [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. If this [illegible] it is a matter to [illegible] that the [illegible] life is near.

School work goes on with usual [illegible]. Japanese teachers are [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] in their Christian is improving. [illegible] will [illegible] general Missionary work [illegible] [illegible]

Secretary, at the end of this Term. Prof. Kato has come in to be Prof of Mathematics. He seems to be a good man in the right place. To-day the Faculty voted to ask the Trustees to invite Mr. Kanamori, Pastor of the Okayama Church to come in next term as an Assistant in the Theological Dep't. He will probably come. He is very highly esteemed by those who know him.

Station Reports are the order now and take up some of our extra time. From those and letters of individuals you will learn pretty fully in regard to the general work. The prospect to the North is rather changeable. Sendai just now does not seem to have the promise it did some months ago. From what I learn in regard to the situation there it certainly seems as though grave misunderstandings, or rather very much friction and hard talk and feelings, would be the result of our pressing into that city with the present invitation. This would be likely to have very unfortunate influences upon the Japanese. Mrs. Gaines joins me in regards to yourself. Very truly yours. M. R. Gaines.

Kyoto April 29, '86 5
Rec'd May 27.

Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 26. 1886.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Sec'y A. B. C. F. M.
Boston, Mass.,
Dear Doctor Clark:-

Your letter containing a kind reference to my Report of the Doshisha for last year, reached me on the mountain. Please accept my thanks for your words of encouragement, and excuse my delay in answering.

I am very happy in being able to report that one of my statements in reference to the nine students who left our school last spring has proved false. At the time of writing it was supposed that they would never return. They did not get much aid or comfort from Japanese Christians in Osaka and other points visited by them. Evidently sober second thoughts cooled down their enthusiasm. Before the end of the summer vacation one of their number called upon Mr. De Forest to learn on what terms they could come back. Early this term the Faculty voted to allow them to return provided they would make a suitable apology to Mr. Neesima. It was understood that several of them wished to come back and take up the study of theology, and pass an examination in the studies of the five Years' Course not yet passed by them, and graduate with the present Senior Class next year.

Several of them have been cramped for means and we have seen nothing of any of them till last Friday when two of them returned to the School. Another is said to be coming in a few days and one other a little later. This I think is one of the best things for the School that has happened since I came to it, and certainly the best thing that the young men could have done for themselves.

One of the others is in the Preparatory Dept of Tokyo University, and, of course, cannot be expected to return. Another is preaching down in Kiu Shiu, while a third is teaching English at Sendai. I think most of them are earnest young men who will hold to their Christian profession and work for the cause of Christ in some way. It is greatly to be regretted that they should thus cut short their preparatory work.

It is now about two years since we reached Japan. I find myself feeling very different with reference to life and work here from what I did at first. A home feeling has gradually come to me, and the work grows in interest as I come to understand more of the people and the real needs of them and of the students as well.

The Japanese method of teaching and studying is so different from ours, and the feeling of the student towards his teacher so strange to a Western man, that it takes time for one to adjust himself to the new conditions. To get away from the text-book at all and to awaken any degree of enthusiasm in the class-room, with minds active and full of keen vigorous thought, when there is so much difficulty in understanding the language, is not an easy thing.

My work this term is with the Fourth Year Class, twenty-three in number, and the Third Year Class, containing thirty-two boys.

The former recite in Analytical Geometry and Physics, the latter, in Higher Lessons in Eng. I can see a good degree of progress in both these Classes, and compared with similar recitations of a year ago a decided advance.

I think Mrs. Gaines has written you in regard to the death of her father in the early part of the summer? Both of her parents have died since we came out.

As a family I think we are enjoying as good health as could be expected. Our second boy, Morrell, fell from a tree a few days ago and fractured one bone of the forearm above the wrist. Dr. Berry was able to set it in a few minutes after the accident and he has not suffered anything from it since.

We hear a good deal of discussion that has been so heated for months past, and hope it is not to continue to take up time and energies that might be better employed. For my own part I cannot see why, if the Andover position, as I understand it, is right, it is not more consistent to let the heathen alone than to offer them the gospel in this life. If they fail to accept of Christ here that seals their doom, while if they never hear of Him here they may have a chance in the next world under more favorable conditions.

I notice that almost every one who writes on the subject complains that he is not understood, is misquoted or misrepresented by the opposite party, and very likely I fail to give those men due credit for their opinions.

Mrs. Gaines wishes to be remembered.

Very truly yours,
Marshall R. Gaines.

Kyoto, Oct 26, '86.

Rec'd Nov. 22.

ans'd

Kyoto, Japan. Jan. 14. 1887.

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D.,
Secretary of the A.B.C.F.M.,
Boston, Mass.,

Dear Doctor Smith:—

Your favor of Nov. 23. '86. came by the last mail from America. Thank you for its contents.

We have started in our new term with good attendance and prospects. Another of those seceeding students is back and still another tried to make arrangements for his return, but is doing so good work in teaching English in a Kobe school that he could not get a satisfactory substitute, and was obliged to go back to that school. I expect he will return at some time. They all seem to have profited by their experience, and, no doubt, will be far more teachable.

There was in the announcement of Appropriations for our Mission for this year one omission that surprised me somewhat, and which probably was overlooked.

Kyoto, Oct 26, '86.

Rec'd Nov. 22.

Ans'd

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There was in the announcement of Appropriations for our Mission for this year one omission that surprised me somewhat, and which probably was overlooked.

At our meeting last summer, the Mission voted to ask the Prudential Committee for a grant for Mr. Cady in view of his great loss by fire. No special sum was named but it was suggested that the amount be the same as for the "outfit" for a single man if I remember correctly.

He does not know of my writing nor have I heard any word from him about the matter. It is evident that to replace his library, which for a young man was an especially full one, and his household furniture and clothing, requires considerable outlay beyond the capacities of his regular income.

Please excuse me for calling attention to this apparent oversight, and expressing the hope that "an grant in aid" may be allowed him free from the conditions adopted by recent action of the Prudential Committee, inasmuch as this was a request of the Mission made last year, before that action.

Very respectfully yours,

M. R. Gaines.

Rev. Marshall R. Gaines

Kyoto, Jan. 14, '87.

Rec'd Feb. 12.

Rev. M. [illegible] Gaines

Kyoto, Japan, Feb. 18, 1887.
Reid Mar. 22.

Rev. N. G. Clarke, D. D.
Secy A. B. C. F. M., Boston, Mass, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Clark

We are all glad to get your letters once more from the Rooms and trust you may be long spared to work there.

For my own part I am very sorry to know that the Prudential Committee cannot see the way clear to send help to Mr. Gulick at Kumamoto.

That part of Japan has sent to the Doshisha some of the best men that have ever been in the School. In fact it seems as though the success and popularity of the School was due to the [illegible] students who

generous expenditure in this direction will result in an increase in the price of whatever land we may need to purchase in the future.

Another reason is the well known want of money to meet much needed expenses in other directions.

However the Station authorized me to make inquiries to see if the price cannot be reduced, and you may yet hear from the mission in regard to the matter.

In my haste I took this small sheet. Please excuse me this time. Station Meeting comes in a few minutes and this must go.

With regards from Mrs. Gaines and our united prayers for you and the work.

Very truly yours,
M R [illegible]

up from there in its early years. There must be more good material left there.

As for the work here it seems to be moving on very favorably now. We do want men and women too to help in these schools, to say nothing of Evangelistic work in Kyoto and vicinity.

Perhaps it will do no harm to mention one item of business that may be reported upon later. There is between our lot and the Girls' School a small plot of land used for a vegetable and tea garden. Owing to the peculiar methods of Japanese tillage the odors from this are not very enjoyable especially by us there are scarcely six feet between our dining room windows and the fence between. In the house on this lot one person has died with cholera [illegible] have lived, [illegible]

Our own lot is so small we can not well have a tennis ground or any games for the children. We are more dependent upon such things here than at home.

Just now the owner is willing to sell half of his place which would be a great help so far as abating one part of the nuisance is concerned and giving us much needed ground. It was understood on the part of those who selected the lot for us that this additional land would be purchased at an early day.

We have not yet decided to ask the Station or Mission to take action on this matter for one or two reasons.

One is that the price though considerably less than that paid by Dr. Berry for a much larger quantity of land, seems rather [illegible]

On board the S.S. "Tokio Maru",
June 2, 1887.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Secy A. B. C. F. M.
No 1, Somerset St. Boston, Mass,

Dear Doctor Clark:-

Your letter of Apr. 20 explaining telegram previously received form me in Kyoto on Sunday last. I suppose that Mr. Stanford who is serving for Secretary will send you an acknowledgement. My sickness has prevented my acting at all as Secy. In fact it was less than a week after the suggestion of my name in our station meeting when I was forced to give up all my work. That was the 14th of March.

I am now gaining steadily in strength. However our doctors decided that it was better for us as a family to try a change of air, and so yesterday, June 1, we started on our trip for the Hokkaido (Yezo).

I am very sorry to be away from my post especially as it leaves extra burdens for others, and also for the additional expense to the Board.

We expect to reach Yokohama in the morning and to make our way northward as we can bear the journey, probably taking in Sendai on the way.

Dr. Berry advises our making Sapporo our headquarters and taking excursions from there to various points especially on the west coast. We have tents along with us, but I fear we shall not be able to use them. We expect to be able to hire a house at moderate expense and provide, in part at least, our own meals.

We had planned to make the trip to Yokohama overland but the weather has been such for a few days that we concluded to change. To day we are having a delightful sail. The steamer that was to bring Miss Wainwright to Kobe anchored close to us there last evening. There was no opportunity to ascertain if she was on board, but I suppose she was. With thanks for your words of sympathy.

very truly yours
M. R. Gaines

At Sea, June 2, 1887.

Rec'd June 27.

Kyoto, Japan. Dec. 3. 1887.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D.

My dear sir,

I have pasted on the back of this, to save copying, Mr. Davis's estimate of the extra expense caused him by his journey to the North last summer for health. It seems a little high, but for a whole family to make that trip necessarily costs something, and Mr. Davis is very careful in figures (as well as otherwise). The net amount is about gold $473.

I am glad to say that the "Peace" church of this city, after giving up its first pastor to missionary work and being without one for some time, has now a good pastor again, Mr. Matsuyama (long connected with Bible translation) who was installed yesterday. At the same time their new house of worship was dedicated.

Yours very truly,

D. W. Learned.

Kyoto, Japan, Dec 3 1882

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

My dear Sir

[illegible]

D W Learned (Kyoto)

Rec'd Jan. 4. 1883

Ot.

gola B 473.

25.

Kyoto. Nov. 30, 1887.

Rev. D. W. Learned, Treasurer Japan
Mission,

Dear Mr. Learned:-

In order to estimate the excess of my expenses for the interval from June 1 to Sept. 17, above the average I have gone carefully over my accounts for the corresponding periods for the three years that we have been in Japan.

The part of my expenses due to Cost of living and travel amounts to

to	yen	901.47
Deduct proceeds of Travel Allowance		82.88
		818.59
Deduct average for two previous years		211.56
Balance	yen	607.03

M. R. Gaines = about $ 475.

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 16, 1887.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Doctor Clark:-

Many thanks for your letter of Nov. 7, which came to hand day before yesterday. I am sorry that I have allowed my letter writing to get so far behind hand.

We were away from Kyoto from the first of June to the 16th of September. During that time I tried to make every thing bend to my recovery of health, and dropped whatever other duty could be avoided. On the 19th of September the new term opened. Thanks to the kindness of my associates my duties in the class room were lightened. After two or three weeks we were able to begin work in the library room for which we had been waiting for many months. Many things needed to be done and the whole school had to wait for books till these arrangements could be completed. As Committee on the Library, in company with Mr

Ukita, I tried to push matters through as promptly as possible. Whether from some slight and forgotten exposure, or from what seemed to be an epidemic of sore throats, I was obliged to call in the help of the doctor just as I got the Library into shape to leave for some one else to take care of. Mr. Bartlett has been asked to do that work, and will be an excellent man owing to his experience in the College Library at Hanover.

My Classes were ready for the reviews which they have been able to take along by themselves. They always do good work under such circumstances. Of course it is a loss to them not to have regular recitations, but they manage with it far better than students at home would do. The examinations are arranged for next week. Dr. Berry told me last night that I would soon be able to go about my work. My cold has caused trouble with my bowels so that it has been necessary for me to preserve a masterly inactivity, although able to be about the house and to walk in the park most every day. For next term my duties promise to be much less taxing.

We were all greatly helped by our sojourn in the Hokkaido. Our oldest boy, John, did not seem to gain till near the close of our stay, and just at the last moment Prof. and Mrs. Brooks, of the Sapporo Agricultural College, kindly invited him to remain longer as their guest. We arranged for him to do so, and, when, two months later, he came on, we found him in good health again.

Mrs. Gaines has had hard work in caring for me so much. She was so unfortunate as to catch a fall down a long flight of stairs in the dark, sustaining some injuries in her back which still trouble her somewhat.

So far the "University" has proved adequate to the needs of the children. The going away of Dr. Greene's family is to make a serious difference to us as a family. John has recited, in Greek, to Dr. Greene.

I am hoping to be able to take that and the Latin for him and the rest of the children that study it next term. Of course this is on the supposition that I am able to work, as there seems no good reason for thinking I shall not be able to do so.

I had forgotten, if I ever knew, that my son had written to you for postage stamps. He is quite enthusiastic in collecting and wishes me to thank you for the promise to send him some. I am sorry that you should be troubled with such matters with all your cares and responsibilities.

We are glad to note the good report in regard to the Board's finances for the opening of the new year. While we hear a good many strange things — some of which must be very trying to you — we can but pray and trust that the worst of the excitement is over.

Very truly yours,
M. R. Gaines

P.S. Mrs. Gaines and the children unite in sending Christian Salutations

Kyoto, Dec. 16-1887
Rec'd Jan. 14-'88

Kyoto, Feb. 28, 1888.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Sec'y A.B.C.F.M.
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Dear Doctor Clark:-

Your letter reporting the action of the Prudential Committee in voting an additional allowance of $473. for expenses of trip to the Hokkaido came duly to hand. We want to thank you and the Committee for this generous treatment of us. I am sorry that the sum needed was so large, but under the circumstances I did not see how we could well make it smaller. If I were to take the same trip again, and in good health I could reduce bills at several points.

The health of our whole family was improved I am sure. Our oldest boy, John, suffered for many months with bowel trouble. He began to improve near the end of our stay in Sapporo, and we concluded at the last to accept a very kind invitation for him to remain in the family of Prof. Brooks of the Agricultural College. He came down about the first of November and has been in better health all this winter than in any previous winter in Japan. The weather so far this winter has been remarkably favorable for us all.

Mrs. Gaines is in pretty good health. She is not able to do so much work as some but keeps busy with her family cares, teaching the children, and doing a little for some of the Japanese ladies, teaching a class in cooking, and another in sewing. I think I wrote you something of my own care for my health this winter. I did get over done in the Fall term. This term my work has been made easier for me — an arrangement that I greatly regret while so much needs to be done, and our men are all so busy. However it seems necessary if I am to work here at all. I have been more in the open air than usual and hope now that I am growing stronger. It has been pretty well impressed upon me that I must be careful.

I am sorry that the Hokkaido is so far away from this part of Japan. The climate of Hiyeizan does not agree with quite a number of our mission who would probably be benefited by a visit to the drier climate of the north. But the distance is considerable and the rates on the Japanese steamers are unnecessarily high. We have been trying to see if we could in any way make both ends meet and go again this year. At least a part of the family, if not all. I do not know what we shall conclude, if health is spared to the end of the year. Our experiences for the last year or more have discouraged me from forming many plans reaching far ahead.

The work seems to be going steadily forward. The departure of most of the members of the Eng. Theol. Class is a great disappointment to the hopes of many of us. They are not to be lost as Christian workers, I trust, if they do not go on with the study of theology. There is a great demand for such men in schools and they can find fields of great influence in this and other lines of work.

Mrs. Gaines unites in sending regards. Very truly yours, M. R. Gaines.

Kyoto, Feb. 28, 1888,
Rec'd Mar. 24.

Kyoto, Japan, May 25, 1888.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.,
Sec'y A. B. C. F. M.,
No 1 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Clark:–

Your letter of April 13 is at hand. Thank you for your interest in my health. I have had to be more careful than formerly since my sickness last year, and have not seen the way clear to undertake so much work as would naturally fall to my share. This term I am in pretty fair health.

We are still undecided about our course for vacation. We talk it over occasionally and almost decide to go to Sapporo again but hesitate about the expense and wait in hopes to learn of some more economical place. Today a letter has come from Dr. Whitney of Tokyo in regard to Karuizawa a place 4000 above sea level, near the volcano of Asamayama. If accommodations and suitable food can be had there at reasonable rates, it would seem to be the most promising place on this whole island as a heath resort. I intend to follow up my inquiries in regard to this place. We passed through that region last September on our way here from Yokohama. It is about one day's journey by railroad and tramway from Tokyo.

Just now there is some difficulty in regard to passports. The change in the government and the block in treaty revision results in greater strictness in this direction. I presume this will work itself clear in a short time.

Today Count Inouye ex minister of foreign affairs came to visit our school. Word came yesterday that he wanted to see all the teachers. He made an address in the Chapel and afterwards came into some of our recitation rooms. I happened to be just in the midst of an experiment in Chemistry. He begged me to go on and so I did. His talk was said to be very good. Not outspoken exactly in regard to Christianity, but very plainly strongly in favor of it. I understand that he is using his influence to help raise money for the Doshisha University that is now having a pretty lively canvass.

In regard to this project I am anxious to see the Japanese do the work of raising the money among their own people. It seems to me that they are showing a good deal of yankee shrewdness in trying to get what they can for the Collegiate department from America, and asking their own people for the higher school, that is yet to be, only.

I am inclined to think that Mr. Jencks is in the main correct in his theory about the drafting of students. I have known of but *very* few instances of students leaving our school for that reason since I came.

Of the ten graduates from the Col. Dept last year only two are in the Theol. Dept now I think, tho' several others began the year here. Not one of these was prevented by the draft from continuing on here. Some are teaching, to earn money for further study I presume, somewhere, and others left us to go to the University at Tokyo.

Just what effect the fear of being drafted might have it would be hard to say. No doubt if other schools were exempt from liability to military service, while ours is not the moral effect would work to our disadvantage to some slight degree.

The Japanese are so accustomed to adopting and being adopted into families that any one can easily find a way to avoid being drafted, by this expedient. Our students change names so frequently that it is very amusing and often perplexing to keep track of a man. Your old acquaintance comes out with a new name that makes him a total stranger till explanations have been received.

This term I am teaching Botany, Chemistry and Geology. The first two branches to our fourth year boys, a class of twenty four. Some of them are very bright and scholarly, and most interesting and inspiring. It is my first experience in giving experiments in Chemistry. The Seniors, sixteen in number, are studying Geology. They are not so wide awake as the other class, tho' there are some substantial men among them.

Besides my teaching I have been busy for a good many hours each week, and shall be for the rest of the term, getting our Natural History Room into running order. The minerals that I packed in Meriden have remained in boxes till this spring, for want of any suitable place to keep them. I have pressed for a room and now we have a good one on the second floor of our Library Building with cases on three sides. Most of the minerals are now in place and the collection seems to promise great usefulness.

Besides my teaching in the Doshisha I give time to the Latin and Greek of my own boys - four recitations a day - not so long as for older students, but it takes considerable time. I wish I could learn Japanese and use it readily - But I cannot carry on more work till I get a new supply of strength.

Mrs. Gaines joins in regards to you - As a family we are now in pretty good health.

Very truly yours, M. R. Gaines.

P.S. In regard to the Babcock fire extinguishers. I do not think we should have any trouble in finding the materials here for charging them- Chemicals are largely manufactured in the country- Of course much of the work in this line is crude, but for such uses I think there would be no trouble. I do not know what the feeling of others may be in regard to this, but for one I should be very glad if the Prudential Committee could find a way to furnish some of the Babcocks for our more important buildings- I have spent a good deal of strength and time on our Library and Cabinet this year and a fire in that building would bring a sad disaster to us. The actual money loss would be a serious one, and it would take years to replace losses in other matters- M. R. G.

Mr Cady is busy with a schedule of studies, etc. that we hope will be printed in a few days, when I will remember your request for a copy-

Kyoto, May 25, 1888.
Rec'd June 21.

Kyoto, Sept. 22, 1888.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Boston.

Dear Dr. Clark:-

I received your letter sent to Sapporo in good time. Our stay there seems to have been helpful to us all. As for myself I have been very well for me this summer. At the close of last term I had to favor myself a little, but since then have been in no need of medicine of any kind or of special care for health. We made considerable use of the Hokkaido ponies and were much in the open air. We were very much favored in getting an airy, roomy house that was fairly well supplied with new furniture of English pattern, at a moderate price - only yen 10.00 per month. We had engaged a small Japanese house at that price before we started, and the occupant of it could not get away as he had promised and so put his intended home at our disposal.

In coming from Yokohama to Kobe we had a rather rough passage, but all bore it remarkably well. Mrs. Gaines is usually very much disturbed at sea, but this year she has outdone herself entirely.

The new year in school brings us plenty of students - Classes are all pretty full - tho in the Eng. Theol. not so many as I could wish. I believe four of the last class are back for theological studies - More may come -

The Faculty asked me to take the classes in Analytical Geometry and Physics, (4th Year) and English (2d Year Division "A"). This year I have not to look after the Library as I did last year, and the work of arranging the Nat. Hist. room is well in hand, so I hope not to get so much under the weather.

Most of the members of our Station seem to have much more to care for, and I am very anxious for the health of some. Dr. Gordon is always overloaded with work as is Miss Richards. I wish there was some way of relieving her somewhat.

Very truly yours,
M. R. Gaines.

P.S. Mrs Gaines joins me in regards to yourselfs M.R.G.

Kyoto, Sept. 22, 88.
Rec'd Oct. 22.

Kyoto, Sept. 22, 1888.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.,
Secy A. B. C. F. M.,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.,

Dear Dr. Clark:-

I think I once wrote to you in regard to the strip of land between our lot and that of the Girls' School. It has been the expectation of all in our Station, I think, that the time would soon come when the Japanese owners of that lot would be ready to sell. There is an aged mother who is very much attached to the place as her old home.

While we have waited the price of land has advanced. We have had our friend Mr. Ogawa on the watch for a good many months to see if the land could be bought and at what price. A few days ago he reported that they had been asking yen 1.20 per tsubo - 36 square feet, but would now take 80 sen. That if we hoped to get any further reduction we must wait for an indefinite time, and without anything on which to found a hope that the price would be lower. So the matter has been referred to the Com. ad Interim whose request will reach you by the same mail with this.

The whole of the lot between us and Girls' school cannot be had now, but a narrow strip from the road, marked on the plan, "roadway" to the rear. And just where the rear line is to be established we do not yet know but somewhat in front of our house I suppose.

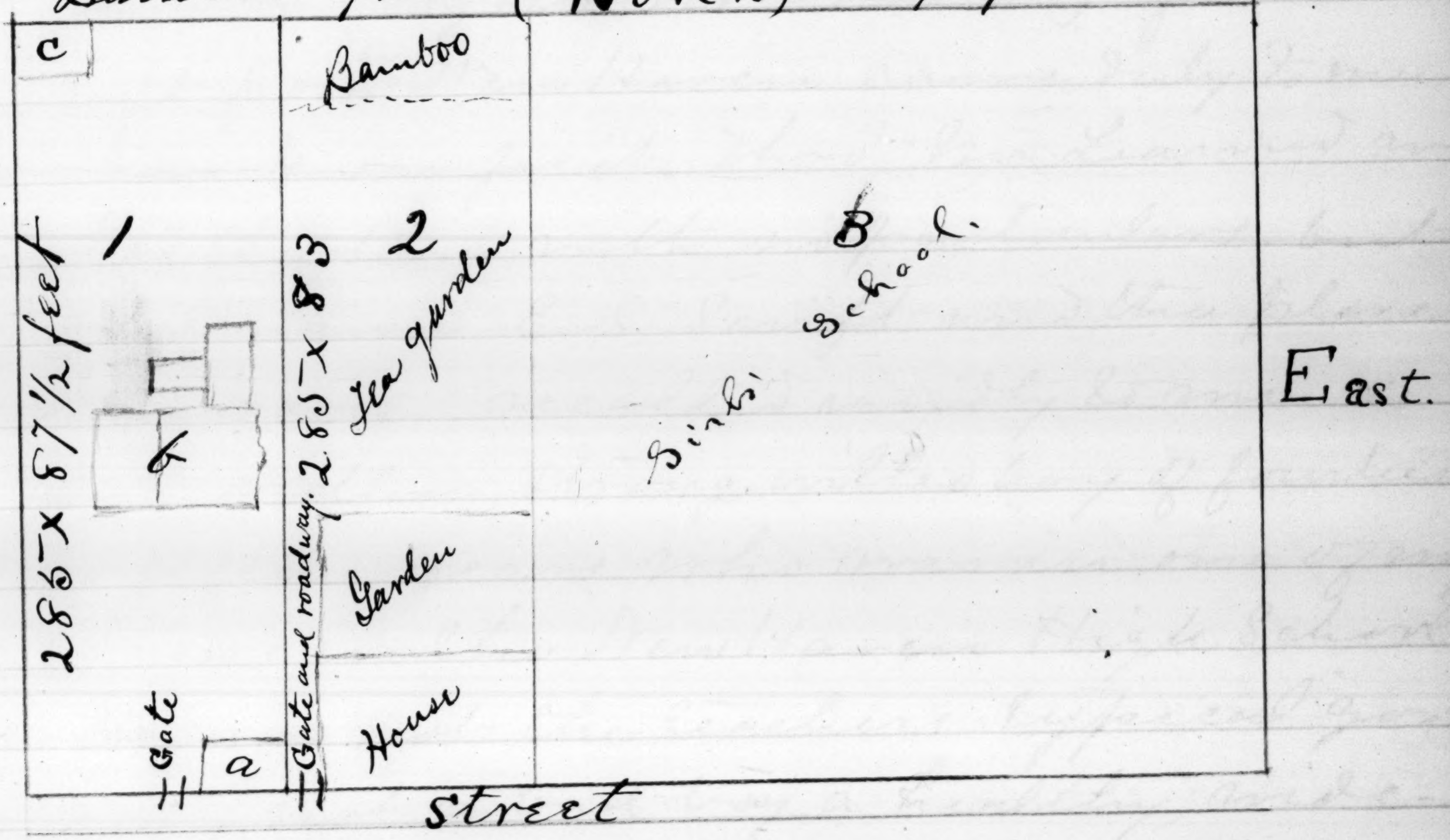
It is desirable for several reasons that the Mission own this land. Our own lot is too small to give suitable room for children to play. The cultivation of tea so near one's table and sleeping rooms is very trying at times. The possibility that the land will fall into the hands of some one less friendly than the present owners.

I mentioned the price above as 80 sen. The fence is now down and calls for at least yen 17.50 to repair so that virtually reduces the price to 75 sen. One yen per tsubo has been paid for some of our lots.

Very respectfully yours,
M. R. Gaines.

Kyoto, Sept. 22, '88.
Rec'd Oct. 22.

Rough sketch of lots in Kyoto.
1 Mr. Gaines's; 2 Japanese Carpenter's; 3 Girls' School.
Bamboo grove (North) belonging to Buddhist temple


c
Bamboo
1
2
3
Girls' School.
285 x 87 1/2 feet
Gate and roadway. 285 x 83
Tea garden
b
East.
Garden
Gate
a
House
Street

a Servants' house. b Residence. c Barn.

On the East line or boundary of number one is a cheap fence of mud and bamboo built temporarily, in anticipation that the adjoining lot would be purchased at an early date. This fence has been repaired onc when prostrated by wind and is now down again for the most part and awaiting the decision of the Prudential Committe on the question of purchasing. The distance between this fence and bay window in dining room is six and one half feet (6½ ft.)

Rec'd from Rev. M. R. Gaines.
Oct. 22, 1888.

Kyoto, Japan Nov 23rd 1888

Dear Dr. Clark,

Your note telling of the gift from New Haven came duly to me. Thank you for it. Thro' Mr Learned we had the *item* with no particulars - but the name, E. S. Swift, and the place New Haven, recalled vividly to me a tall, restless, strong-willed boy of fourteen or fifteen years who was in one of my classes in the New Haven High School. He was not the teacher's typical "good boy" - not a bad boy - a healthy, wide-awake boy that sometimes came into collision with the rules - He gave me some trouble and anxiety in the early days of our acquaintance - I remember some earnest talks and a solemn promise of amendment - which he faithfully kept so far as I know.

From Mr & Mrs Noble of China, whose home was New Haven, I learned Edward Swift had become an earnest Christian man and I was and am very glad. - I have written him a letter in this mail.

Thank you for kind inquiry in regard to our health. I think the summer's rest and change did us all good. Our John who seemed quite inclined to bronchial and bowel troubles has been free from all troubles of the kind since his return from Sapporo last year - Mr Gaines took hold of his work with vigor and hoped he would keep well when as he was riding horseback - riding fast for his class was to come soon - and this was his exercise between classes - the pony stepped into a hole, slightly covered so as to be concealed, bringing up with a jerk and throwing Mr Gaines forward with violence on to the saddle - He was not so seriously hurt as we feared and after two weeks absence is again in school.

We are all busy as usual and we get tired in the work and tired looking at the work waiting to be done - As to my own health - I have great cause for gratitude - I am generally well - This year when we went to Sapporo, we took with us our two young house-girls, (whom I did not want to expose to a summer in their heathen homes) and with their help kept house, making our living expenses in Sapporo much less, and giving to our family the simple cookery to which we are accustomed. Of course this style of housekeeping confined me more in doors and gave more care but the results were good I am sure - Of late, I have some intimations that perhaps I am not to have so unbroken good health - I tried to look forward when we came out and judged by my mother's case - I have nearly reached the time when mother's health failed for a season - but I hope with care to tide over and not need to rest yet awhile - I am certainly better than a few weeks ago thus happily disappointing Dr Berry - Please consider this confidential - what I have said of myself - I do write to you as to my own father - We have much to encourage us in our work in this land - Our schools here in Kyoto are full and there seems a cordial feeling between teachers and scholars - Mr Gaines says his boys are doing their best work with him this year. Miss White is doing nobly but she ought have another teacher the school work grows so and she is at disadvantage not having the language - Miss Vetter told us that Miss Flora Clough now a teacher at Lexington Ky was intending to offer herself for service in Japan - We know her well - one of our Meriden N.H. girls - a good, successful teacher a pleasant lady and an earnest Xn worker - I have written to her, urging her to come and come soon.

I spoke once of one of our servants who so much tried me - You will be glad to hear that she has become a Christian and certainly is much changed - I hope you are daily growing strong - How glad we should all be to see you out here! Has your son recovered his health? We hope so, and that you and family are well. We all send love to you and to all the workers in the House - Thank you and the Com' for the telegram that came today - Yours truly
Louisa W. Gaines

Kyoto, Nov. 23, 1888.
Rec'd Dec. 21,

Kyoto, Japan, Jan. 23. 1889.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
No. 1 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.,

Dear Dr. Clark:

I have time for only a word. I wish to express to you, and through you, to the Prudential Committee my thanks for your generosity in voting me the extra allowance of $297.00 to meet expenses of our trip to the Hokkaido, last summer. I found that it was possible to get along with $200.00 and so asked Mr. Learned to return $97.00 to the Boston Treasury. I am sorry that we have been of so much expense to the Board, and we feel that we have been treated very generously by the Board.

Probably you will get letters asking for more help here. I want to say for myself and Mrs. Gaines that while we do not know yet whether the Doshisha authorities will want us to renew our contract for another five years, we feel that the demands of our children for education, and probably too our own need of change, Kyoto, Japan, Jan. 23, 1877

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

[illegible] Boston, Mass. U.S.

My dear Bro. Clark

[illegible]

will make it wise for us to seek permission to return to the United States at the end of this year. Of course we may meet with sickness before that time. But in case usual health continues I think we shall want to be released for a time at any rate. I speak of this now so that the way may be clear to ask for some one to fill my place. My five year's contract here does not expire till December, and under its terms notice must be given me in June, if it is desired that I should continue beyond that time.

Our boy, John, is the oldest child of the Mission on the ground and the other children are getting along so far that it takes much time and strength to keep them along, and of course, we cannot keep them up much longer.

What may seem wise, in view of health and other contingencies, with reference to further work here after a period of change, would have to be left largely to the future to decide.

Very truly yours,
M. R. Gaines.

will make it nice for us to send permis-
sion to Rome to the [illegible] at the
[illegible] of [illegible] year. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
which [illegible] to [illegible] for a [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
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[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

What may [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of health
[illegible] [illegible] with reference to [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] must have to
be kept [illegible] to the [illegible] to [illegible].

Very truly yours,
W. A. [illegible]

Rec'd March 1

Inf.

Dear Dr Clark,

Mr Gaines asks if I wish to add a word to you. I do not see that he refers to his own need of rest and recruiting. The illness of two years ago has not been fully recovered from and cannot be in this climate. This term his hours in teaching are are not surpassed by any, I think, and his subjects are difficult or rather needing considerable preparation so that he is very busy, and we had not thought to add to our labors this term the picking up and packing up and setting up incident to coming home. When the term closes we shall be in the wilting heat of Japanese summer and ought at once seek the mountain or seashore. We hope health and strength will be given us to finish our five years contract in the Doshisha. Expiring in Dec 1889. Dr Berry told me not long ago that Mr Gaines ought not at present try New England winter. It may be the Pacific Coast will be better.

We hope to be efficient helpers while we stay here and pray Him who brought us here to still guide and direct. We hope ere many months to have the pleasure of seeing and talking with you.

Very truly Yours Louise W. Gaines.

Recd June 7

Kyoto, Japan, May 14, 1889.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Secy A. B. C. F. M. Boston, Mass, U.S.A.,

Dear Dr. Clark:-

Your letter of April 13. reached me last night.

You inquire when "this year" is to end? My engagement with the Doshisha Company for five years expires with December. In writing to you and in my talk with some members of our Station who need to know what plans to make for the work here, I have supposed in a general way that it would be better for me to fill out my time. That would enable me to teach one term of the coming school year.

There has been no discussion of the question of the time here, or in fact of our going at all. Nor have we made any definite plans in the matter.

Our house would be convenient for

some of the new comers, but I have supposed, in a general way, that any such could be accommodated for a few months in some of the other missionary families or in Japanese quarters.

We will wait to hear from you in regard to the action of the Prudential Committee.

Bartlett

I am sorry for one proposition in regard to houses here, and that is for Mr. Bartlett to give up his house for Lieut. Foulke. Mr. Bartlett proposed it himself and advocated it very earnestly. It is very generous and considerate on his part, but it seems to me a sacrifice he can ill afford to risk. For his own health and the good of the work he needs his own house.

Mrs. Gaines joins me in thanking you for your words of sympathy. We should both be glad if we had done more here in Japan - and in sending to you our kindest regards.

Very truly yours,
M. R. Gaines

Hyogo, May 14, 1889

Recd June 7

16

Kyoto, Japan, June 1, 1889.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.,
Secy A. B. C. F. M., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Clark:—

Your letter of April 27, relating to our coming home, came by the last mail.

I shall be very glad to refer the matter to the Mission for its approval. As for the future I can only leave the matter to the guidance of Providence. I have felt that we needed to return to the home land for a time at any rate.

In any case we shall be very glad if you and all our friends at the Rooms will bear us in mind in connection with educational work if you know of any opening suitable for us. I still think my work lies in the line of teaching, and, of course, if well, we cannot remain idle.

On many accounts we are thinking of

Kyoto, Japan, June 1, 1887.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Secy A. B. C. F. M., Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Clark,
Your letter of April 29, relating to our Coming home, came by the last mail.

I should be very glad to refer the matter to the Mission for its approval as for the future. I can only leave the matter to the guidance of Providence. I have felt that we ought to return to the States for a time at any rate.

In any case we shall be very glad if you and all our friends at the Rooms will bear us in mind in connection with educational work if you know of any opening suitable for us. I still think my work lies in the line of teaching, and, if otherwise, if we cannot remain while.

One strong reason in our thinking of

a more southern or western climate than that of New England - say in the Middle States or on the Pacific Coast.

Mrs. Gaines joins in regards to you.

Very truly yours,
W. R. Gaines.

June 1 - 1889.

Rec'd June 26 - 1889.

Kyoto, Japan, July 2, 1889.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Sec'y A. B. C. F. M.,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Clark:-

We are now beginning to think of our home coming. Just when we can be spared from the School is a little uncertain - at any rate not till Mr. Shimomura is ready to take up his place in the class-room.

Dr. Berry says that I must not think of spending the winter in New England. It will take some time, probably, to get into regular work at home.

Under the circumstances it becomes an important question with us what will be our status and what we may expect from the Board in regard to our expenses.

We have some friends in Europe who are discussing the question of our return that way, and we are greatly drawn in that

June 1 - 1889.

Rec'd June 26 - 1889.

Kyoto, Japan, July 2, 1889.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Secy A. B. C. F. M.,
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Clark:-

We are now beginning to think of our home coming. Just when we can be spared from the School is a little uncertain - at any rate not till Mr. Shimomura is ready to take up his place in the class-room.

Dr. Berry says that I must not think of spending the winter in New England. It will take some time, probably, to get into regular work at home.

Under the circumstances it becomes an important question with us what will be our status and what we may expect from the Board in regard to our expenses.

We have some friends in Europe who are discussing the question of our return that way, and we are greatly drawn in that

Kyoto, Japan, July 2, 1887.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Secy. A. B. C. F. M.
Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Clark:

We are now beginning to think of our return coming, [illegible] when we can be spared from the School is a little uncertain at any rate not till Mr. Shimomura is ready to take up his place in the classroom. Dr. Berry says that I must not think of spending the winter in New England. It will take some time, probably, to get into regular work at home. Under the circumstances it becomes an important question with us what will be our status and what we may expect from the Board in regard to our expenses.

We have some friends in Europe who are discussing the question of our return that way, and we are greatly drawn in that

direction ourselves. It would seem, if we must face the question of expense for living for some months in California, or some place with similar climate, with little promise of immediately remunerative employment, that we might just as well come back via Europe.

Would it not be a practicable arrangement for the Prudential Committee to put at our disposal a definite sum for our traveling expenses from Kyoto to Boston and a fixed sum per month for such time as we may be on the way with the understanding that we may choose our route, and take our own time, within reasonable limits?

Our children are now all old enough to require full tickets. Of course it will be easy to ascertain the cost of tickets for us, and the other reasonable expenses can be estimated.

I am led to write in this way because I am aware that objections have been raised, at the rooms, to missionaries returning via direction necessary. It would seem, if we must face the question of expense for living for some months in California, or ~~Denver~~ other similar climate, with little promise of immediately remunerative employment, that we might just as well come back via Europe.

Would it not be a practicable arrangement for the Prudential Committee to put at our disposal a definite sum for our traveling expenses from Egypt to Boston and a fixed sum per month for such time as we may be on the way, with the understanding that we may choose our route, and take our own time, within reasonable limits?
Our children are now all old enough to require full tickets. Of course it will be easy to ascertain the cost of tickets for us, and the other reasonable expenses can be estimated.
I have tried to write in this way because I am aware that objections have been raised, at the Rooms, to missionaries returning via

in Europe, which might not hold in case of a definite arrangement beforehand.

Mr. Wishard is now in the midst of his Summer School for Bible Study The attendance is very good indeed and much interest is being awakened. As others who understand the Japanese language and so can judge better of what is being done, will write you I will not add more on this point.

We are expecting to spend most of the summer on Hiyeisan, with most of our Mission for company.

My head has troubled me somewhat this past term and I still have twinges of rheumatism that have troubled me more or less for the past two years, yet on the whole I think my health is better than at the close of the last school year.

Very truly yours,
N. R. Gaines.

N.Y.C., July 2, 1889
Recd July 29

P.C.

Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 21, 1889.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Secy A. B. C. F. M., Boston, Mass, U. S. A.

Dear Doctor Clark:—

Your letter reporting the action of the Prudential Committee in regard to our home coming and the appropriation of $600.00 as a retiring fund came duly to hand.

In regard to the matter of route for our return we had already decided to come directly to San Francisco. We have had some correspondence with Mr. Flint and we suppose that he will engage a place for us temporarily in Oakland. We can then look about and see what can be found for a home for us and the children.

In regard to the appropriation I wish to say that in all my experience with the Prudential Committee I have them very liberal with me, and I wish to thank you especially for your share in the matter

In this particular case I think there is no more to meet the needs of the case. The children have not had so good opportunities for education as they would have had at home. In case of my disability I think there would be a responsibility on the part of the Board to do something for the education of the children.

You asked me to write you frankly how the appropriation struck me. I have tried to do so.

I hope that Providence will open the way for us to take care of ourselves with the aid have already granted and for which I again thank you.

We expect now to sail from San Francisco on the twentythird of November on the new steamer "China". She is on her way out from England.

Our hearts are saddened by the assassination of another of Japan's foremost statesmen Count Okuma who is reported dead. I fear sad trials are still in store for these people.

Please send letters in care of Mr. Flint. I shall report when we are across. Very truly yours,

M. R. Gaines.

occasion to feel that there is any lack of librality provided my own health is such after I reach the United States as to enable me to go on with work for the support of my family. I did not enter the service of the Board for pay. I did not know, nor ask to know, what my salary, or grant in aid, was to be. I relinquished my life insurance policy on which I had paid premiums for seventeen years, owing to instructions in the Manual. I took in exchange a small "paid up" policy.

My health suffered a serious break down while in the work here. I have never fully recovered from that serious illness. However I am much better apparently. What the result of the experiment of change in climate may be remains to be seen. If it proves a success I shall be most happy to care for myself and family so far as a kind Providence shall enable me to do, and shall think the Board has done for us all, if not more, than we could ask.

If on the other hand I shall still find my health suffering from effects of my Kyoto illness, I shall feel that there is a moral obligation on the part of the Board to do something

Kyoto Oct 21 - 1889.
Rec'd Nov 23. 1889.

4

Louise H. [illegible]

Kyoto Oct 24, 1889.

Rec'd Nov. 18 – 1889.

✓

Kyoto Oct 24th 1889

Dear Dr. Black,

Almost as to a father I come to you to have a "good talk" about ourselves as well as the work - - Five busy years have passed since we came and we are weary, not of the work, but in it -

Mr Gaines wrote you of the need of our going home for the children's sakes and we could not well stand the strain without rest and more bracing atmosphere even if you wished us to remain in the service - Mr. Gaines taught up to the close of last week, I shall say good bye to the children's school to-morrow. - We are anxious to go as soon as possible and leave the house free for the Albrechts - and sail in the next steamer

God that he permitted us to have even so small share in the work here - It seems good to see all our servants so interested in Bible truths - I shall miss reading the Bible with them - One of them goes to the Bible School in Kobe to train for a missionary to her own people - To this I devote Mr. Swift's gift - to me" or my work - - Mr Gaines will not speak for himself but I think all will tell you he is greatly esteemed by the Japanese - Mr Shimamura says he cannot do so much work as Mr Gaines has attempted - Please pardon if I have done wrong in writing but please do the best you can for him - He may maybe keen for immediate work but he ought rest body and mind for a few months - We are glad you are better and hope the blessing of health is with your family - With much love and gratitude I am yours sincerely

Louise W. Gaines

via Europe - For ourselves mentally and spiritually we are well pleased to come directly across but how shall we meet the expenses of our family in so expensive a place as California? - how keep the wolf from the door? You know we are careful people and indeed I have tried hard to be a prudent housekeeper else I could not have returned the ninety dollars we ~~we~~ were able to send back from the grant for our trip last year - Two of our children have needed Dr Berry's services quite a good deal this last year - Our little girl - Ruth has been obliged to go on crutches for months She is better now and needs the crutches only when the Dr cauterizes her ankle and then only for a few days - The elder boy is growing very fast and beyond his strength but we hope for a vigorous manhood tho' now he requires care and medical aid - - But we can only wait on God and lay all this burden of care on Him - [illegible] thank

but one - the China Nov 23rd -
Mr Gaines' ~~last~~ work, almost, was to give the finishing touches to the Natural ~~His~~tory room - which has been his work entirely, and out side his school duties - his legacy to the Doshisha - Dr Clark he has been a faithful, hardworking servant of the Board and ~~more~~ worn and weary turns his face homeward - or to find - to make a home in America - If we were as strong as when we left the outlook would be more cheery. - Mr Gaines made no remark when he read your announcement of the Grant made - $1600. only to say "I must at once get a place to work" - Dr Berry today told me all Mr Gaines needed was rest and out of door life to build up again - The longer voyage and change was our thought in suggesting to come

Oakland, Cal., Dec. 7, 1889.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Secy A.B.C.F.M., Boston, Mass.,

Dear Doctor Clark:-

You will be glad to know that we all arrived safely, yesterday by the Pacific Mail Str. "China" which made the quickest passage yet reported between Yokohama and San Francisco.

We left Kyoto on the 14th of November and Yokohama on the 24th. Our steamer was aground in the harbor of Yokohama for some hours on Saturday, the 23d, which delayed us some time.

I hope you will be able to help missionaries going out to secure passage on the China as she is a very fine ship, new beautiful, commodious, a good vessel in stormy weather, and very fast.

Mrs. Gaines seems very tired. I hope she will pick up with rest and not be sick. The rest of us are reasonably well. All of us

were quite seasick, a new experience for me. I hope I shall find myself improved in health by it.

Mr. Flint told me yesterday that he had mail matter for us at his office but we did not have time to get it. The custom house people were very tiresome.

We have taken rooms at the Merritt House temporarily, and shall make inquiries here and look about. Of course we cannot have any definite plans yet, but must wait.

When I get your letter from Mr. Flint I will write further.

Mrs. Gaines joins in sending regards to you.

Very truly yours,

M. R. Gaines

M. R. Turner
Oakland Cal.
Dec. 7. 1889

✓

No. 552 Sycamore Street, Oakland, Cal.,
Dec. 18, 1889.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Secy A. B. C. F. M.,
No 1 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.,

Dear Doctor Clark:-

I found your letter of Nov. 18 waiting for me on my arrival. We have looked up a small furnished house here in Oakland and rented it for three months. It is our hope to be able to get along without a servant and care for ourselves. I think we shall be able to do this if Mrs. Gaines is in fairly good health.

With this I send a memorandum of receipts and expenses involved in our removal from Kyoto to this place. I suppose that Mr. Atkinson will report a small charge for expenses on our goods in Kobe. I have not been advised in regard to the amount of that bill.

I am sorry that in this memorandum are two items: for doctor's bills. Mrs Gaines was quite ill in Yokohama and again under the necessity of calling in medical aid here in Oakland - in both cases due, I think, to the fatigue of packing and travel. She is now better. We started from Kyoto on the 14th of November and took possession of our house here on the 16th instant.

So far as my own health is concerned I do not see any reason for special apprehension that I shall not be able to work, if the opportunity is found. I have some rheumatic pains as I did in Kyoto, but so far not so severe. The weather since we came has been very trying, with rain nearly all the time.

In regard to the grant by the Prudential Committee, I am ready to leave the matter to you and the Committee. I certainly have no desire to make money from the Treasury of the Board. I should be very glad indeed if health and opportunity to earn the money we need warranted me in declining any grant whatever. As it is I must, apparently, wait for a time, for work, and expenses here in California are not light. I have consulted with Mr. Flint at every step here. He thinks our rent for a house very reasonable - $45.00 per month.

We were very sorry to note from your letter that you were still unable to do full work. I hope you are now in better health and strong enough for all the demands upon you in your trying position.

We were on the wing just at the time the papers giving an account of the Annual Meeting in New York should have reached us. Consequently we know nothing of what was done there except from the papers in the Miss. Herald. If there are extra copies of papers at hand I should be very glad to receive some of them.

Mrs. Gaines joins me in sending regards and the compliments of the season.

Please note the address at head of this sheet.

Very truly yours,
M. L. Gaines

(Over)

P.S. I do not know what the usage of the Board is in regard to Return travel expenses and allowance for salary en route. I have assumed that as salary did not begin till I reached my field, so it would cease when I left my field, and that all legitimate expenditure for travel would be met by the Board. Accordingly I have included in my memorandum everything expended en route from Kyoto to my present residence. I suppose that including Mr. Atkinson's bill the whole will be less than $800.00 in gold.

Please note the remark in regard to "duty" at end of memorandum and, if you can do so, consult with Mr. Ward about the matter.

We sold most of our household goods in Kyoto, and, as you will see by the Bill of Lading inclosed, had only 93 cu. feet of freight including a box for Dr. Taylor.

M. L. G.

M. L. Gordon —
Dec. 18. 1889
(Andover) —

Oakland Cal., Dec 18, 1889.

M. R. Gaines in acc't with the A. B. C. F. M.

Dr.	To		Cash rec'd of D. W. Learned, Treas. on Ret. Travel acc't En 800.00 =		$628.00
"			Cash rec'd of E. P. Flint, Agt		295.95
					$923.95
Cr.	By	"	paid for Str. Tickets En 675.00		
"	"	"	R.R. Tickets – Kyoto to Kobe & return & Ky. to Yokohama	64.88	
"	"		paid Rev. W. T. Austen – Board –	36.20	
"	"	"	Dr. Eldridge & Medicine	13.70	
"	"	"	for Transportation of goods Kyoto to Kobe –	11.50	
"	"	"	for Incidentals en route	7.35	
				En 808.63 =	
				$634.77	
"	"	"	Transportation – San Francisco to Oakland	15.80	
"	"	"	Freight Kobe to San Francisco	28.60	
※ "	"	"	Duty $^{34.90}$, Expenses $^{5.00}$ & Toll $^{.10}$	40.00	
"	"	"	Board – 10 days – Hotel Merritt	59.40	
"	"	"	Washing	3.00	
"	"	"	Transportation in Oakland	4.50	
"	"	"	Dr. Coxhead for Mrs. G	4.00	
					790.07
			Balance due the A. B. C. F. M.		$133.88

※ In the item of duty is included nine dollars paid on the wharf on articles in our trunks. This is not included in the vouchers handed me by Mr. Flint which are inclosed with this. Perhaps this item of $34.90 may not be considered a necessary expenses. With a fairly liberal interpretation of the law it would have been considerably less. I shall be content to have you do as you think right about allowing it. M.R.G.

Gaines, Mrs. Louise W.

Mrs Gaines

Meriden N. H July 7/84

Dr N. G. Clark,

Dear Sir,

Will you please tell me if I have duties in connection with this Appointment of the Board beyond those of a Christian wife and mother? I want to know and do my duty - Please tell me what is expected & greatly oblige

Yours very truly
Louise W. Gaines

Louise W Gaines
July 7 1884

Mrs. Louise H. Gaines
Kyoto, Japan Jan 18th 1886
Recd Mch. 2

Dear Dr Clark,

Your kind letter came to us last week. I thank you for going to see my people in Portsmouth and am sorry you did not see father. Poor man! he must be very lonely - Mother was the light of the home - as my sister Mary says "her gentle words & ways smoothed all the rough places". But almost more than father must my deaf brother George miss mother - I do not remember whether or not you saw him - Mary says she thinks our going so far away wore upon mother - I never meant to grieve or ~~trouble~~ her in the least; I think I shall never forget the tears trickling down my father's face

as I kissed him the last good
bye — Please see them when
you can conveniently? —

My sister wrote of your call
& in the same mail came a
short note from Treasurer Ward
telling us that we had so
much over drawn he could
not
send us the things for which
we asked — could send only
a few & that mission treasurer
here
~~could~~ not advance us money

We are glad he did not send
the tent cloth for two old ones
from Dr Gordon will make us
comfortable — The table linen
I need for in our hurried departure
from America I did not replenish
& we entertain more here than
there — Very frequently we have
guests at our table sometimes
missionaries — sometimes English
speaking Japanese — & we enjoy

this meeting - As soon as we can shall try to get the table linen at Kobe - It don't seem as tho' I could ever send to Boston again - Certainly not while we are in debt - We are sorry to have overdrawn but what could we do? - We tried to make our outfit go into the prescribed space but the things needed for five could not be crowded into the space designed for two & so we had an extra freight-bill of $70.00 - seventy dollars - in gold - to pay - Mr Gaines wrote you about this from San Francisco but rec'd no answer - For six months while our house was building we were obliged to board - paying most of the time $19.00 - nineteen dollars per week in gold & a ~~weekly~~ washing bill of from one to one & one half dollars — You know what the salary is & what the children's allowance We had little left to fit up our house & begin housekeeping on after paying these bills — We have been anxiously careful about expenditure — have nothing fine in house or clothes or food tho' have tried for health & comfort — and yet are in debt — a dreadful word & a dreadful thing — it frets and worries one —

Mr Gaines on advice of some of the older missionaries of Kyoto station did ask help of the Mission last June and was asked to withdraw his request — for tho' they would like to relieve him others were also in debt — And thus the close of the year find us nearly two hundred dollars in debt-) I believe Mr Gaines says the book does not show this for there was some delay in forwarding the bill for our last Sept. Supply of Groceries & if I mistake not that bill was not included - You kindly asked how we were getting along as to finances & I've tried to answer. Mr Gaines is very busy with his work & cannot get the time he would like for letters. He is very happy in his work & I judge gives good satisfaction

We are trying in every way we can to save & pay off the debt= But Dr Clark we were powerless to prevent the expense - would it not be _just_ for such exceptional expense to make exceptional allowance?

Our house into which we

moved May 14, 1885 - just six months after our arrival in Kyoto - is pleasant & comfortable - We are quite near the Girls' School - only a narrow lot between; & that place gave us a fright last fall. Our servant came running in saying a policeman had just told her to inform us of cholera next door - The next day the patient died - We did all we could, to protect ourselves & household - No other cases have occurred in this vicinity that we know of.

We much enjoyed tent-life on Hieizan last Aug - in fact we went middle of July with the rest - were there seven weeks - It would not be wise to try to stay in the hot plain, in air laden with heavy odors from rice culture &c - Air &

water are pure on the mountains - I wish you could come to Japan + tent with the missionaries on Heizan - the holy mountain - we enjoyed it far better than we expected - The views are very fine. When one walks the old paths, + among the temples, it seems as tho' one had dropped out of the 19th century + dwelt in the tenth century or earlier - What changes have come to Japan since first in 794 A.D. the monastery + temple were placed there to guard the Palace of Kyoto from the evil coming from the North East - Now a few temples remain in good repair + a score of priests keep up the mummery therein - but the ruins are thick + burial places are strewn all over the top of mountain to w[illegible] what once was. At one period the buildings & priests were numbered by thousand and thirty miles of road & paths remain for our use & for the faithful pilgrims who toil up the steep mountain side to the sacred shrines.

We are all getting a smattering of Japanese tho' Mr Gaines & I find ~~little~~ time for studying it. My chief study is with my servants. The cook, a good Christian boy comes to me for lessons in English. He is bright and very earnest. Whenever he can he takes his Bible & talks of Jesus to his heathen neighbors

The children pick up words faster than we can tho' I believe it is not thought best for the children to study Japanese. Of course they learn from hearing -

We have a "mother's" school which we jokingly call the "University" - most of the professors wear gowns - I can not say all, for we have called in Mr Gaines to help us in Latin + by and by Greek we hope — I have taught in this school something over a year. These are nice children and class well together - Our senior class numbers four - Fanny + Crosby Greene, Clara Davis + John Gaines. They are reading "Fables" in Latin + our last Algebra lesson was upon "Equations involving three unknown quantities" Did you know these four children joined the church last March? The children seem well tho' John + our oldest - has a tendency to bronchial [illegible] that causes us some anxiety— We hope that care & time will effect a cure— The others seem quite well & all are happy tho' missing the fatherland with its privileges— Mr Gaines is well & as for myself if I had been quite well you could not had so long a letter— Dr Berry told me to stop work for a few days & endeavor to get over a severe bilious attack— That was some days ago & I've not written all this at one time— I am better tho' not quite well—but hope to be soon—

Besides day school work Mr Gaines assisted by Mrs Learned has Sunday School for our children— We have just started a Mission Circle which is to meet weekly with me. We have also an Agassiz association of which Mr Gaines is President to which he is glad to give what time he can hoping thus to stimulate all our children to observe & study Nature.

Our hearts burn to tell the thousand about us of Christ but we are tongue-tied. We can do a little thro' others & can show our good will in the universal sign-language. By & by if life & health are spared we hope to do more. Once a week the students like to come to our house - those who know a little English.

New Year's we had between 130 & 200 calls & to most of these we gave slight refreshment & Mr Gaines went with Dr Greene to call on Japanese

of Corner-stone + Anniversary Exercises with welcome
to Mr Neesima? It was good to be there. It is good to
have Mr Neesima with us - A few weeks ago all the
Kyoto missionaries were invited to supper at his house on
the tenth anniversary of his wedding - Mrs Neesima
tho' a pleasant lady to meet - is quite unlike her
husband + must be far below in culture as that
of the East is below the West - She seems a devoted wife -

Pardon my long letter - Please remember us to
those who remember us - We met few of the Cong House
habitués - I hope we shall give Mr Ward no further
trouble - We should be glad to see you here Dr Clark - We hope
you are well + that the health of your family is good - May God bless
you in all your ways is the prayer of Louise W. Gaines.

Kyoto, Sept 6th. 1886_

Dear Dr. Clark,

My conscience troubled me for allowing Mr Gaines' letter to you to go without my adding a word, but I was not quite well and very busy with household and school cares. Let me thank you again and your associates for your kindness - And you will be glad to know that we are free from debt and have been able to help others in need.

We came down from the mountain on Saturday, the 4th - all in the pouring rain and have not seen the sun since - rain - rain - We are well pleased to be in a house instead of tent in such a storm - Miss Richards

We have reason to be very grateful for so near, a cool retreat as Heyesan from the burning heat of the city + plain. The general health of the mission seems good -

It is nearly two years ago that I said good bye to my father and mother and these mortal eyes shall never see them again - My mother passed away last year in June and my father followed her this year in May - My sister writes me that he suffered much in the few weeks of his illness - They say he steadily failed since Mother's death - It gives me pain to think they grieved so over my being so far away and were not exactly in sym

But now they have the clearer vision and all hardness of feeling is removed I am sure.

We are sorry to learn of the serious illness of your son but hope time and care will restore his health.

We are all greatly shocked and grieved to hear of the accident to Mr Hutchins. No particulars were given but we suppose it true that he is indeed gone from earth. What loss to us and what gain to him!

Mr Gaines has busied himself this summer on the mountain, with Botany & Natural History and hopes to make his vacation tell upon his classes in those things. School begins next Monday. I enclose a letter to [illegible]

Mrs. L. V. Gai 5

Kyoto Sept. 6, '86.

Rec'd Oct 6 ackd

written by our second son - our eleven year old Morrell - Will you please hand it to her and tell her the children have vainly looked for the Dayspring, each mail. Perhaps she has not their names on her list. Mr Gaines and the children join me in assuring you of the love and respect of this family of your missionary children,

Sincerely your friend
Louise V. Gaines.

Miss Child.

Kyoto, Japan, June 15. 1888.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.
Secy A. B. C. F. M., No. 1 Somerset Street
Boston Mass., U. S. A.,

Dear Doctor Clark:-

In my last, I think, I mentioned my intention to make inquiries in regard to accommodations for the summer vacation at Kamigawa, near Mr. Neesima's old home. In answer to my letter I was informed that everything was engaged so that no suitable accommodations remained. We have concluded to try Sapporo again this season. From our experience of last year we shall be able to economize in many ways and not make it so expensive as it was last year. We shall save considerable by taking round trip tickets from Kobe to Hakodate. We are now in the midst of the rainy season, and the weather is rather trying. An unusual number of our students seem exhausted by the years work, and they will all be glad of the vacation that is but two weeks away.

A good number from the School are asking for baptism. I understood there were about fifty. Last Sabbath twenty three united with the Third Church. The good work goes on, not so rapidly as we could wish, but yet surely. It has been reported within a few days that Count Inouye has been baptized. However this may be he is very friendly to our School. He was here a few days ago and gave the students a talk. We have had a good many visitors of late from the higher classes. They seem favorably impressed with what they see and learn.

I hope the friends of Mr. Shimomura will give him a generous outfit for the Chemical Laboratory. I have been so unfortunate as to have the class in chemistry this term. It came to me very unexpectedly and I had no time to get ready for it. The outfit at present is very meagre, and Mr. S. from his experience in America ought to be able to make good use of the money. I shall be glad, if he does not return the present summer, if he can send on some things for our use the next year. Probably nothing will be done towards fitting up a room for chemistry in the the new building till he returns.

I am glad to report that our cabinet is pretty well on the way towards complete arrangement and promises to be a great help to the School.

If you write to me any time in July please direct to Sapporo, Hokkaido. c/o Prof. Wm P. Brooks.

I have not asked Dr. Berry to give me a looking over lately and do not know what he would say about my health. I am certainly in much better condition than I was in the autumn and for most of the winter. It is my expectation now, that, by a visit to the northern island, I shall be enabled by care to go on for another good year's work.

Very truly yours,
M. R. Gaines.

Dear Dr Clark;

Mr Gaines says I may write this blank sheet to fill out the letter - I am glad to tell you that my health is good - tho' I get rather tired in the many duties - I think the climate agrees better with me than it does with Mr Gaines - and yet his severe illness of last year no doubt has much to do with his lack of vigor. We hope much from the cooler, dryer air of Sapporo - so much like New England. - We, who have not the language can only do mission work from the Home centre - but our hearts have been made glad to see one after another of our servants and students whom we help, coming forward as Christians - Last Sabbath two girls who have been in our household the past year - servants - united with the Church - One remains, whose haughty proud spirit is yet unsubdued tho' her husband and child are Christians - tho' she is often a real trial to me I can not bear to let her go away unchanged - Do you remember our children? John is taking a part in the work - teaches a young man two evenings each week and every Tuesday evening our parlor and dining room are filled with students whom John and Morrell entertain - These come early and are usually present at evening prayers with our family - Each week I teach a class of ladies how to cook - Their own cooking is far from wholesome and nourishing -

- I will write more next time - We all send love - Truly Yours Louise W. Gaines

[illegible] Gaines
Kyoto, June 15, 1888.
Rec'd July 12.

Gardner, Miss Fannie A.

Miss Tarbell

14 Spencer Place
Brooklyn, June 3

Dear Dr. Clark:

Your letter enclosing check for $25.00 came yesterday. I will sign and enclose the voucher.

We leave here Thursday P.M. and shall go directly to the "Rooms" Friday morning.

Please accept thanks
for all your kind-
ness.

Yours Sincerely

Fannie A. Gardner

P. S. I shall be accompanied by my
sister Mrs. Hall
and possibly Mrs.
Pond can be prevailed upon by me
to spend a few hou
in Boston.

Yours F. A. G.

Osaka. Japan Oct 16/80.

Dr N. G. Clark.

Dear Sir.

I have not time for a long letter but want to thank you for sending Miss. Kellogg to me as I was greatly in need of a companion and associate in the work. She came to Osaka in a very trying time as our hearts and hands have been full. and with all the rest that she had been through Mrs. Curtis' trying sicknes and death I feared would be too much for her. My time to be of service in the sickroo was to watch at night which necessitated my sleeping more or less in the daytime and Miss. Kellogg was left alone considerable but she seems to feel quite well now. She is naturally very excitable and allthough she did not enter the sickroom but once she heard more or less about it and I feared for a time that you had made a mistake in sending ne so young and excitable. She was not sick ut I could see that it affected her.

We have met with a great loss, and we of this Station feel doubly bereaved. No one in the Station gave fairer promise of future usefulness than Mrs. Curtis for she had such a wonderful gift in her voice above what the rest of us have. We shall miss her everywhere but she so longed to go that it seemed cruel to pray for her recovery which some of us did do even though we knew that a cancer was fast eating away her life. I presume Mr. DeForest will send you a copy of the "Hiogo News" which contains a copy of a paper which he wrote to be read at the funeral. Mr. Leavitt read it as Mr. DeForest could not control his feelings sufficiently to do so. God has given us a great blessing in her place as we have all been drawn nearer to Him by her sickness and death. After the dreadful suffering we who watched by her deathbed were rejoiced when the end came so peacefully and the weary one was with Him whom she loved more than all of earth. She was buried on her twenty-fourth birthday.

I am well and trying to do something in the white fields but I find it very difficult to make the women understand me at present

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But I feel that I can do something through my Bible women. I have one who does good work and another in training who will make an excellent teacher in time I think. We find it very difficult to find women as we do not of course want to tell a woman who is not a christian that we want her to come to us and learn to be a teacher. If she needed the money she would be very apt to come for the pay she would receive. The one whom I have in training is employed as a kitchen servant and does any thing for me that I want her to. I feel that it is of great importance that she know nothing of my designs until after she becomes a christian. She united with the church last communion and as she is a woman of good age and rank I have great hopes that she will do good work. She seems to really have Christ in her heart. The other one was taught by Miss. Stevens.

Monday 18th Yesterday a union service was held in the afternoon at the girls school. Mrs. Curtis' funeral service in Japanese. There was a large attendance as she was known and loved by all.

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Miss Fannie A. Gardner

Tokyo, Oct 16, 1880
Recd Nov 15

rs. Koidzumi died a week ago yester-
ay. She and Mrs. Curtis had worked
gether for the women of the Temma
hurch and longed to see each other
hile they were sick. They died within
o, or three days of each other. Mrs. Koidzumi
as Ozen San the first girl that Miss
lcott employed after coming to Japan
She has an interesting history which
presume you have heard.
I will not trouble you farther with
his letter. Yours Truly
Fannie A. Gardner.

Miss Fannie A. Gardner

Osaka. Oct 16. 1880

Recd Nov. 15

5

Osaka. Jan. 29. 1881

Dr. N. G. Clark

Dear Sir.

Your letter of Nov. 24th was recd by the last mail. Miss. Colby and Miss. Gouldy also recd letters from you. Miss. Gouldy had already left for America and Miss. Kellogg and I were about settled in the house which she left. It is pretty full with three of us and we very much hated to give up the old home but there seemed to be no other way. Whenever some one comes to help Miss. Kellogg to make a home there we in Osaka shall be very happy to welcome her. Of course it would not do to leave her there alone and the "station" were anxious to have me take Miss. Gouldys place in the school. We therefore have made arrangements for her to live here with Miss. Colby and me until some other way is opened. She is proving to be a help in the industrial department-of the school. You suggested in your letter to Miss. Gouldy that Miss. Davis be asked to come here. When Miss. Davis first came to Japan she expressed herself as wishing very much to come here and I as well as others urged her to come. Her Brother was hoping to go to a new Station and as she wanted to be with him, which was very natural, she finally decided not to come here. We felt when Miss. Gouldy decided that she must go away that there was no use in asking Miss. Davis to enter the work in Osaka and therefore I consented to go to the school. Soon after Miss Kellogg and I went to Kobe to spend the day and went to Mr. Davis's. Miss. Davis that day told us that she was not particular as to which work she did. She felt that both womans work and the school work had great attractions and that she was very much troubled at being obliged to wait so long before entering the work. We asked her to come and help in the womans work here and live with Miss. Kellogg and we felt almost sure that she would do so and were very much pleased at the prospect of having some one to go on with the womans work which was so encouraging. We talked the matter over with the station and wrote her a letter asking her to decide as soon as possible as application for passports to live in the city must be made as soon as possible and we wanted to know whether to apply for Miss. Kelloggs or not. After waiting for some time she wrote that she could not come. If she came to Osaka she wanted to make a permanent thing of it and she felt that if a new station should be opened it would claim her. I feel very sorry for her indeed. She is placed in a very trying position.

I like the school work very much thus far and as all the responsibility is borne by the Japanese Christians our work is not so difficult as in the other schools of the mission. It seems to be in a very flourishing condition and we have great hopes for its future. Its numbers are steadily increasing. I do not give up the idea of doing some womans work although at my stage of the language

I am obliged to work through my two women who do very good work.

We all feel very deeply in regard to Mr. Leavitt going away. but hope it may be to the real advancement of the Lords work. much as we need him here.

We are having a very cold winter for this part of Japan. I feel the cold more than I did in Northern Ohio. there is so much chilly weather.

Miss. Kellogg seems quite contented although she feels the lack of church privileges. Miss. Colby is quite well.

Yours Sincerely

Fannie A Gardner

Osaka, Jan. 29, 1881
Rec'd March 8

Osaka. Sept. 12th '84

Dear Dr. Clark:

We are at home from the mountains again and have been in the school for over a week. School commenced a little earlier than we shoul have advised, but it was decided by the school committee before we had thought to tell them what we thought about it. It is now quite comfortably cool however and we hav started with a great deal to encourage us. Found that repairs had been made while we were gone, new matting on the dining room floor of the school of course and other thin which made us feel that the school was alive and prosperin

It began with thirty-five pupils. Fifteen of them boarders. Thre more of the last years pupils return this week and we hop more will come. They come back with bright faces and gree us in the hearty way which says 'We are so glad to be back again,' and it does us good. Of the finances of the school I do not know for I have not inquired. But perhaps shall have an opportunity soon. We have to hold a consultation w Naruse San very often but have not yet thought of that when h was here.

The work in the churches has taken an advance step while we have been away. I have only attended services at the Temma ch since my return but hear good reports from the other churche Kohi San, acting pastor of the Temma church, seems to hol the hearts of his people and he is proving a very good pastor. The women have not been idle during the summer bu they sadly need some one to lead them and I regret that I cannot do more but I find my time nearly occupied with my study and school work. The womans work in Osaka needs at least two ladies and there are none to devote their time to it. Miss Kellogg is not well and Miss Colby although she does a great deal is not strong. Two of the Bible-women have been sick and are not yet able to attend meetings, and if I did not know that it is the Lords work I should feel discouraged. I do hope and pray that He will give the women here wisdom to keep up their own work. They do what they can but they need to be guided as Miss Talcott guides the Okayama women and Miss Dudley the Kobe women. The married ladies have done and will do what they can but the work needs single ladies. Last year there were seven meetings kept up during the week but with some of them it was only an existance and others did well. More ought to be opened this year but there is no one at present to see to it. Mrs. De Forest with her three little ones ought not to be expected to do much.

Mr. Curtis has returned from a journey of a thousand miles much of it on foot. looking better than I have seen him in Japan. He seems to have improved greatly.

We hope Miss Clarkson will have improved as much but from letters recd from her we learn that although she is better she is not by any means well. and it will be a dangerous undertaking for her to try to carry on the Kobe school. Miss Davis is with her brother but is not I believe very strong yet. She has done quite well in getting a start in the language and will be well fitted for work when she enters the field.

It seems good to be back into the work again and it will be a year of hard work. The opposition by the priests will spread abroad the name of Jesus and there will be great need ~~to~~ ~~xxxx~~ of teachers, and our forces have not seemed so small since I came to Osaka. Mr. Curtis seems so strong that he is quite cheering to us. and we hope Miss Kellogg will soon be well. Mr. Atkinson and Mr. DeForest are looking towards home and we shall find it hard to spare Mr. DeForest even for a short time. I presume the Kobe people feel the same of Mr. Atkinson. Hope Mr. Green will soon be here and that the season of rest will prove beneficial to Mr. Gulick and Mr. Davis.

Miss Colby sends greetings. Miss Kellogg will return from Arima with the DeForests tomorrow. We very much hope her head will be better. Dr. Berry thinks the change which a visit to Tokio will give her will probably now be all she will need to make her feel as well as before.

With kind regards to all.

Yours Truly

Fannie A. Gardner.

Gardner F. A.

P.S. Sept 20. Many thanks for your kind letter concerning my eyes rec'd the 16th. My eyes have seemed better through the summer but have pained me some since my return to the city. The spots however have disappeared to some extent. Are but little worse than when I left home. Dr. Taylor will I think make another examination soon. I feel that he is quite skillful in treating the eye and he says he has been making a stud of my trouble through the summer. She says it will be safe for me to use my eyes an hour each day and I cannot think of going home unless Dr. Taylor thinks it will be necessary in order to save my eyes. It will be good practice for the girls in the school to read to me and write for me as I shall have them do as much as possible and I can have my teacher talk and read to me so that I can learn some Japanese. I was enjoying the work so much that it is a trial to be obliged to stop using my eyes and I trust it will only be for a short time.

Yours Truly

F. A. G.

Miss F. A. Gardner
Osaka, Sep. 17, 1881.
Rec'd Oct. 24

5

48

Osaka. Oct 1st 1883.

Dear Dr. Clark.

When Mr. Curtis left Japan he told me that one of the duties that would devolve upon me as Station Secretary would be to write you occasionally. I have thus far wholly neglected that duty and have time now for only a short letter.

Of the work in Osaka there is almost everything to encourage us, as we look at it after an absence of six weeks. The pastors have done earnest work and the work in all four of the churches and in the out-stations looks very hopeful. Six adult united with the Temma Church yesterday. Of their out-station at Ise I do not know very much only that there are about nine or ten believers at Heisai who are urging me to come over and the last report was that when Koki San and I could go over there they wanted to organize a church.

The Naniwa Church get a good deal of strength from their outstations. They are supporting two missionaries and hope to send out a third soon. Work is being carried on at Koriyama and Nan by Naruse San and the young man who has lately been sent to help him. This young man
has been
was being supported by the Greek Church missionari

and was expecting to become a missionary, when he one (called) day called upon Mr. Sawayama to ask some question in theology. They had a long talk and he came often after that and finally made up his mind to join the Naniwa Church. Mr. Sawayama told him to ask advise of his teachers, and he told a Russian priest of his convictions. The priest told him that he would pray for him and advised him to pray for himself, and do as the Lord directed him. Mr. Sawayama feels that it was a direct answer to their prayers for workers. as he had been very well instructed and seemed very humble. Sec will be with Naruse San for a while. A Church will probably be formed at Koriyama before many months.

The school was never in so satisfactory a condition as it is at present. Ando San. an earnest Christian young man. who taught last term is just the man for the place so far as we can see and the Committee who take a deep interest in the school are very well pleased with him. Sakai San who taught last term resigned and after a good deal of prayer and consultation a young lady a graduate of the "Tokio Normal School" has been engaged. As she is not a Christian we all felt some hesitancy about having her come into the school but we feel, after a three weeks trial, that she is doing good work and trust that she will soon become a Christian. She will soon come to live in a vacant room on the place where she will be more directly under our influence. Of the finances of the school I know very little. The tuitions of the pupils is not sufficient to pay the teachers salaries and the Christians contribute toward its support. Nothing in regard to the workings of the school is decided upon without first consulting us and our advice is followed unless some good reason, which we see to be such, is given for not doing so. There is the most perfect harmony between us and the members of the committee and we seem like brothers and sisters working together for an object which is very dear to us all.

Rec'd Oct 1. 1883

We are enjoying having some one to help us as Miss Gouldy can do. She is not doing school work but work of calling on the parents of some of the children and leading them to meeting with her is what we have not been able to do and it is very gratifying now to feel that it is being done. Mr. Allchin is spending considerable time and strength in teaching music which certainly is needed and which seems to be doing him good. Miss Daughaday will spend one hour a week in the school. She and Miss Gouldy are in need of a home and we hope one can be procured for them soon. The missionaries are usually well. Mrs. Taylor has not been very well this summer and looks poorly now. but says she is better. The repairs on their house are nearly completed.

Mr. Davis and Mr. Gulick with their families and Miss Julia Gulick expect to start for Nigata today. It seems as though our family were breaking up, to have some go so far away. Mr. Gulick seems pretty old to start out to a new work. He was so comfortably settled in Kobe that it must be hard for him but he goes cheerfully.

I am enjoying my work very much indeed. Have nothing to worry about. and so can put all my strength into my work.

With kind regards to the ladies, to whom I ought to write

Yours Sincerely

Fannie A. Gardner.

P.S. Mr. Sawayama is sick. I would not have you understand that Miss Gouldy does nothing but call on the parents of the children. She goes to Kyoto every week and is very busy all the time. We are so glad to have her back. Are waiting patiently for Mr. De Forest. Do hope he can come soon. F.A.G.

Osaka, Oct. 1. 1883.
Rec'd Oct. 30.

Osaka. Japan Nov 3d 1884

Dear Dr. Clark:

Your letter dated the ~~last~~ 15th of Sept was received by last mail Nov. 1st It was addressed to Miss Colby and myself on the subject of Miss Clarkson coming into the school here in Osaka. In replying I only speak for myself as Miss Colby is away from home. I think that many members of the Mission feel that a great mistake was made in locating Miss Clarkson before she left America as she had the feeling that she was sent out to be at the head of the Kobe School and could not see her unfitness for the position when she first arrived. Although I do not apprehend any trouble of the same kind again. I do not see the reason for her knowing before she leaves America first where she is to work. The majority of us come out ready to do whatever work seems to open to us when we get here, and I should be glad to see Miss Clarkson come in the same way. This Station is unanimous in inviting her to come and if after she is here and knows more of the school and the other work and we know her better it seems best for her to enter the school I shall be very ready to give place to her. I do not feel that I am so especially fitted for work in the school room as she is. but whether it will seem wise for her to take up the care of a boarding school again. I do not feel sure. It involves a continual load of care.

The School is increasing in numbers and influence. The boarding department is full. twenty-six and thirty day pupils. The question of enlarging is being agitated by the committee. Whether the present building will be enlarged, or the next lot with buildings which could be used for school purposes with very little alteration will be bought. is the question under consideration.

The young lady who was doing such good work in the school when the report was written has gone to Kanagawa to help the Presbyterian work as she is a member of that Church. As her place can not be supplied at present Miss Colby and I feel our burdens increased. and I have not been able to do so much outside work as I did last year. This has however been due partly to Miss Colby's poor state of health. She is some better now and has taken up her full work in the school.

We all deeply regret Miss Gouldy's necessity for rest. She is still in Yokohama where she spent the summer and her physicians wishes her to remain for some time yet. The calls for help are so many and so loud that it gives me the heart ache when I think of them. We need more workers here and are ready and waiting for Miss Clarkson or anyone else whom we can get. The Mission however are not unanimous in inviting her. but they may be on the second circulation of the letter which this Station started some time ago.

The work is very interesting and I wish I had time to enter more fully into particulars. We all mourn the loss of pastor Wyehara of the Shima-no-uchi Ch. His Church are sadly bereaved. He was one of the most promising young men in the whole work.

Yours Sincerely

Fannie A. Gardner

OVER

Osaka, Nov. 3. 1884.

Dear Dr. Clark.

Your letter came just as I was on the steps starting for Nara. Have had a glorious time, addressed two meetings with audiences over a hundred perhaps two hundred, beside much other teaching and calling. During the time I have thought much of your letter respecting Miss Clarkson and was intending to write just what Miss Gardner has said. I came home to find this letter and the mail post-closing so I have only time for these few hurried lines. I wish Miss Clarkson would answer my letter and if she can write to the Mission as a whole. I think it would do much to remove some misunderstandings. I have never seen her private letters to some of the members of the Mission. Please remember me to her with love.

Yours truly

A. M. Colby

ated, Nov. 3. 1884

Rec'd Dec. 1.

4 Pledn for Dec.

Osaka. Japan. Jan 16th 1886.

[Dear Dr. Clark;

Your letter of Dec. 3d reached me yesterday. I think it was just what I needed, as I have been feeling for some time that I ought to write a letter to Boston, but a large pile of unanswered letters seemed to claim immediate attention.]

My health is so much improved that I am able to do considerable work. In fact. by taking proper exercise I feel nearly well. But I sometimes begrudge the time that I am obliged to spend in exercise.

As to my work. When I returned from China the "Station" supposed I would soon be obliged to go to America, and had already asked Miss Daughaday to teach in the school. As soon as a passport could be procured for her she came here to live. I think she came nominally as my guest before the passport came.

I had felt for some time that in view of the great need in other departments of the work. the whole time of one lady in the school was all that ought to be given it. but during the spring while I was spending so much time in trying to regain my health, I said very little about it. Miss Daughaday seemed well fitted in many respects to take charge and after consulting with the "Station" while we were on the mountains I gained her consent to undertake the work. Of course she could not do all of the English teaching and I spent a good deal of time in the fall trying to teach some of the graduates who wished to have practice in teaching, to take my four classes. I also felt that as a large number of girls were beginning English it was necessary that their first lessons should be taught by a foreigner. The pupils number between eighty and ninety, thirty-five are boarders. The Christian element is strong and the school is a power for good in the city. Miss Daughaday will probably write you more particularly about it. My plan of work at present is to spend considerable time in the spring and fall in Ise. I made a short visit there last October and thought some of spending the winter there but the women here urged me to open a school for training Bible women as they all felt the need of such training as Misses Dudley and Talcott are giving to the women in their school. I urged them to go to Kobe but very few of them could leave home and I finally consented to make an effort toward opening a class. I consulted with the ladies of other Missions as well as our own, and all except the American Episcopalians seemed glad to join in starting it. Although we cannot compete with the Kobe School still we have an encouraging work started. There is no boarding department and as nearly all the women have more or less home cares they can only meet two hours a day. A small tuition fee is charged to cover the expenses. The women are divided into two classes. one for beginners with instruction one hour a day. and one for the more advanced women who are taught two hours a day. They are taught those things which will be most helpful to them in doing work in the interior. They are also being trained in conducting such a school as all the details are attended to by a committee. We hope that when the new Y. M. C. A. building is erected there will be some provision made for the school. The denominations represented are, Presbyterian Cumberland Presbyterian, C. M. S. and A. B. C. F. M. By uniting the corps of teachers was increased and the classes are larger and more interesting. It also brings the workers, both among the teachers and pupils, of the different denominations into daily contact and closer sympathy. Of the members of our Mission Miss Colby. Mrs. J. T. Gulick and myself are giving more or less time to the classes. Miss Colby comes in from Sakai once a week to teach Physiology. The teaching is nearly all done by missionaries. The school will close at the end of March when I hope to take one or two women with me to Ise to spend six weeks or two months. Just what line of work I shall pursue I do not know.

I am very much interested just now in Mrs. Tateno the wife of the Govoner of Osaka Province.

One of ~~Mr.~~ Gov. Tatenos secretaries in calling one evening said that Mrs. Tateno wished to learn English from a foreigner. Did I know whether any new missionaries were expected soon? I told him that there were none expected in Osaka by our Mission but it might be possible that I could find some one to teach her. I made inquiries but no one seemed ready to take up the work. As I was planning at that time to go to Ise for the winter I did not think of doing it myself. I soon after gave up going to Ise and longed to see this woman who holds a position of such wide influence being taught the way of life. I had been greatly disappointed in not being able to hire a horse after my return from the mountains as I felt that I had been helped by horseback riding in the spring. As I saw how many horses the Gov. had and as I knew that

Mrs. Tatino was in the habit of riding I made up my mind to offer to give her lessons in English if in return I could have the use of a horse and groom for an hour a day. A man to run by my side and clear the way when necessary is quite a necessity in these narrow streets. The arrangement was easily made as she was very eager to become acquainted with a foreign woman, not only for English but she wants to adopt foreign dress and customs. She comes here, attended by her maid, for her lesson. She is very generous and loads me with presents. She sent to Miss Daughaday and me for Christmas a pair of nice turkeys, Twice within a week I have been invited to her house, and treated bountifully. She is becoming quite interested in the school and attended closing exercises both last June and at the close of the fall term. Her adopted daughter has been in school for a year, but has lately been sent back to her home as she did not seem to care for her books. I have a very good horse to ride every afternoon (the Gov. rides him in the morning) and look forward to my daily exercise with a good deal of pleasure. I am praying that Mrs. Tatino may become a Christian and be ready to spend her time and strength in lifting up the women of this city. Truly my loving Father is better than I thought, for he has not only answered my prayer and given me a good horse (those that I hired were very poor) but at the same time has given me the work of trying to lead this woman to know Him. I am not equal to the work and can only trust Him to guide me.

The Temma Church has nearly completed its new building. It is extremely plain and will probably hold about four hundred people. They hope to dedicate it free of debt. The meetings during the week of prayer were crowded and very interesting.

Would you be so kind as to show this to the ladies as I have no time to write them before mail closes.

Yours Sincerely
Fannie A. Gardner.

Miss Fannie A. Gardner
Osaka, Jan. 16, 1886.
Rec'd. Feb. 18.

Fannie A. Gardner. S

Kyoto, Sept. 27, '86.

Rec'd Oct. 27.

ack.
request to return

ans'd

P.C.
x Sept
Approval of [illegible]

Kyoto, Japan. Sept 27th/86

Dear Dr. Clark:

My health was such that Dr. Berry advised me to leave my work in Osaka and come to Kyoto where I could be under the care of Miss Richards and himself. I had hoped to spend about six weeks in the interior where I had spent three month in the spring and early summer and then return to Osaka and open the class for Bible women as we did last winter but was obliged to give it up. I hope now to be able to go back to Ise in the spring.

It seems very strange to be in Kyoto and in Dr. Davis old home but I hope I am not entirely useless here. Miss Richards finds that she needs some one to help her once in a while.

She gives promise of doing a grand work in Japan. I trust she will have the strength to carry it on. She seems able to do so much now that I almost envy her.

My woman has gone to Ise to do what she can. She did excellent work in the spring and will do so now if she does not over work. She needs some one to insist upon her resting once in a while or she soon uses herself up.

Trusting that I shall soon be able to resume work again and not be obliged to use the permis-
X sion to return to America which the Mission requested

I remain
Yours Sincerely
Fannie A. Gardner.

Kyoto, Japan. Jan. 14th 1887

My dear Dr. Smith:

The last letter received by the Mission from you reminds me of the fact that I have not yet made known my plans ~~and~~ to you in Boston.

I think I wrote some time in October or November that I was improving in health and hoped to be able to remain here a few years longer. I thought Dr. Berry was of the same mind and was surprised a little later when the question of my going to Kumamoto with Mr. O. H. Gulicks family was under consultation to hear him say that he felt it would be exceedingly unwise for me to think of beginning work again. Perhaps I might make a visit there but as for going with a thought of doing any long work there he should not consent to it. Miss Richards, who has done a great deal for me and who knows as much about me as the Dr. does, is very emphatic in her opinion that I ought not to try to work here before I have a long rest. She and Dr. Berry both are quite confident that if I go home now I can get well

while if I stay here I shall soon be as I have been if not worse. I shrink from trying to work with such poor health as I have had for the past few years especially as I have so much reason to hope that if I can follow up what has been so well begun I can soon be well. I am out of work now and can leave comparatively easy, while if I should begin work again I should find it very difficult to get away. If I go soon I can hope to come back in the early fall of '88. If I wait until summer I shall probably be later in coming back. I think it is much better to come back in the fall than in the spring.

I have thought the matter all over very carefully and have decided that I ought to go as early as possible. I hope to leave Yokohama about the 1st of March. and shall probably reach my home ~~at~~ some time in May. My address then will be Mallet Creek. Medina Co. Ohio.

Your letter of Nov. 10th telling me of the action of the Prud. Com. arrived in Dec. Many thanks for it.

Please remember me to Mrs. Smith

Sincerely Yours. Fannie A. Gardner

Kyoto, Jan. 14, '87.
Rec'd Feb. 12.

14 Spencer Place. Brooklyn.
March 31st 1888.

Dear Dr. Clark:

Your letter came to me in just the right time as I want your advice and help just now. Of course I should have felt at liberty to ask for advice even if you had not written but it would have been more difficult for me.

Your impressions are correct in regard to my health. I have not improved as I had hoped to do. I came here to my sisters late in Dec. and early in Jan. I began to think that I must do something for myself. I had spent a quiet month in northern Vermont hoping that I should be benefitted, and as I could stay here quietly with my sister through the wi she advised me to ask advice of her family physician. Dr. Fowler. He is considered one of the best in Brooklyn. He began treating me for *dyspepsia* the 11th of Jan. and assured me that I should very soon be well. After about two months he was able to diagnosis my case. He finds that I have gastric catarrh and distended stomach, and says that the treatment he is giving me now will cure me in time but that it will require *time*. He thinks I could learn to take the treatment myself but I shrink from trying it. He passes a tube into my stomach and washes it out with alkali water three times a week. Of course. it is a very disagreeable operation but I will try next time to do it myself.

My sister and family are soon to leave Brooklyn or I could stay and continue with him. He is a Christian man and when I asked him to give me some idea of what the expense would be he said that missionaries were entitled to all the physician could do for them and that my bill would not be one cent more than I could easily pay. He has been very kind and will treat me as long as I stay here. He told me this morning that if it had been an ordinary case of dyspepsia I should have been well before this. ~~I told him that~~

I asked him this morning what he would advise me to do and as I have often told him of my desire to go to Ohio and keep house for my father.

he said that I had better try
treat myself and go home if I
wished. He did not advise my
getting a boarding place here
as he did not think I would
be happy so. I told him that
I knew that missionaries were
sometimes sent to Clifton
Springs and he said he did
not know the nature of the
water there and wished I would
send for a Prospectus. Some
kinds of mineral water would
be especially beneficial to me.
He thinks massage treatment
would be good. Salt baths also.
There is this about going to fathers. He is living all alone
but seems to be very happy in
doing so. I am not strong enough now to do housework
as I have to diet so rigidly
that I am weak. I crave food
and of course should find
it very hard to be obliged to

cook if I had strength. However I could bear that I think. I have great sympathy for the drunkard with his depraved appetite. On the other hand it would be pleasant for both father and me to be together. and I was very sorry not to be able to go home when my brother who lived with father moved away. A sister who lives near goes often to cook for him and help him what she can. He is deeply interested in having me get well enough to go back to Japan. and I know would not for anything have me go home on his account. There is a place here where I can board and one member of the family will be delighted as she has lately received a fresh baptism of the Spirit and has decided to offer herself as a missionary to Japan. She wants to talk with her mother about it first and she will come to the city very soon. The young lady is teaching here. She is my sisters helper in the childrens Mission Band" and is well fitted for the foreign work it seems to me. She is a kindergartner but will be willing to do any work that seems best. I am delighted to hear of the reinforcements for Japan and when the thought that I may not be able to go back in the fall intrudes itself. it almost makes me faint for a moment. I have looked forward to it with so much hope. God knows best and He will guide me. I have had rich Spiritual blessings this winter My soul has feasted on the good things and in a quiet way God has used me. So that on the whole it has been a happy winter. Miss Richards writes me that I must not try to come back before March or April. I left there in March.

Now please give me your advice. I do not know which way to turn but my great desire is to be able to return to Japan as soon as possible. Please tell me what to do. and I shall be much obliged. My allowance has been sufficient during the winter and will also be enough I think if I go to Ohio. I do not know what the expense at a Sanitarium would be.

Mrs. Pond is very sorry to leave Brooklyn but her husbands business in in Chicago now. She would wish to be remembered if she knew I were writing.

Sincerely Yours

Fannie A. Gardner

Apr. 14. 1888.

14 Spencer Place. Brooklyn N.Y.

Dear Dr. Clark.

Your letter of April 6th was duly received. and I am sorry to have caused you any uneasiness.

My sister. Mrs. Pond. has decided to go to fathers to stay for two months and there seems no better way open to me than to go with her.

We leave here next Wednesday. the 18th.

I am obliged to diet so carefully that, as Dr. Fowler says. it would [illegible] not be wise for me to try to board.

I am able to take a short walk every day.

with love to Mrs. Clark.

Yours Sincerely

Fannie A. Gardner

April 14th 1888

Fannie A Gardner

Brooklyn, April 14-1888

Rec'd April 16

Mallet Creek. Medina Co
Ohio
May 24th 1887

Dear Dr. Alden:

You very probably have forgotten me as you only saw me at the time of the "Ohio State Conference at Sandusky. nine years ago. I was then a candidate for the foreign field and have been in Japan until recently. My object in writing is to tell of ~~of~~ two ladies whom I met in Oberlin last week. One of them. Miss Sarah Bell has already spoken to Dr. [illegible] and I have no doubt that she will be accepted. She seems to me admirably fitted for work in Japan, and I most sincerely hope she will be sent there. She seems to be of a quiet, not easily excited disposition which is so desirable for one who hopes to do a good many years work in that field. I know other fields are needy but none it seems to me, that needs so immediate help *today* as Japan. Do please look at Miss Bell's case with reference to Japan and send her there this coming fall.

The other lady is Mrs. Pellet of Oberlin. I consider her case years of age. A graduate of Oberlin in 1852(?) worked her way through college. Has since been a teacher for a good part of her life. and loves to teach. She has thought some of going out to Japan independantly as she has means to take her there and thought she could get a situation as teacher in a government school. I think money spent in employing her would be well spent. At least I wish her case might be looked into. Mrs. Millen of Oberlin knows her well I believe.

As to the work which such a woman could do in Japan.

I have often felt that a woman who could relieve me from English work could do as much ready spoken to Dr. Smith and I have no doubt that she will be accepted. She seems to me admirably fitted for work in Japan, and I most sincerely hope she will be sent there. She seems to be of a quiet, not easily excited disposition which is so desirable for one who hopes to do a good many years work in that field. I know other fields are needy but none it seems to me, that needs so immediate help today as Japan. Do please look at Miss Bell's case with reference to Japan and send her there this coming fall.

The other lady is Mrs. Pettee of Oberlin. I consider her case years of age. A graduate of Oberlin in 1852(?) worked her way through college. Has since been a teacher for a good part of her life. and loves to teach. She has thought some of going out to Japan independantly as she has means to take her there and thought she could get a situation as teacher in a government school. I think money spent in employing her would be well spent. At least I wish her case might be looked into. Mrs. Mellen of Oberlin knows her well I believe.

As to the work which such a woman could do in Japan.

I have often felt that a woman who could relieve me from English work could do as much as I. There is such a demand for English that is seems a great pity to refuse those wh are so eager for it. I so much want my time for Japanese work. It would be a great help to any Station to have such a woman in it. There is a woman of about her ag in Osaka under the C. P. Board who has been out three or four years and who is doing a great work. She teaches English and gradually leads them on to Christianity. It is quite an easy matter to find some woman who can act as interpreter Then what a relief she could be in relieving the overworked ladies in the industrial Schools provided her hands were not otherwise full. You may think that is only a temporary need but the interior will be needy in many ways after the cities become somewhat independent. I feel sure that two or three such ladies woul be hailed with joy by the overworked missionaries in Japan. I do not know Mrs Pellets address but Mrs. Miller knows her and you may hear from Miss Gulick about her, I feel quite sure that she would make an excellent teacher but as I only saw her for about an hour I do not feel that I ought to say too much. I trust you will give the matter consideration.

my health is improving and
I plan to come east soon
Shall probably spend the
summer with my sister
(Mrs. C. H. Pond of Brooklyn)
at Waterville New Hampshire
again urging that if possible
you send Miss Bell to Japan
I will close.

Sincerely Yours

Fannie A. Gardner.

Mallet Creek.

Medina Co.

Ohio.

N° 8.

Miss F. A. Gardner.

Mallet Creek, May 24 '87.

Rec'd May 27.

Miss Sarah Bell.
Mrs. Pellet.

Mallet Creek. Ohio.
Aug 28th 1888.

Dear Dr. Clark:

Miss Edwards. whom you met in Brooklyn last April at Dr. Kincaids. is spending a few weeks with me and is still hoping to go to Japan. Her health has decidedly improved since she met you. and her physician seemed surprised at her rapid change for the better. She seems quite well and able to endure a good deal. She does not look as robust as some but I am surprised at her ability to sleep eat and di-

digest food. She gets from eight and a half to nine hours of sleep every night and usually without waking. Of course conditions here are favorable as she enjoys farm life and this is a good country. She has acted on your advice to wait a year and has taken a school in Brooklyn for another year but I cannot but hope that she can go with me this coming winter. However I shall not urge it. I do think it would be well for her to stay to attend the meeting in Cleveland and she could possibly make arrangements to do so if you should advise her to do so. She is a kindergartner and the children are late in returning from the country. As her school was to begin Oct. 1st she can perhaps get a substitute for one week.

We are having a delightful visit and my own health is steadily improving.

With kind regards to all

Sincerely

Fannie A. Gardner.

P. S. Please let us know whether it would in your estimation be wise for her to remain till Oct.

F. A. G.

Miss F. A. Gardner.

Mallet Creek, Aug. 28, 1888.

Rec'd Aug. 30.

✓

Miss Fannie A Gardner

Mallet Creek. Ohio.
Oct: 23d 1888.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D.
Dear Sir:

I hardly know to whom to address this letter as I want advice and information from the "Rooms." I am thinking a good deal about returning to Japan and arrangements are made for father so that I can leave him very soon. I would like to sail early in Dec. so as to be in Osaka for the New Years congratulations. My friends here want me for "Thanksgiving." Will it be probable that I can make the journey between the two holidays? Of course, my friends here will yield the point if necessary.

My health is improving all the time.

I would like to know when the Pacific Steamers leave San F. Is it not much cheaper to go via Vancouver? would it not save time as well as money for me to go that way? My friends Mr. and Mrs. Taft (Miss Kellogg) of the M. E. Board came that way and found it satisfactory. How shall I send a box of goods? To Boston for shipping or by freight? As I want to buy some books would it be cheaper to have them bought and shipped from Boston than for me to buy them here and pack them in my box? Dr. Peloubet gave me an order for one hundred singing books which will have to be sent from the Publishers in N. Y. to either Boston or here will they not?

I know very little about the Vancouver route but am willing to try it if thought best. Perhaps I would be allowed more personal baggage and should not need to ~~take~~ send a box as I am not obliged to take so many things as I did before.

Please let me hear from you as soon as convenient as if I go in Dec. I must be getting ready.

Letters from Japan tell me I am needed there as Miss Colby is much worn. I feel so well that I want to be at work.

Yours Sincerely
Fannie A. Gardner

Nov 1. 1888.

Mallet Creek. Medina Co. O.

Dear Dr. Clark:

Your letter of Oct 25th was duly recd. I find myself in a dilemma as to what to do. Your letter was so kind and considerate that I do thank you very much for it.

As to my health. I have not consulted a physician since I left Brooklyn. and a statement from any one about here. would be of little value. as they know nothing about my disease. I might write Dr. Fowler and get a statement from him but in any case my word would have to be taken.

hundreds of people who call themselves well suffer more from dyspepsia than I do from my stomach at present. Dr. Fowler discovered what my disease was and has cured me. I still have my stomach-pump and can use it if the disease should return. The treatment does not require more than fifteen minutes of time daily. I have not taken any medicine or treatment for at least three months. I sleep like a child no matter how hard the day has been, and can endure a good deal of excitement and work. I want very much to go back soon. However. if you think it not wise I will try to "possess my soul in patience".

I find. that by being a little careful not to drink when eating. I can get along without any trouble at all. I may always be obliged to do this but can do it in Japan as well as here.

I do want to act conscientiously in the matter. but I feel so well and strong that I long to relieve the overworked brain and nerves of Osaka Station a little.

If I do not go I shall want to spend my energies in helping the Womans Board this winter and go in the spring. but should much prefer to go now. Will you please talk with the ladies about it and let me know as soon as possible.

In regard to the route. I should be delighted to save enough to the Board to help out a little somewhere else. especially in such an agreeable way. I have written Miss Smith. the nurse. in regard to outfit (as Mrs Gulick forwarded her letter of inquiry to me) and asked her if she did not wish to take the Canadian Pacific Route. It is preferable in being a shorter journey by sea and I much prefer taking my things with me. It is sometimes very anrrying

„to be obliged to wait six months perhaps for something which is coming by vessel in the box. I will not write the other ladies but if Miss Smith should decide to go with me I am sure there can be no objection.

Father has a good woman for a wife and seems very willing to have me go.

She appreciates your kindness of heart in thinking of him. My work in Japan lies near his heart and he often prays for those who have come out of heathenism and are babes in Christ.

I hear that Miss Gulick is not well and am very sorry.

I am very glad for Miss Richard that a nurse has been secured. From what she has written me I know she is working far beyond her strenght.

Yours Sincerely

Fannie A. Gardner

Nov 1st 1888.

I am very glad for Miss Richard that a nurse has been secured. From what she has written me I know she is working far beyond her strenght.

Yours Sincerely

Fannie A. Gardner

Nov 1st 1885.

Miss Fannie A. Gardner,

Mallet Creek, Nov. 1, 1888,

Rec'd Nov. 3.

✓

York. O. Nov. 7th 1888

This is to certify that I find Miss F. A. Gardner Enjoying good health. having recovered sufficiently to return to her work in Japan.

J. J. Wall M. D.

Mallet Creek. Ohio.
Nov. 7th 1888.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
1 Somerset St.
Boston:

Dear Dr. Clark:

I fear I am just a little impatient as I try to wait for a reply to my letter of last week. If I go to Japan via Vancouver to meet the steamer of Dec. 4th. I ought to leave Cleveland and perhaps Chicago as early as Monday. Nov. 26th. Which would be the best route from here to the C. P. Road? My brother thinks I should probably save money by going to Boston and starting from there.

I have been in to Dr. Walls and he has given me a certificate which

I enclose. He was obliged to take my word as he has not treated me at all. But it may be of use to you.

- If in your judgment it is not wise for me to go this fall. I can wait till Spring but I must know immediately as the time is growing short, if I do go.

I am feeling well. Letters from Japan today. All well so far as heard from.

I hope I am not a troublesome member of your family and I also hope that you will feel free to tell me to go or stay.

Sincerely Yours

Fannie A. Gardner

Wallet Creek P. O.

Ohio.

York Station.

C. L. & W. R. R.

Mrs Fannie A. Gardner
Nov. 7. 1888

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Miss F. H. Gardner.
Mallet Creek Nov. 19. 1888.
Rec'd Nov. 21.

Mallet Creek. Ohio.
Nov 19th 1888.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
1 Somerset St. Boston.

Dear Dr. Clark:

Your letter of last week was duly received and it is needless for me to say that I was much disappointed by the action taken by the ladies. I shall try to feel that it is for the best. but hope that "Spring" will come before the winter months have passed. The best time to go out into the interior. as I hope to do. is in April and I had hoped by going

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now to brush up the language a little during the winter and be the better fitted for my work in the Spring. I believe the plan for me is to reside in Tsu and I ought to have the three months of April May and June as test months. Time to find out what I shall need to do to make myself comfortable for a winter there before Mission meeting time in the summer. As you probably know, a Japanese house is a poor place in which to live through the winter. unless it is more or less repaired and fitted up for use. I do hope to have a companion to go with me to go on with the school work while I devote my self to the women. Please tell the ladies that in Japanese "Hearu" (Spring) comes with the New Year. I do not wish to bias their judgment but if I could sail early in February it would be much easier for me to arrange my work. Could not I go via Vancouver allowing a few days for any detensions from snow?

I am well. and the ladies need only to see me, to be convinced of the fact.

I am sure I shall have a happy winter here in the old home. and know that it is all right for me to be thoroughly recovered

before going to work again.
But there is so much to be done and so few who can go to do it. and while I am so well it is perhaps not to be wondered at. that I was disappointed.

With kindest regards to all

Sincerely Yours
Fannie A. Gardner

Mallet Creek. Ohio.
Dec 26th 1888.

Dr. N. G. Clark.
Boston. Mass.
Dear Dr. Clark.

Your request in your last letter that I keep you informed as to my health calls out this letter from me. I am very well at present, and enjoying all the good things which the holiday season brings.

I had a little touch of my old trouble about two weeks ago, but it went as it came, leaving me very well.

I wish I could step in to your room and consult with you in regard to this winter. I should be much better fitted for my work if I could have a term in Oberlin attending the classes in the English course in theology. I think I could go there and be lazy enough to satisfy any one that I was not overworking and still absorb a good deal of that Spirit and a little of the knowledge that seems to be so abundant in Oberlin. It would be almost worth my while to go there, just for the Sabbath privileges. I shall be very glad to go back in Feb. if you think best. and of course if I do go then I could not go to Oberlin. If however. you think it would be better for me to stay here at fathers and do nothing through the winter I shall try to feel that it is best. I should like to hear from you as soon as possible as the term in Oberlin begins Jan. 2nd. You probably are fully aware of the fact that English sermons are rare in Japan.

With best wishes for the holidays

Yours Sincerely

Fannie A. Gardner

Miss Gardner — Japan
Dec. 26 '88

Miss Gardner

Oberlin. Ohio. Jan 31. 1889.

Dear Dr. Clark:

The one month which was to be my time for trial of health here has passed and I am not yet ready to go back to work.

I have enjoyed life here very much except for the fact that I am not so well as I had hoped to be.

Although I was careful to undertake only a limited amount of work I have decided to leave off reciting for a time. I can get a good deal by attending recitations as a listener. I understand that Dr. Smith is expected here soon. I shall hope to see him when he comes.

Oberlin is a delightful place in which to live, and I am glad of the opportunity to spend a small part of my vacation here.

With kind regards to all

Fannie A. Gardner
C/o Prof Jewett.

Mrs Fannie C. Gardner

Mallet Creek. Ohio.
April 6th 1889.

Dear Dr. Clark:

Your letter came yesterday just as I was mailing one to Miss Stanwood.

You are certainly very kind to send me to Clifton Springs and I do hope it will be just the best thing for me.

I had about made up my mind to another few weeks here in the old home as I did not hear from you and I am very happy here but I can find a home among strangers again if that is what is best for me.

I sent to the "Sanitarium" for instructions last night. I am, of course, ignorant of everything connected with it but will inform myself and go there, as soon as I can. Was glad to hear the good news from and for Japan.

With kind regards to all Sincerely Yours

Fannie A. Gardner.

P.S. I thought it wise not to begin another term in Oberlin F.A.G.

Miss Gardner

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Mallet Creek. Ohio.
April 17th 1889

Rev N. G. Clark D. D.
Boston. Mass.

Dear Dr. Clark:

I am still at home as I have been keeping house for father while mother went to Chicago to visit a sick daughter. I had planned however to go to Clifton Springs this week but as mother does not return until tomorrow (Thursday) night I have decided to wait

Miss Gardiner

Mallet Creek. Ohio.
April 17th 1889

Rev N. G. Clark D. D.
Boston. Mass.

Dear Dr. Clark:

I am still at home as I have been keeping house for father while mother went to Chicago to visit a sick daughter. I had planned however to go to Clifton Springs this week but as mother does not return until 69 tomorrow (Thursday) night I have decided to wait until next week.

I seem to have a great dread of going, which is one reason for my wanting to go this week. A disagreeable duty is better done than anticipated.

Miss Parmelee urges me to try Dr. Taylors Swedish Movement Cure of N. Y. City. She thinks she improved more in five weeks there than in five months at Clifton, and learned more about how to take care of herself afterwards. I know very little about either place and can only trust the judgment of wiser heads than mine.

If I do not hear from you in regard to this I shall conclude that you deem Clifton better.

My health is improving as it usually does at home.

Yours Truly
Fannie A. Gardner.
Mallet Creek
Ohio.

Ann Carlton

Castile. New York.
May 8th 1889.

Dear Dr. Clark:

I am settled here under Dr. Greene's care and am very hopeful that she will help me. You advised me to get the best medical advice but at my home there is very little opportunity for medical advice, I concluded to come here and get her advice and go farther if she thought best. She says that I more properly belong in an institution where nervous troubles are made a specialty but that she will give me the same vigorous treatment that she gave herself when she broke down nervously. Of course I know very little yet but I already have faith in her methods and deem it wise to stay for a time. The "Sanitarium" is full and I board outside. Treatment is free to missionaries. So while the allowance that I have had will not cover expenses still it is not so high as I had feared it would be. My board and room will

probably be about six dollars
a week. I certainly shall
learn a good deal ~~in caring~~
~~for~~ that will be of use in
caring for myself and others.
I am feeling better than
when I came.

Yours Sincerely
Fannie A. Gardner

P. S. God is very good to
me and so are the host
of friends whom He has
given me. F. A. G.

Miss Fannie Gardner

Castile N. Y. May 27 1889

Dear Dr. Clark:

Your good kind letter reached me after nearly a week on the way and I have waited a little so as to be able the better to judge as to the amount I must ask for. When I was in Boston Miss Childs told me that the W. B. M. could allow missionaries at home as high as $400. a year if they thought best to do so without asking for an extra grant. I told her that I felt satisfied that $300. would be sufficient for me. When I first came here I wrote her that I thought I could get along here with the $33.33 a month provided it could begin to increase from April 1st. I thought it might be less trouble to the ladies. I have not heard from her and do not know what would please them. I think $12.00 dollars a month extra would be enough. or I am willing to draw what I must have and let them grant the extra amount when they see how much it is. I shall be as economical as possible whichever way is thought best.

I want to thank you for the copy of the Congregationalist and for the way work is being pushed in Japan. I feel very sorry that I could not be there to relieve Miss Colby so that she could come home. Am sorry that some of the Kumamoto people who are waiting in Kobe are not willing to relieve her until some one can go out from home. Mr. DeForest's "Jinrikisha Ride in Tokyo" is very good. Thanks for that also.

My health seems to be steadily improving. Dr. Greene has the reputation of keeping patients until she is fully satisfied of their recovery. So I know I must be patient. Yours Sincerely

Fannie A. Gardner

Mrs F. G. Fairfull

Castile N. Y. July 6: 1889

Dear Dr. Clark:

You wished to hear from me occasionally and I fear I have waited too long. But the weather has been so unfavorable that I have waited to know how much of my indisposition was due to that cause.

I do not see the improvement that I did at first and still the treatment all seems so sensible that I know it must soon have its effect upon me. The Dr. says that some symptoms are better but that it will not be safe for me to try to go back in September. She is now testing me for mental work: and requires me to sit out doors one hour each afternoon and write or study and at the same time breathe deeply. I seem to have fallen into a bad habit of taking very shallow breath when studying.

I hope to be able soon to report decided improvement and in the meantime will try to be patient.

Sincerely Yours

Fannie A. Gardner

Castile. N. Y. Aug 23d 1889.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D.
Boston. Mass.

Dear Dr. Clark:

Perhaps it is time for me to report to you again. It might be well for me to have certain days for writing you, giving you weekly or monthly reports as to my health;

It gives me pleasure to be able to report improvement this time. I certainly have reason to be encouraged as I can see a decided change for the better. Not only are my digestive organs giving me less trouble, but I am stronger and able to do more mental work. I am sure you will rejoice with me. I must stay here for a while longer. Dr. Greene promises to let me know when she thinks it safe for me to go back to farm life to complete my recovery. I lead a very quiet life here. Have felt it necessary to make a change in my room as the drainage was bad at the other place. I now have two rooms and four windows in a higher healthier location. The family retire early and I get a long night of quiet rest. I am the only "roomer" and am considered rather as a friend. Have had a nice drive this morning with the dear ~~old~~ good woman of the house. All because I have such a kind Father. This may be of no interest to you but perhaps you may like to know that this member of your family is possessed of a quiet spirit. I only hope that I shall not have grown so lazy as to be useless as a teacher of the Japanese women. Dr. Greene keeps me quite busy however with resting. walking. bathing and exercising. I can see improvement not so much from day to day as from month to month.

Kind remembrances to all the friends

Sincerely Yours. Fannie A. Gardner

Miss Fannie A. Gardner.

Castile, N.Y. Aug. 23, 1889.

Rec'd Aug. 26.

Miss Goodrich

Castile. N. Y. Sept 16. 1889

Dear Dr. Clark:

I was sorry to learn that you have been ill, and trust that you are well again. Allow me to congratulate you in that your work is on this side the Pacific.

Dr. Greene kindly tells me that since I seem to be getting along so well I may go home to Ohio the last of this month. She wishes me to remain there for three months and follow her instructions and if I continue to improve she sees no reason why I can not return to Japan in January. She is so cautious that I think she has left me ample time in which to fully regain my health.

I shall be here probably not more than two weeks longer. My heart is full of thanksgiving for all the mercies I am receiving.

Yours Sincerely

Fannie A. Gardner

Mallet Creek. Ohio.
Oct 23d 1889.

Rev. N. G. Clark:
1 Somerset St. Boston Mass.

Dear Dr. Clark:

You wrote me not long ago that Dr. Greene might go to Japan in January. Do you know what his plans are? Which route does he plan to take and when does he go?

I am improving in health and begin to want to make plans.

My sister tells me that you were not to be seen at the meeting in N. Y. because of ice health. I hope you are better now. and able to be at your work.

My days are very busy with work and resting. as I try to follow Dr. Greene's orders.

Please let me hear as soon as convenient and greatly oblige

Yours Sincerely
Fannie A. Gardner

Miss F. A. Gardner S

Mallet Creek, Oct. 23, 1889.

Rec'd Oct. 26.

ack^d wrote could not tell as to Greenes for 3 or 4 weeks

Mallet Creek. Ohio. Nov 14. 1889

Dear Dr. Clark:

Time is passing rapidly and I should be very glad to know when I am to go to Japan and by which route. I have heard from Dr. Greene and he thinks they may go in January but as they wish to visit friends in Kansas and Washington I could accompany them only in crossing the ocean.

I wish to visit a sister living near Duluth. if possible. Do you know of any single lady with whom I could travel to San F. or Vancouver? Which route had I better take if I go alone? Dr. Greene was undecided as to which port they should sail from. If I go via Vancouver I suppose I could take my baggage with me. If via San F. what will be the best plan for me to follow? I am sorry to trouble you and hope your health is much improved ere this.

Yours Sincerely Fannie A. Gardner.

Japan
From Gardner
Nov 14, 1889

Gill, Miss Almona

Feb. 9th 1887.
Oberlin. O.

Dr. Clark.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir.

I received your letter, and I write to inform you that I would like to go to Japan next Fall.

I think that I will be able to find out what I will need from Mr. and Mrs. Taylor.

Yours with respect
Alsuma Gill

P.S. Mr. Davis has left Oberlin.
A. G.

Miss Almona Gill.

Oberlin, Feb. 9, '87.

Rec'd Feb. 14.

Ansd Gill

April 6th 1887
N. Monroeville O-

Rev. N. G. Clark -
Boston Mass.

Dear Sir -

My address is
N. Monroeville. Erie Co - O -
I expect to stay here till
I go to Japan -
I would like to know
when I will go; and
where I had better secure
my outfit -
Mrs. Taylor's suggestions
has been very helpful
Yours truly. Almira Gill

A Gill Apr 6 1887

Miss Almona Gill

Recd Apr. 8.

April 6th 1887
N. Monroeville O.

Rev Judson Smith
Boston Mass.

Dear Friend -

I expect to go to Cleveland next week and would like to know where to find those sisters who are going to Japan. If you could send me a card when you receive this I would be ever so much obliged -

Yours with respect
Almona Gill

1887

Miss E.L.C

April 19. 1887 -
No. Monroeville O.

Dr. N. G. Clark -
1 Somerset St. Boston -

Dear Friend.

I would be glad to go to Japan with Dr Jordan for I do not need a rest; but I had not expected to go so soon. and Mother wishes me to be here till July or Aug. I have not been at home to stay any length of time for a number of years and if it would be as

well to go later, I would
like to stay.
Must my outfit go in
May if I do not go till
later?
I could not take a very
responsible place to teach
music, for I have never
studied vocal music
I have taken piano lessons
for a number of years
and have taught it some.
I can play church music.
I would be happy to go
to Boston to make your
acquaintance - but I have
no friends in the East to
visit. I would be glad
to have Mr. Smith buy
my outfit for the expense
would be saved and I

would not have to take the long journey - but if you think best I could go.

I will get my bedding here.

I have an organ. and would like to have it with me in Japan - would it be wise to take it?

I would like $50. now, so my sewing I can get done before the warm weather comes -

Yours truly

Almona Gill.

A Hill Apr 19

June 7th 1887 —
N. Monroeville O.

Dr N. G. Clark —
No 1. Somerset St —
Boston

Dear Friend —

I have not heard from Mr. Swett since I sent him the order for the furniture so I do not know how much money I have spent — I will send you my accounts when I am ready to

go away -
I will need $86.
more when it is
convenient for you
to send it to me. -
I have two sisters
in the West - and I
would like to visit
them on my way to
San Fran - One is
in Richland Iowa and
the other near Denver.
They are not far from
the road I will take
so it would not
make my expenses
much more -

Yours Truly -
Almoria Gill

Miss Almona Gill.

N. Monroeville June 7.
1887.

Rec'd June 9,

✓

	$	c
Bedding	6	00
Shoes & rubbers –	10	00
Flannels –	8	00
Stockings –	4	00
Handkerchiefs	1	80
Two wool dresses with trimmings	25	00
Hat –	3	00
paper		60
Packing organ	3	50
Cotton dresses –	7	60
Gossamer (rubber)	2	00
~~Umbrella~~	~~2~~	~~00~~
Gloves –	3	00
cotton cloth =	5	50
Sewing	6	00
	85	80

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June 24th 1887
N. Monroeville O.

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.
1 Somerset St. Boston

Dear Friend -

I received your letter and the order for $85 -
You will find enclosed the bill from Mr. Swett and also my list of expenses -
I would like to pay back to the Board the $85. and I will when I can -
I sent you one of

any photographs when
you asked me for one,
some time ago. if you
did not receive it I
will send you another
as soon as I can

Yours truly
Almedia Gill

Miss Almena Gill.

Nr Monroeville, June 24, 1887.

Rec'd June 28.

Almena Gill June 24 1887

1 Somerset St., Boston, Mass., June 8 1887.

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Miss Almona Gill —

CHARLES E. SWETT,
General Business Agent.

To American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Dr.

For purchases per bills as follows —

From Hft: Woven Wire Mattress Co May 20/87.			
1 National 6 x 4-4	12.00		
Less 40%	4.80	7 20	
Packing case		51	7 71
Fgt & Ctg fr Hft:		~~50~~	50
From F. M. Holmes & Co. May 2/87.			
1 # 1334 Ash Set complete K. D. chairs		26 00	
4 Boxes		6 00	
		32 00	
Less 5%		1 60	30 4
Charged to Outfit a/c with Mr Ward.			38 6

S. B. Holman.

Mrs Almira Eell -

July 16th 1882 -
N. Monroeville, O.

Rev. N. G. Clark
No 1 Somerset St.
Boston Mass

Dear Friend:--

I received pleasant helpful letters from Rev. Otis Cary and wife of Okayama. I will be glad to help them in their work I sent my box and organ to Mr. Sweet last week and I also sent to you my

18

list of expenses, with
the answers to the
gestions which ~~which~~
you wished.

I start ~~west~~
about the second week
in Aug. and I would
like to know when
the steamer leaves
San Francisco. and
where in San F. I am
to meet the party for
Japan; if I can not
meet them in Colorado.
My sisters are in
Richmond Iowa and
in Fruita Mesa Co. Colo.
I expect to divide my
time between them after
leaving home.

My ticket from
Monroeville to San F.

will be about $80, then
I will need something
for board and sleeper-
with extras -

My steamer fare will
you send to me here
or in San Francisco?

Yours truly
Almira Gio

Miss Almiona Gill.

N. Monroeville, July 16, '87.

Rec'd July 18.

✓

Fr Mr. Ward —

July 27, Wrote to her & O.D. & Humphreys.

L.A.W.

Aug. 3/87, sent ticket to friends.

L.A.W.

25 1887 Mrs Almira Ell

July 25th 1887
N. Manorville

Rev. N. G. Clark
No. 1 Somerset St.
Boston Mass.

Dear Friend

Yours of the 19th is at hand

I think it will be best for me to leave San Francisco the 10th of Sep.

I can not leave home till after the 10th of Aug. and I would be sorry to have to change my plans

in regard to my
visits in the West -
Yours truly -
Almora Gill -

Miss D Gill Jul

Oct 22 1882 -
Okayama -

Dr N. G. Clark -
Dear Friend -

I had a very pleasant journey, and I am glad that I am in Japan - I found Okayama a beautiful place, and the station very pleasant indeed -

Miss Talcott is to stay in Okayama and I am to live with her - I am real well and enjoying my work. I have been teaching three hours a day, and have studied enough of the Japanese language to know that I will have to work very hard ever to be able to speak it—

I am boarding with Mrs. Rowland now— but expect to go to keeping house soon— Some of my boxes arrived on the 24th of last month— but I suppose I must not expect the others for some time— not till the next shipment—

Yours with respect—

Almona Gill

Miss Almona Gill,
Okayama, Oct. 22, 1887.
Rec'd Nov. 25.

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Nov. 25th 1888 -
Kobe - Japan -
Dr. N. G. Clark - Boston Mass -
Dear Friend -

Miss Mc. Lennan reached Okayama a week ago to-day, We were all very much pleased with her and so glad that she could come to us first, before going to Osaka, for if she had gone to Osaka first, and had gotten interested in the work there - it might have been something of a trial to leave. Soon she will feel how much we need her in Okayama and what a chance for work there is in and about that city -

She expects to go to Osaka
the first of January, to help
in the work there, till
someone comes out from
America - I hope that will be
very soon - for Miss Talcott is
away from home very much
of the time, and I am left
alone - I have not minded
that very much, but now
it will be hard to have
Miss McLennan go -

I could give up keeping house,
and live with Mr Pettees, but
Miss Talcott likes a home of her
own to come home to, and
we need a house for it
is a great help in our work,
as we have a great many
Japanese callers, and company.

I came to Kobe yesterday
to get a new passport and
may have to remain here
two or three weeks - I hope

not longer - I am with Miss Dudley and Miss Barrows now - but I expect to go to Osaka and Kyoto - to visit the different schools - I am very glad of the chance, although it is a poor time to leave my own school work -

The government is very particular just *now*, and missionaries are troubled more or less about passports - but I do not think that it will last very long -

The Girls School is getting on very nicely in Okayama - We moved into the new buildings this fall, and they are very pleasant, Last year we were in a dark old temple and very much crowded - but the rooms are all full in the new boarding hall - and think it will soon have to be enlarged. The buildings were put up by the Japanese christians mostly. I do not know just how much did come from men outside of the church but I know quite a number gave a little -

The cost of the buildings was 800 yen - and the foreigners helped to the amount of 400 yen -

There are ninety five girls in the school, and thirty five are boarding pupils -

Seven of the older girls joined the the church last winter - and there were two christians in the school when it first started, so now we have nine christians girls - and they are the brightest and best girls in the school.

There is a good work going on among all the girls and I feel sure that God is with us - Two of our best girls were taken out of school this month - because their friends did not want them to become christians. but they heard so gladly and loved the bible lessons - that I trust the seed fell on good ground.

They felt so badly about leaving for now they can not come to the church - but they have their bibles - and their hymn books left to them -

Two of the teachers are graduates from the Kobe Girls' School, and the other is a graduate of the Kyoto School -

They are all fine christian girls - and good scholars

I hope that you can send a teacher to Osaka -

Yours with respect

Aurora Gill

Miss Alinona Gill.

Kobe, Nov. 25, 1888.

Rec'd Dec. 21.

July 1st 1889.
Okayama Japan-

Dear Dr-Clark-

I received your kind letter some time ago-but I have been too busy to do much letter writing- But this week my Japanese teacher has gone to Mr. Richards' Summer School in ~~Tokio~~ Kyoto-and so I am going to spend my extra time in remembering my friends-

My school work is much pleasanter this year in many ways-for I am getting to understand the scholars better and I feel that they love me more-I spend three hours every day in the school, and also have some private teaching every day. This term I have been teaching four teachers. Two from the city schools and two from our own Girls School.

I have had my Japanese teacher three hours each day. I can not always study the three hours for I often have callers. but as they are Japanese callers I have a chance to practice what I study.

God has been in our school this year, and many of the girls say that they want to be christians. but we have to advise many of them to wait, for we want to be very sure that their desire is something more than a passing feeling. and so among the forty who are trying to live for Jesus only ten are to be taken into the church this month, and seven were baptized during the Winter. But I know that all of them will be led by the Spirit into the Way of Truth.

"The ten in July who are going to join the church next Sunday had to be examined in regard to their faith, before the whole church, and it did my heart

good to hear them answer the mini
Their faith is very strong ~~now~~ and
they show by their work in the
school that they are changed.

All of the girls save one in the highest
class are christians now ~~but~~
~~one~~ - and there are twelve in
the class ~~and~~ These girls homes
are open to christian teaching - and
some of the girls have led their
brothers to christ. I hope sometime
to be able to do work in these
homes. Just as soon as I have
the language I want someone
from America to take my place in
the school so please be looking for
just the right person.

I am stronger than I was last
year and I am going to be able to
study this Summer at Maiko - where
Miss Poole and I are to spend our
vacation - We are to have our teacher
with us. My school will close on
the 10th of July, and then I go to
Heizan to attend the Mission meeting - after

the meeting. I will return to Maiko - a place near Kobe by the sea.

I am alone now - Miss Talcott and Miss Mc.Lennan, are attending the Summer Bible School. and also Mrs. & Mr. Rowland and Mr. Pettee - Mrs. Pettee and the children are at home. They are going to wait for me -

|| Tottori and Onomichi are both earnestly praying for missionaries - and if we can not have half for next year. we may think it best to divide our Station - It seems that Okayama must have Mr. and Mrs. Cary again.

[Quite a number of people come in to attend our morning Service of prayer with the servants ~~and~~ Among them are two men and three women who are not christians - One of these women walks in from her home - which is nearly two miles away. We only give one hour to the Bible study but they often stay till 10 A.M. and talk over the lesson - A priest comes ever morning and since coming he has left his temple, and had his name changed.

2-

I believe that they always takes a new name when they become a priest- and by leaving his temple he lost his name. He is ~~so~~ earnest in his bible study, and he has written out quite a commentary on what we have gone over- He is a very interesting young man, and a good scholar- I hope that ~~as~~ soon as he becomes a christian. that he will feel it his duty to preach the Truth-

We have just had a very pleasant visit from Mr. Beach from China- and also visit from Dr. Peck-

I would like the Missionary Herald next year- Will you be so kind as to have it sent to us-

Yours truly

Almona Gill

Okayama, July 1, 1889

Rec'd July 29

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Gordon, M. Lafayette, M.D. D.D.

Sept 27, 1880.

I must tell you about a meeting we had the other night to hear reports from the young men who were out working during the summ. Ten of them spoke, including two of our pastors who happened to be there - They spoke of work in Yetchizen, Omi, Mino, Kaiwachi, Inaba, Bizen, Chikugo and Higo. In Fukui, Yechizen the week-day hearers were reported as 20 or 30. On Sunday 70 or 80 are present. About five of these are looked upon as true believers - A great change is noticeable in the people. No one speaks ill of Christianity; many are ready to hear. Their word is "send us a preacher, anybody will do" - From a town in the same province the word ~~comes~~ is, "Come, preach in my house and I will gather the people together." The last speaker spoke of the necessity of a knowledge of Chinese literature. He also said that the Government normal schools were largely failures: those for "young men because of their dissolute habits; those for young women because of incapable teachers - From the thriving town of Nagahama in Omi it was said that they formerly wanted to hear everything else interesting but said "don't tell us about Christianity." Now a genuine interest seems to be awakening, and there are some twenty hearers, with perhaps five believers. This speaker emphasized the fact that this school ~~almost~~ ~~stands~~ stands almost alone among the schools of Japan in working for the nation by seeking to make men better as well as wiser. He ~~also~~ also spoke feelingly of Sonomura, the young colporteur who died during the summer.

"The next speaker had been working in Hino in the Eastern part of Ōmi. Like the others he felt that the people had changed wonderfully respecting Christianity. When he went there a year ago he received no particular attention; now he was spoken of as the "professor from Kioto". The people of the place formerly consented to his preaching & one man had said 'if my poor house (a polite fiction) will do for a preaching place send a preacher.' The thing lacking is the man who can go."

From Kawachi came the same story of desire to hear. Said the speaker "If ~~all~~ every one of our Christians were to become ~~a~~ preachers we could not teach all who are asking to be taught. But does our responsibility stop with these? Far from it. Did Christ come in response to the call of those who were seeking Him? No he came to save a ~~world~~ ~~which~~ race who did not care to see or hear Him, and in like manner we are sent to all our brethren in the land."

From Tottori in Inaba we hear of 70 hearers on Sunday, and of some 15 who are students of the Bible. there - Fear on the part of the people is gone. A knowledge of Chinese & also of Buddhism was spoken of as very necessary and helpful by this speaker -

"From Bizen come similar reports. Christianity is not hated but is looked upon as a religion which changes the hearts & lives of men - This speaker had given prominence to teaching the Bible to the people, one by one - Pastor Ise had just been to his old home in Kumamoto. The people there had once been their enemies, because of their faith; they had persecuted them so they had to fly the city - Now, they were changed. 'And we must give them love in return, heap coals of fire on their head'. 'give them food to eat & the water of life to drink - freely -'"

Dr. M. L. Gordon

Kioto, Sept 27, 1880

Rec'd Nov. 6

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Kioto, Nov. 20th 1880.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,

Dear Bro:

Yours with reference to the health of Mr Davis reached me by the last mail. Mr D is now on a trip to Shikoku and Kiushiu, but, I regret to say, with no marked improvement in his health. I was just writing to Dr Berry in reference to the matter when I learned that Dr Taylor who has had the case more immediately in hand, had started a Circular Letter with reference to Mr. D's return home – You will notice that a return *via* Europe is suggested, and it may occur to you that the Japan Mission has had a touch of the European fever. I do not know whether Dr T. consulted Mr. D in regard to this, or whether the latter would consent under any circumstances to return that way. I know I should not want to, unless it were a necessity. But in

Mr. Davis's case *I am* *confident* *of its wisdom* - Mrs. *Doanes* is now in a most critical condition. Another sister - an invalid for many years - has poured a tale of sorrow and discontent into Mr Davis's family month by month since they first came to Japan. How it would be possible for him to rest near either much less both, of these is hardly conceivable to me; and has been the thought that has kept me from urging Mr D to go home before this; and I think has kept him from the thought of a return. A stay (most of the time) in California would be better than a prolonged stay at home; but a sojourn in Southern Europe would be much better still.

I think by sending one or two of our young men out to work a year with only *half* of their theological instruction, and by either suspending our special theol course or having it specially provided for by the mission, the present teaching force of the school could carry it on for this & next year. But the year following Mr Davis [will] be very much needed. His thorough knowledge of the school & its teachers; his years of preparation for and experience in the work of teaching theology, make his place one most difficult to fill, and it would be unwise & unfortunate, it seems to me, to have him turned aside to any other work on his return to Japan.

A word is probably called for in regard to your long letter on the questions that have been agitating the mission. There can hardly be a question, it seems to me ~~of~~ as to the wisdom of the letter. Whichever way we turn we may see that the course advocated & which is believed in by nearly all the mission, is demanded by the needs of our work.

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A word is probably called for in regard to your long letter on the questions that have been agitating the mission. There can hardly be a question, it seems to me ~~of~~ as to the wisdom of the latter. Whichever way we turn we may see that the course advocated & which is believed in by nearly all the mission, is demanded by the needs of our work.

Take for example our present Senior Class. While three or four of the nineteen members are not Church members, all are strongly inclined toward Xty, and with every one of them I believe it will be a serious question whether or not to enter our theo'l Class next year. "Shall I accept some aid & so give my whole strength to the work of spreading the gospel, or shall I become a teacher or gov't officer, and so support myself entirely and work for Christ indirectly?" is a question many of them are considering very seriously. With one at least it is a choice between entering a medical school with support from ~~their~~ parents & our theo' Class with no support. Is there not an opportunity here for the wise use of the offerings of our Christian brethren in America? I cannot but believe it. I cannot see how we can do our whole duty and leave this undone — Yours

M. L. Gordon

P.S. Perhaps I ought in justice to add a word with reference to a communication of several months ago and say that I understand that the pastors of Osaka are not now receiving so much aid - if any at all - as they did - But at the time of writing and for much if not all of the period embraced, viz: from mission meeting June '79 when the $2.000 was accepted to that of May of this year the statements were, I still think, correct in general & particular. In the case of the pastor of the second church, I simply repeated the statement, made in mission meeting.

You forgot to ~~put in~~ enclose my printed letter in your last as you spoke of doing - I should take it as a favor to have copies of all such letters.

G.

M. L. Gordon, M. D.
Kioto, Nov. 20, 1880.
Rec'd Dec. 23.

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1880.

Kioto, Dec 3d

Dear Dr Clark:

Dr & Mrs. Murray Mitchell from whom we have just been having a delightful visit, told Mrs Davis that if they wanted to take the season at its best they should by all means leave Japan by Feby 1st — There is no time for consultation in regard to this, but it seems to me that it would be economical & wise in every way to have the permission telegraphed as it is important that

Mr. Davis have all the benefit possible from his trip —

I make this not as a request, but as a suggestion. The word Davis Telegraphed to Mr Jencks will be Understood —

In haste

W. L. Gordon

Rev. C. L. Gordon,

Kioto, Dec. 3, 1880

Rec'd Jan. 6, 1881

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The Japanese [illegible] life
By [illegible] Japan

Jan 5. 1881.

An Important Misstatement.

"The Mikado's Empire" is by far the best work on Japan and its people in the English language. Mr. Griffis, during the few years of his sojourn in that country, had remarkable opportunities for observation and he used them remarkably well. The result is a book not only exceedingly interesting but generally accurate; one which does full justice to Japan, and reflects credit upon the author and the nation to which he belongs.

This general accuracy of the book vests its occasional misstatements with special importance, and one of these I am impelled to notice. It may be explained doubtless by the author's short stay in the country — too short for an adequate study of the inner & spiritual life of the people.

On page 161 we find the following language: "Among the Asiatic poor, where ceaseless drudgery is often the lot for life, where a vegetable diet keeps the vital forces low, where the tax-gatherer is the chief representative of government, where the earthquake and the typhoon are so frequent and dreadful, and where the forces of nature are feared as malignant intelligences, *life does not wear such charms as to lead the human soul to long for an eternity of it. No normal Japanese would thrill when he heard the unexplained announcement 'The gift of God is Eternal life' or 'Whosoever believeth on me, though he were dead yet shall he live'! Such words would be painful to him, announcing* only a fateful fact".

Now the question is, are these words which we have italicized true? If so then the Japanese are, in their mental make-up, more wonderfully strange and unique than any of the products of their handiwork in bronze or lacquer.

are they of all nations and peoples destitute of "this* pleasing hope, this longing after immortality" which we have come to look upon as so characteristic of the human race?

Such a statement ~~gives~~ demands strong and clear proof – The author offers none. Diligent inquiry among various classes in Japan has brought me none – Months ago I ~~published~~ inserted a card in the leading journal ~~of~~ published in Japan questioning the correctness of the author's position and soliciting evidence of its truthfulness. No reply came; for the simple reason, as it seems to me, that there is none to come – A young Japanese friend has told me that, once in his boyhood, as he stood gazing at the starry splendor of a winter's night, how at the thought that while those stars would shine on in undiminished brilliancy from century to century, he was the creature of a few brief years, his heart went out of him. Do we not find in this "~~one of~~ a ~~those~~ touch~~es~~ of nature" which proves the

Kinship of the Japanese to the whole human race? And, in the absence of all proof to the contrary, may we not reasonably assume that ~~this~~ feeling exists somewhere – though often partially obscured it may be – in every Japanese soul?

M. L. G.

Kioto, Japan, }
Jan 5th 1881 }

Rev. M. L. Gordon, M.D.
Kioto, Jan. 5. 1881.
Rec'd Feb. 18.

Kioto, Japan, Jan 12th, 188

Dear Friends:

You may be interested in one or two items of our work.

Some of our Christians in Osaka & Kobe were from the town of Imabari in the island of Shikoku. They carried the gospel with them on their return home and Mr. Atkinson of our mission visited there once or twice. A Society called the "Love-your-neighbor-Company" was formed by those interested, and a little more than a year & a half ago Mr. Ise, one of our graduates, went there to teach them. In October 1879 a church of seven members was formed, some members of the society above mentioned joining the church, and others who did not join assisted in paying the salary of Mr. I. He had some means of his own & so was able to live on what they gave him, about five dollars a month, I believe. He has worked faithfully & enthusiastically, visiting some of the surrounding towns & villages.

and pressing some of the church members ~~of the Chu~~ into the same work, while all, or most all, are busy at ~~ho~~ the work near home — Two or three are colporteurs, or rather colporteur-evangelists; and I believe I wrote you of one of them using my Sciopticon last summer as a means of gathering in the "haters" and opening the way in new places. One of our special theological class ~~of~~ last spring was sent there as an assistant & has been doing yeoman service. He now spends a good deal of his time in Matsuyama, the capital of the province, & we hear of audiences of 40 or 50 —

The church of seven members ~~two~~ fifteen months ago now numbers forty eight members. Their zeal & enthusiasm it would be hard to represent on paper. Hitherto they have met in a house belonging to a heathen. He last month became so disturbed by their success that he refused to let them have his house any longer.

They at once decided to make an Eff to build a Church, and seven hundred yen (the Japanese dollar) were at once subscribed - They will get two or three hundred more from missionaries & other friends outside & the building will doubtless pro without delay - This is a ~~nut~~ nu for those who ~~speak~~ are talk of the "failure of missions" to crack -

Another item is the great increa in the sale of Bibles - Mr. Goble in the Emp of the American Bible Soci began about a year ago, selling Bi in connection with Exhibitions of Bib Scenes with a magic lantern - He m with a much warmer reception than was expected. In a trip of two mont into the Country 2,500 portions of the Bible were sold - In a later trip of an equal length of time 2,200 were sold. The work was then begun in Tokio (Yedo) & 240 portions of Scriptures were sold in one day from a Bible Hand Cart made after the manner of the Japanese Jinrick

The sales continued so that in Eleven days 3,000 portions were sold — Mr. Goble has since come to this part of Japan and in Osaka & Kobe & even in Kioto large sales have been made. Some of our humble & inexperienced Christians have take them to the heathen temples on festival days and sold seventy copies in a day. Mr. Goble sold 500 copies in Kioto the first day & would have sold as many more if he had had the books. We can hardly believe that we are not dreaming —

You will not of course think of these buyers as all earnest students of the truth — Doubtless much of it is from mere curiosity — But we cannot help recalling the rich promises to which God has left us concerning the certain fruitfulness of his Word, and seeing in these things the signs of His coming —

Fraternally Yours

M L Gordon

Rev. M. L. Gordon
Kioto, Jan. 12, 1881.
Rec'd Feb. 18.

Kioto, Jan 17th/81

Dear Dr Clark:

You may think I am going out of my way to write upon the subjects touched upon in the enclosed, and I can only say that as to the first the misstatement has seemed to me for a long time to call for a correction in some public way & I do it because no one else has taken it up - The idea certainly does not belong to Japan

As to the second, it seems to me that a clear statement of the relation of Reformed Buddhism & modern

much of Northern Budd^{m}
to the historic Buddha
is just now very
much needed — and
its publication calculated to do good —
To say that their
doctrine of Amita
~~correspon~~ is like the
O.T. doctrine of Jehovah
is to say just what
they wd like to have
us say, but what is
very untrue as I
think I have shown —
I shall never forget
the evident satisfaction
with which Akamatsu
said to me one day,
"We look upon Shakya
muni (Japanese, Shaka)
as the Unitarians look
on Jesus Christ, not

as divine but as a great teacher"

Of course if they have the theism of the O.T. we missionaries ought to build on it as a foundation —

The Enclosed home letter Contains nothing new to you but I Enclose it according to my usual Custom

Yours
M L Gordon.

P.S. The Herald says "Shin shu sect" As Shiu or Shu means sect there is a Tautology

Rev. M. L. Gordon 5

Kioto, Jan. 18, 1881.

Rec'd Feb. 18.

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By Rev. M. L. Gordon M. D. Kioto. Japan,

Feb 18/1861.92

Reformed Buddhism. What is it?

In the Missionary Herald for December last the statement of The Independent that "it is the influence of Christianity that in Japan is compelling Buddhism to reduce itself to a pure theism such as is taught in the Old Testament," is quoted with an approval which seems to me to be unwarranted— For while it is doubtless true that the Shinshiu Buddhists under the influence of Christianity, direct and remote, are considerably modifying their teaching, the statement that Japanese Buddhism, or any sect of it, is "reducing itself to a pure theism" is very far from the truth—

In the same paragraph in the Herald Sir Edward J. Reed's remark concerning Reformed Buddhism in Japan that "we not only have the doctrine of a Savior taught, but with it the old Christian doctrine of justification by faith likewise, but by faith not in Jesus but in Amita Buddha" is also quoted— Mr. Reeds ideas of Reformed Buddhism are doubtless founded upon a short account of their faith and teaching prepared at ~~Mr. Reed's~~ his request by one of the leaders of the "sect *"Cardinal" Akamatsu, during Mr. Reed's recent visit to Japan. A copy of this may be found in the *Missionary Herald* for December, 1879, and may be taken as an authoritative statement from the most radical of the "Reformers" i.e. those who have seen most of the power & influence of Christianity and who are most anxious to appear well before the Western World - Do we find in it the theism of the Old Testament?

---

* This gentleman, whom I have met several times both at their principal temple ~~of the sect~~ & in my own house, was sent to England ten or twelve years ago by his sect, where he spent two years studying Christianity & Christian Civilization. He is a great light among his fellows & largely through him a Buddhist College with fine buildings in European Style, has been Established here - He has been the head of the school and ~~I fancy~~, a sort of "Professor of Modern Infidelity" until his Elevation to his present rank which he says corresponds to that of Cardinal - He is Eminently progressive and anxious to make it appear that his religion has room for modern Civilization -

I answer in the negative for the following reasons:

1. The God of the Old Testament is a Creator. Amita Buddha is not a Creator — "Buddhism teaches" says this tract, "that all things, both abstract and concrete, are produced and destroyed by certain causes and combinations of circumstances" "There has been no creation", its author has more than once said to the present writer —

2 The God of the Old Testament maintains and upholds the Universe, and has immediate relations with the affairs of men in this life — This tract says, "Our sect forbids all prayers or supplications for happiness in this life x x x even to Amita Buddha, *because the events of this life cannot be altered by the power of others*" (~~than ourselves~~). ~~The italics & parenthetic explanation are mine~~ —

3 The God of the Old Testament is an Eternal Spirit — Amita Buddha, too, is said to be boundless or Eternal, but he is not an *Eternal Spirit*.

4

As is implied in the denial of Creation (and as I have by personal questions to the author of this tract rtinally brought out), the Eternal being of the Buddhists was not a Spirit, but was that ~~into~~ which ~~Matter and Spirit~~ afterward separated into Matter and Spirit. Spirit is therefore no more eternal than matter—

4 The God of the Old Testament exists eternally distinct from his Creatures. According to the author of this tract (though the subject is not touched upon in the tract itself), "in Nirvāna there are no longer the distinctions of "I" and "thou"."

A closer scrutiny would doubtless reveal other differences, but these it seems to me are sufficient to show the almost impassable gulf between the Old Test. doctrine of God and this doctrine of Amita Buddha. To bring out the contrast strongly, put this tract side by side with the 90th + 91st Psalms & it will be seen at once that Amita Buddha is not Jehovah—N.*

It may be asked, who is Amita Buddha? and what relation does he sustain to the historic Buddha

Take especially a sentence like this: Other Buddhas obtained their state of Buddhaship by the help of Amita Buddha: therefore Amita Buddha is called the Chief of the Buddhas."

S~~hakyamu~~ni of India ("S~~h~~akya~~m~~Muni"), the "Light of Asia"? Dr Edkins (in his "Religions of China" p. 150), after speaking of the void in the human heart which the abstruse Nirvâna left unfilled, says: "It was to satisfy this want that the fiction of the "Peaceful Land in the West" was framed. A Buddha was imagined distinct from the Buddha of history, Gautama or S~~h~~akya~~m~~Muni. He was called Amitabha (Amitâ), 'boundless age'." Dr Edkins says further on the same page, "The paradise of the western heaven" (and of course ~~the~~ its imagined tenant Amitâ) "is not known to the Buddhism of Birmah & Ceylon, but it is the most favorite article in the creeds of the Buddhists of China and all the north parts of the vast region over which that religion has spread." This is certainly true of Japan — Dr J. Murray Mitchell, for 20 years a resident of India, & familiar with the Buddhistic literature of India, confirms the statement of Dr Edkins as to the absence of Amita Buddha from Southern

Buddhistic literature, as indeed do several other writers. On the other hand for this Buddha of history the Reformed Buddhists have comparatively little regard. This tract declares, "Our sect pays no attention to other Buddhas" (than Amitā). In his recent visit to Japan Dr Murray Mitchell said to some of these "Reformers", "You have no right to call yourselves Buddhists: you are nearer the truth than Buddha (of India) was; but you are not Buddhists — You put your trust solely in Amita. The Buddha of ~~India~~ history knew nothing of Amita. You marry, but Buddha taught that it was wrong to touch a woman even to save her life. (To save your own mother from drowning you must hold out a stick for her to catch hold of, and so pull her out with your face averted.) 'Kill not' was Buddha's great precept. You freely eat flesh and fish and so violate his great commandment ~~and~~ ought not to call yourselves by his name" —

Rec'd Feb. 18, 1881.

Lag Stuh

Kioto Feby 24th 1881.

Dear Dr Clark:

Your action in the case of Mr. Davis was both wisely economical and kind; and none the less kind because economical — I hope he will be thus saved to us for many years of labor —

I sent you some time since an article on "Reformed Buddhism" — Since then I have seen, copied into a western paper, that of Dr W. A. P. Martin in the N.Y. Independent, on the same subject. Perhaps Dr M's article will render the publication of mine unnecessary; but though I say it who ought not to say it, or if at all with great humility in view of the Dr's talents & position, I think I put Ref. Buddhism much nearer its true place than does ~~the~~ he. As you know the Dr's work on the evidences of Xty has had an immense circulation in Japan and has done an immense amount of good. This with the flattering attention from Jap officials ~~has~~ seemed to have prepared him to look with both eyes on the favorable side of the Japanese & to have no eye at all for the less favorable side — If you will ~~compare~~ take the Buddhist tract as a whole & compare it with that given by him, noting the parts suppressed & also his comments you will agree that I am not speaking too strong when I say this — This is by no means a theoretical question with us — for if Amida is Jehovah only with a different name our present attitude toward him should be changed —

Our school is doing very nicely, and we are hoping for a good class of short course theological students in the spring — Since the beginning the present school year especially, Mr. Learned has taken a very active interest in the spiritual condition of the students, and his Efforts have been crowned with great success. While there is not what would be called a ~~[illegible]~~ revival, yet the Christian spirit is very good and ~~the~~ many are thinking of preaching as a life work. Of course I do not mean to shut Mr. Neesima and the other teachers out from a share in this work; but Mr. Learneds Efforts deserve this special mention

Bible selling still flourishes. Our two men went to a heathen festival below the city a couple of weeks ago and sold 780 portions of scriptures in the two days—

Please pass the Enclosed to Mr Hutchins

Cordially yours

M. L. Gordon

---

a strong impression—
The first is the (as you have already felt it) ~~the~~ weakness of our force here—Most of us are working well

of good. This with the flattering attention from Jap officials ~~has~~ seemed to have prepared him to look with both eyes on the favorable side of the Japanese & to have no eye at all for the less favorable side — If you will ~~compare~~ take the Buddhist tract as a whole & compare it with that given by him, noting the parts suppressed & also his comments you will agree that I am not speaking too strong when I say this — This is by no means a theoretical question with us — for if Amida is Jehovah only with a different name our present attitude toward him should be changed —

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Mr Hutchins

Cordially yours
M. L. Gordon

Rec'd March 25

Mch. 14, 1881
Rec'd March 25

Kioto, Mch 14th 1881.

Dear Dr Clark:

Both you & Dr Greene have asked our opinion in regard to his future location. It is probable that members of the mission quite generally will write you so that what I say will be simply for myself (& wife) -

And first, let me say that were we to be swayed by personal considerations alone, it would be very easy to make a decision - The valuable help that the Dr could give us here, the great addition which he and his family with their high social qualities would make to our somewhat isolated life, ~~here~~, would settle the question at once. But if we must settle it on purely mission grounds it is more difficult. Two classes of facts press upon our attention and each in turn~~s~~ makes a strong impression -

The first is the (as you have already felt it) ~~the~~ weakness of our force here - Most of us are working well up to the limit of our strength, and if one should go beyond that who will take his place? I think most of us are feeling as never before the importance of keeping in bounds, but several (as Mr Atkinson for example) can hardly expect to go on more than a year or so without a rest — Who will take up his work? — But perhaps I ought to confine myself to Kioto —

The facts are briefly these:

Before Mr. Davis left, we rearranged our theo. course so that Mr. Learned & I could carry the classes on next year & leave Mr D's department till the fall of 1882 by wh. time Mr. D is likely to be back if he comes at all — If we have our health I think we can do that without serious difficulty. The pinch will come in the Special Course next spring but perhaps we could be helped from outside for so short a time — Dr G., even if located in Tokio might bring his family down for the three pleasant months of spring

& occupy Mr Davis's house – He wd be coming to mission meeting anyway – I suppose all feel that when Mr. Davis's comes back his place is here – His close relations with Mr Neesima & the other teachers, his special preparation for this work, &c. leave no room for doubt ~~here~~ on this point. This makes the getting of a man in his absence (taking ~~the~~ relations of our school to the gov't into consideration) somewhat difficult & has inspired Mr L. & myself to do ~~what~~ our best to go on alone in his absence, getting help for the three months only – It is the three months of the Exhibition in Kioto & probably permission would be easily granted –

On the other hand I feel there is great need of a missionary in Tokio. It may be that the little church there dont feel the need of a miss'y but I am sure they will do little or no aggressive work till they do have one.

The odds are greatly against them - The Missionaries of other societies, their schools; the large & fine Church buildings; their more liberal aid make our little band with their pastor meeting in a native house on a quiet street very unattractive to the young life of the Capital - Then too, the pastor, excellent man as he is, is not a leader of men -

So strongly am I feeling this that in view of the fact that we are making an exception of that Church and there alone paying the whole of the pastors salary, while the Church of a dozen members is doing little or no aggressive work, that if we cannot have a missionary there I shall vote to withdraw the pastor, or at least his salary, and ask the Christians to join some other Churches - They are indeed now working largely for the Methodists; two or three of them teaching in a Methodist School, & one of their principal meetings during the past year having been in the home of an influential Methodist -

Annaka needs a missy almost as much. And so while the needs here are so pressing that I can't be sure I am right, yet on the whole I think that unless our work in Tokio is to be dropped Dr Greene ought to go there —

Pardon the haste in which this is written, & have the kindness to show it to Dr Greene as I shall not have time to write him by this mail —

Yours M. L. Gordon

P.S. Our old governor is at last gone & one of the first acts of ~~the new one~~ his successor was to accede to the peoples request, & close the schools on Sunday. This ~~the~~ old ~~one~~ governor wd never do, though it had been done everywhere else in Japan. This request of the people was not, of course, from religious regard for the day; but it will be very helpful, way by putting teachers & pupils at ~~rest~~ lessons on Sundays —

March 14, 1881

Rec'd Apr. 14

✓

Kioto, Apr 16th 1881

Dear Dr Clark:

I have already mailed you a copy of a general letter to friends, detailing some features of our work — A word more in regard to our Special theo'l Class. It now numbers fully thirty members, One third of them were here last year. More than half of them either support themselves or get their support from those ~~to~~ for whom they have been laboring, or from other friends — This as you see is not only a large increase in the numbers in attendance, but a very great advance in the line of self support, over last year — And it is fair to say that no special theory of self support has brought this about, as my reference to Takahashi in my general letter shows — You may be interested to see where the men come from —

Okayama sent in 1880 2 men; in '81, 5 men ~~3 men~~
Takahashi " " " 1 man in 1881. 4 "
Sanda " " " 1 " " 1 "
Akashi " " 1 " " 1
Kobe " " 3 " " 0*
Osaka " " 1 " " 1
Kioto " " 3 " " 5⊖
Tamba " " 1 " " 1
Yokaichi " " 2 " " 0□
Imabari " " 1 " 6
Fukuoka " " 0 " " 3
Sasayama near Sanda 0 1
Wakuyama 0 1
Kishi Wada 0 1
Cumb. Pres. Mission Osaka —— 1

One of Kobes last-year men became actg Pastor of the 3d Ch Kioto & so is credited there this year: the other has such a growing work in Hiogo that he can't leave — a third is Mr. Ise's invaluable helper in Shikoku

⊖ Two of these take only a part of the course

□ The pastor too busy; the other gone into secular work —

[illegible]

I have not gone over the entire list but this will help you understand the distribution of the men —

It is probable that our Evangelistic "Committee of Five" will recommend to the Mission a change of method in helping our native brethren. so that the ~~was~~ help may go more directly from the missionary to the helper - While this looks for an advance in the way of self-support it by no means looks to a return to the old policy of no foreign aid — Our present ~~[illegible]~~ plan, written mainly by Mr Leavitt, was a compromise & ~~like~~ as all such are apt to be ~~not~~ unsatisfactory. The change will be, I think in the line of your suggestion that the Special fund might be dropped & the money asked for under Station & outstation Estimates — there being a Com. of Conference to prevent friction between the different Stations - I may be mistaken but I think the change will be in that form —

Mr & Mrs Leavitt return by this steamer They will be missed greatly Especi in Osaka - Feeling the great need of Japan for workers & knowing Mr Leavitts zeal & ability I hope he may yet come back to us -

But a great deal will depend upon *how* he comes - If he comes back as *one of us*, *to carry out in good faith the action of a majority of the mission*, and *the general policy of the Board* he will be warmly welcomed - If however he is led to think that the mission or the Board is ready to change its policy *in order* to get him back the prospect of peaceful & successful work will not be very great - The position taken by the Prud. Com. in this trying affair is, it seems to me, unassailable and is such as to commend itself everywhere for its wisdom & kindness to all concerned— Any departure would be greatly to be regretted— I am much impressed with a sentence I have recently seen quoted from Herbert Spencer. "Controversy must be cut short or work must be left undone"— Christians everywhere but especially missionaries ought to remember that— Controversy is more wearing than work, more insidious in taking possession of a man or body of men than disease; more destructive to powers of body & mind than climatic influences— I find in the experience of my own heart the strongest proof of the truth of Spencers utterance—

Thanks for what you say about my article on Buddhism— I send another ~~by~~ or rather a development of that by the hand of Dr Green— The trouble is to get time for these things, though to a certain extent such study may be a restful diversion

Yours M L Gordon

April 16, 188

Recd May 16

M.

Self-Support necessary after the Pres. Com.' plan.—

Kioto, May 3d 1881.

Dear Dr Clark:

I have sent you through Dr Greene a copy of the Chrysanthemum containing my article on Buddhism - Although not differing materially in conclusions from the one published in the Herald for April you will find this I think much more thorough & satisfactory - If it should be republished in America may I ask you to have the enclosed note affixed to that part of it which refers to Amida as having been a man -

To test the value & correctness of my article I embodied it in a sermon preached to our Japanese Christians a month or so ago - My confidence in the correctness of my position has been a good deal increased by the fact that they have invited me to speak on the same subject at a large public meeting to be held this month

Mr Jencks will doubtless answer your inquiries respecting money spent for Church building (none) and Evangelistic work — I may say however that ~~with~~ to our ninety students in the regular course we are now giving directly less than ten dollars per month, & it has not been above $15 at any time during the year; — That by next month when two years shall have elapsed since our mission accepted the $2,000 we shall not have spent more than that amount, or about the salary (with no allowances) of one married missionary —
And yet we have on our list twelve (12) preachers, & Eight colporters; to say nothing of those who went out in vacations & of the 30 Special Course men in training for future work (though part of these are included in the above enumeration) Surely as a mere matter of economy this way of doing mission work shows well.

It was the decision of the mission last May that the balance of the $2000 should not lapse at the end of the year on the ground that it was special & according to the rule should have lapsed at the end of 1879—

We in Kioto had the same feelings as to appropriations for buildings &c—; we held off from using the money as long as possible— Now it is a pressing necessity as about half of our special course have to board out of the school— Next year 40 or 50 must do the same in all probability if we do not have new buildings—

But I must close to get this in the mail

Yours
M. L. Gordon

May 3, 18

Recd June 13 M

(Note to page 113 Chrysanthemums, article on Buddhism)

I am of course aware that this ~~seems~~ differs from the theory of Dhyāni (heavenly) Buddhas found in some of the books of Northern Buddhism. While there may be those in Japan who hold different views, I am confident that I have given the prevailing opinion on the subject and it is easy to see why it should be so. They hold very strongly the doctrine that virtue is a result of action, and even Amita must be brought under this great law - And so we have two Amitas; one before he attained Buddhaship (Kenon no Amita) and the other Amita as a Buddha, ~~or~~ (Jikko no Amida) - an accredited teacher has said to me "there is no Buddha who was not formerly a man". Hence we see the propriety of Mr. Eitel's description of Buddhism as "dogmatically thorough atheism and the deification of humanity" -

Recd June 13

Kioto, Japan, May 4, 1881.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,

Dear sir,

Your letter of March 23d just received speaks of the special grant of $3000. made to the Training School two years ago, and mentions the rule that such grants are to be returned to the treasury if not used within the year in which they are given. This is probably a wholesome rule, but it has not been the understanding in the mission; both of our houses for example were built with money granted one year and used the next. But we do not wish to argue about the rule, but only to request that we be allowed to go on and use the rest of this special grant, or else that it be regranted to us. The mission, at the meeting two years ago, voted that it might be used (1) for a gymnasium, (2) for apparatus and books, (3) for a new building to contain a chapel and students rooms. The gymnasium was begun the next fall and built at a cost to this appropriation of about $ 230.00 ~~180.00~~. The books and apparatus have been ordered and have mostly come, though one lot is still on the way, and one is not yet settled for. The cost will be not far from $ 800.00 I should judge. The new building for a chapel and for students' rooms we were just about to begin when your letter came, and it is this that we especially write about. We have been delaying its erection until it seemed to be really needed, and that time has now come. More than a dozen of our students we have to board out this term because we have no room for them, and the probabilities are that we shall be worse off next year than we are now. This building will not take the rest of the $ 3000. fund, and if you prefer to make a new grant rather than continue the old one, the sum of $ 1500.00 would be sufficient. We should be glad to get permission to go on with this building as soon as convenient, as we are likely to need it as soon as we can get it built.

Yours very truly,

M. L. Gordon

Kioto May 23rd 1881.

Dr Clark:

I have been wanting more time to write you, but here I have only a few minutes. I enclose Extract from last years report as per request.

This year we go on with our [illegible] but the Japanese Xns have agreed to raise 7/10 of the Am't needed. The question of "no foreign money" was not spoken of in our mission meeting.

I enclose Copy of resolutions passed unanimously by a Conference of Missionaries of Am. Epis. Board, Cumb. Pres. Board, Evangelical Assoc. of N. America, S.P.G., Ch. Missionary Society & A.B.C.F.M. They explain themselves. Others will write you of our great Speaking Assembly in Kioto in a theater 3000 present 20 speakers.

In haste.

M L Gordon

Rec'd June 13 M.

P.C.

Kioto May 23d 1881.

Dear Dr Clark:

I have been counting on more time to write you, but find I have only a few minutes — I enclose Extract from last years report as per request —

This year we go on with our Com. but the Japanese Xns have agreed to raise 3/10 of the am't needed — The question of "no foreign money" was not spoken of in our mission meeting —

I enclose Copy of resolutions passed unanimously by a Conference of Missionaries of Am. Epis. Board Cumb. Pres. Board Evangelical Assoc^n of N. America, S.P.G. Ch. Missionary Society & A.B.C.F.M.

They explain themselves — others will write you of our great preaching assembly in Kioto in a theater 3000 present 20 sermons —

In haste.

M L Gordon

Kioto. May 23. 1881

Recd. June [illegible]

Kioto, May 28th, 1881 –

Dear Friends:

We have been having a number of meetings lately – First, came the annual meeting of our mission in Kobe, bringing us all together for a week of conference about our work in all its details, a week of pleasant social intercourse, a rich treat to young & old, and the rare pleasure of meeting a congregation of ~~your~~ our own race and hearing the preached gospel in our own tongue.

An Episode was an afternoon's Union meeting with all the Protestant missionaries working in this part of Japan (representatives of two English & four American Societies) numbering nearly thirty men besides women & children. Harmony among the missionaries is one of the special blessings vouchsafed to us in this field, & this occasion was joy & strength to us all.

After mission meeting came the annual meeting of the Japanese Missionary Society connected with our churches – it was in Kioto this year, and our Christians having grown bold by the friendliness of the new governor & the success of the great open

Kioto. May 26th 1881.

Dear friends:—

We have been having a number of meetings lately. First, the Annual Meeting of our Mission, occupying a full [illegible] of a week of Conference about one month in all the [illegible], a week of [illegible] and Praise [illegible], a rich feast to young & old, and the large pleasant gathering of Japanese of [illegible] own tongue and hearing the preached gospel in the same tongue. An [illegible] the afternoon's [illegible] meeting with all the [illegible] Missionaries [illegible] working in this part of Japan ([illegible] of the English & other American Societies) numbering nearly sixty men, ladies, women & children. [illegible] Missionaries is one of the special blessings vouchsafed to us in the field, & this occasion was joy & strength to us all.

After Missionary Meeting came the Annual meeting of the Japanese Missionary Society connected with our Church. It was noticed this year that our Christians having grown bold by the friendliness of the [illegible] [illegible] the success of the great [illegible] an meeting in[2] Tokio last summer, took the occasion of the coming together of the Christians, to hold a large public preaching service.

The largest theater in the city was hired, and arrangements were made to have an afternoon & evening session with ten speakers at each session. The whole thing, in plan & execution, was the work of the Japanese Christians, three or four of the missionaries, however, speaking by invitation. It proved a great success. The theater was crowded, about 3000 being present; the speaking was good and the order & attention excellent. It greatly encouraged our Christians, and has brought a number of new faces to our meetings. Many doubtless felt what one at least expressed, "We have to-day seen the power of the gospel". The owner of the theater was so impressed by the spirit & aim of the meeting that he charged only two yen (the Japanese dollar) instead of ten or twelve, for the use of the building. The Buddhist Magazine published in this city thus referred to it:-

"The Christian preaching service has

one evening in "Tokio last summer, took the occasion of the coming together of the Christians, to hold a large public preaching service —

The largest theater in the city was hired, and arrangements were made to have an afternoon & evening session with two speakers at each session — The whole thing, plan, execution, was the work of the Japanese Christians, there were no foreign of the Missionaries however speaking by invitation. It proved a great success. The theater was crowded, about 3000 being present, the speaking was good and the order & attention excellent — It greatly encouraged our Christians, and has brought a number of new faces to our meetings. Many doubtless felt what one at least expressed, "We have to-day seen the power of the gospel" — The owner of the theater was so impressed by the spirit & order of the meeting that he charged only two yen (the Japanese dollar) instead of ten or twelve, for the use of the building. The Buddhist Magazine published in the city, in referring to it, "The Christian preaching service was opened on the 17th inst. according to appointment. The place was crowded with hearers day and night more than 3000 being present. The preachers were both Converted Japanese and foreigners. The sermons were well-prepared and able. Those on 'Faith' and 'Cause and Effect' were emotional and calculated to excite the uneducated. The preachers were eloquent. 'Love God and your Neighbour' was very peculiar. As regards love our Buddhists have something to be ashamed of. Among different kinds of love that for your own party and friends is one of the greatest, and this leads to mutual help and so progress is rapid. It seems to me however that we are destitute of this love & instead of it have internal dissensions. Is not this blameworthy?"

"The week following the meeting a Buddhist went to our Christian book-store and bought about twenty five yen worth of Christian books and he has asked to have some one go to his house to explain them. Our young men fear that it is a trap, but I can't see any danger in going ahead with Bible teaching wherever there is an opportunity.

On the other hand it is said their pr are telling the people that the way t out this new religion is for the people refuse to hear.

The proprietor of the leading newsp in Osaka has spoken very friendly of movement, and has asked to have one that city, promising his help. Since beg this I hear that a meeting has been appointed there for the second Satur in June - Just before the meeting ed, the Chairman Mr. Miyagawa recei a note which said that as he wa not only dishonoring the Japanese go himself, but working hard to induce others to do the same, it had been de termined to assassinate him on th way home that night - He still lives however -

This meeting & the meeting of the Japane missionary society gave abundant proo that we have very able men amon our Christians. In the orderly conduct of business and in the intellectual action manifested in many of the speeches it would compare favorably with many similar meetings in Am

One incident of the meeting is worth recording-
One of the pastors brought a white outside
garment literally covered with writing. It
belonged to a woman who was very anxious
to have a sure salvation. So she had
gone from one religion to another, from one
Buddhist sect & priest to another performing
the necessary conditions of salvation, and
this writing and these seal marks were
the certificates of the different priests that
her salvation was sure - Now, however,
she has an assurance written in her heart,
an assurance not of man or by men-

~~As some of you know~~ I have been giving some
little ~~attention~~ to one ~~sect~~ phase of Buddhism, lately-
~~To~~ Partly test the correctness of my conclusions I preached
on the subject, (in Japanese,) a couple of ~~months~~
ago- I have ~~had~~ ~~seen~~ heard but little ~~cause~~ to
modify my opinions, and am a good deal
confirmed in them from being asked to
speak on the ~~same~~ subject at this great
meeting - It was quite an experience to stand
before that large assembly ~~and~~ many of whom
were idolators & ~~tell~~ show them that the most pop-
ular divinity of Buddha is a creature of the imag-
ination, unknown for centuries after the death of the histori-
cal Buddha & unknown in India to this day- Yours M. L. Gordon

Kioto May 28/1881
Rec'd July 5

Kioto June 7th 81

Dear Dr Clark:

I enclose a copy of letters to friends which may contain ~~[illegible]~~ items of news to you, though I hope others have written you more fully of our recent meetings &c.

There are many ~~things~~ I would like to write of concerning this matter of self support, foreign money &c. but I have not time — Please hand the Enclosed to Mr Ward & oblige

Yours M. L. Gordon

Rev M. L. Gordon

Kioto June 7. 1881

Rec'd July 5

Kioto - Japan -
June 25 - 1881

Robt. Lilley Esq.,
Agt. Nat. Bib. Soc. of Scotland, }
Yokohama, }

Dear Sir;

Yours of the 14th inst. was duly received. The Committee as hairman of which I wrote you now more than a year ago is no longer in existence, and our colporteur work is now largely under the control of the different Stations of our Mission. I can therefore reply to your inquiries only as an individual; but I shall endeavor to give the general opinion which prevails in our Mission on the subject.

The policy of the Mission was as you will remember, outlined in my letter to the agents of the three Bib. Societies last year; the two principal features being that (1) Bible Sellers should as a rule be Colporteur Evangelists; nd that (2) they should be under the control of the different Stations -

Mr. M Laren replied promptly and courteously for the B. & F. Bib. Society that the rules of that Society would not allow them to engage in work on our plan; and I understood from your letter, but more especially from a long interview with your assistant Mr. Thompson that for you to act on our plan would be to give up a principal which you were not ready to yield. That principle, it is not necessary to remind you, was that in employing Colporteurs from the churches connected

connected with us, the consent and endorsemen
of the man's pastor is all that is needed; an
that consultation with the missionaries,
is not to be expected either on the grounds of
right or courtesy. This is the principle on
which Mr. Thompson acted in employing a
member of the Imabari Church as Colporteur
and in negotiating with two other Christian
with the same end in view. It is the prin
ciple on which he in a two hours conference
with me defended that action and declined
to make any change in the future. It is
doubtless on the same principle that you say in
your last letter "I think I have just grounds
for complaint against some members of you
mission".

This is a matter of grave importance to
us. Our Board is ready to support us in the
wise and careful employment of a native
agency. The Am. Bib. Society stands ready to do
all in the way of colporteurs that we ask.
Consequently we employ quite as many of
of our Japanese brethren as it seems best
to do in view of the general interests of
the work. Now if when we have done
all that we think it wise to do, another
society can enter our field and without c
sulting us, employ as many more of ou
church members, such a course would n
only prove demoralizing and enervating
the little band of Christians but it woul
be one of the shortest and surest way
to unpleasant relations between

the missionaries and the pastors and evangelists—

You will see that our ~~apor~~ position in no way conflicts with the independence of our churches. Were they all self supporting it would be difficult; but the very fact that they are receiving money from us — around which fact as you well know cluster some of the most difficult and delicate problems which the missionary has to meet — puts upon us the responsibility of knowing whether they are employed by other societies or not. To yield to any other society the right to employ our men without consultation would be to invite confusion, dissension and disaster into our field, and believing that the action of Mr. Thompson last Spring tended in that direction, our Mission was impelled to take the action which led to the sending of the letters to the agents of the three Bible Societies. It was not merely that we did not want the Nat. Bible Society of Scotland to thus employ our men, we did not wish any society to do it.

All these things were of course duly reported to Boston; from these they may have gone to the secretaries of the Am. Bib. Soc.

and thus given rise to the statement quoted in your letter from Dr. Gilman. What Dr. Gulick may have written I of course do not know.

We have no desire to interfere with the work of the National Bible Society of Scotland or that of the London Religious Tract Society. We wish both Societies and their representatives well; and shall be glad to do what we can to aid them, so far as the best interests of our work allow. But it is but frank to state, that we prefer, as a rule, to work through the Am. Bible Society. It, too, is undenominational. It is an International Society. It is in the closest relations with the American Board. It has generously aided us through all the years of our history as a Mission, and still holds itself ready to do all we want in that respect and in the way we want it. But we shall put no obstacles in the way of your Society, and if any our men whom we think it wise to have employed your Society and arrangements prefer for them to enter can be made your service without detriment to our work, we shall be glad to have them do so.—

I am very truly yours

M. L. Gordon.

Copy -

Mr. Gordon

to the National Bible Society of Scotland

Kalgan June 25. 1884

Recd Aug 20

[illegible]

Kioto, July 4th 1881.

Dear Dr Clark:

Mr. Learned & others have doubtless written you of the Closing Exercises of our school – Quite a number of the members of the Fukuwai, or provincial assembly were present, at the graduation Exercises as was also the head of the Educational dept. here – The latter, who is a new man here, came by invitation, but he spoke to Mr. Neesima of his inability to stay more than the first hour, as he had arranged to attend an important meeting later in the day. He however sat through all the speeches from 2 to 5:30 P.M. and we hear that ~~he~~ in excusing himself the next day to those whom he had appointed to meet, he said the speeches were so good & the spirit of the young men so remarkable that he found it impossible to leave –

"Of the 18 graduates, 17 wish to come back to the theological course, and three (if not all) of the four of last year's class hope to join them – Is not that something to give thanks for?

It is very probable however that three or four will be prevented by family affairs from coming, but I think we may expect a class ranging from 15 to 20 to take up the regular two years course in theology –

A ~~acord~~ word on Evangelistic work –

As you will have seen by the reports the plan now is for the natives to furnish 1/5 of the funds, we 4/5 – We administer our own funds as heretofore, the men being under the general direction of the Jap. Mission Society – Whether this will work well or not remains to be tested – Our proposal was to have them take up an additional fifth every year and so take the whole in five years – There are advantages in such a plan – Aside from the fact that it keeps entire self-support before them as an object to be obtained, it gives relief to the irritation which ~~they~~ some of them may feel because we do not yield our right ~~and~~ duty to administer (through the Com. of their Society

The five years past was not adopted by them & perhaps they could not take it up so fast—

the funds given by the Mission. For so we have interpreted your instructions, viz; that our Com. (should with Japanese advice) administer the funds of the Committee. As it is, the Jap. Society meets annually, hears reports, discusses the work & the workers, & makes Estimates for the next year— Their Com. meets with ours, we look over the estimates &c again, suggesting some changes, or perhaps declining outright some particular work. In Eight cases out of ten perhaps their Estimate has been accepted unchanged. This year they have divided the work into districts & general work, and as this will put the missionaries, ~~at~~ the different stations and the Japanese workers into close relationship— we hope much from it— This plan does not work without some friction but it is a question whether any other plan would work with less—

To give their Com. an Equal vote with ours, for example, would be much worse— would in fact be to open the door to difficulties of all kinds— It has been suggested to give them a much smaller sum - say an amt *Equal* to their own Contributions, and allow them to administer outright - I'm sure this is better than the last; but it is not without difficulties - I should be very glad to have the benefit of your Experience on this point, either to me privately or to the Mission, or its Committee - The Colporteurs and the pastors of these weak churches are to be ~~[illegible]~~ helped by the missionary directly

I Enclose a reply to a letter from the Agt of the Nat. Bib. Soc. of Scotland, which I hope may meet with your approbation - He is in a position to give us a good deal of trouble, as he already has one man in Shikoku and Pastor Ise is about ready to say to us, if you don't employ these three or four men as Bible Sellers Mr. Lilley will - I sincerely hope however that this may be avoided -

In his final letter to you asking that he be allowed to go home, Mr Leavitt said a good many things which many of u felt there was another side to; but no one

I presume felt like arguing ~~the~~ with him at that stage of affairs. One point only I would allude to, viz; his making you or us, or both, the *popes* of *these churches*, organizing them, calling pastors for them &c &c. It would be impossible to get further from the truth; and that brings me to what I want to say which is that you and we cannot keep it too steadily in our minds that, so far as Japan is concerned, *we missionaries are not leaders, directors or rulers.* Our Japanese Christians recognize their privilege to be independent and self-governing; furthermore *they have accepted the responsibility and to some extent set themselves to the task of evangelizing a large part of Central & Southern Japan.* It is not to them, the *missionaries' work*; it is *their work*, theirs to do with such help as they may get from the missionaries. We are glad of this, because despite of all annoyances it is much better to have them do so than to sit at our feet till we ~~drive~~ send them out to *our* work.

Still it is not always pleasant to take this secondary position, and it needs a somewhat special grace to yield the position of leader, & to take that of adviser and helper; advising where your advice may be rejected; helping where a foreign hand may not be welcome, but still helping, advising, and loving "although the less I be loved". This is the kind of grace to be sought in the men you may send us, and with it an ability & scholarship that will command respect from all. A few of such men, first in ability, culture, grace, and good fellowship from our Seminary Classes would be worth many inferior men, and they would find in Japan the richest results. For we Missionaries in Japan are not on a dead level trying by sheer force to lift the water to the heights above us; we are rather watching by the side of a river which God himself has opened & which flows by his power working through an impulsive people, a river which like one of their own mountain streams needs to be guided and guarded lest it destroy the very fields it should enrich—

In this connection I would speak of our work in Kumamoto— The young men from there have a deep interest in it and are planning for its Evangelization— At their urgent request we sent one of the younger graduates there in Sept. last, and another worker is also with him— In addition to preaching in the city and outlying villages, ~~they have~~ the graduate is also teaching— The other graduates feel that it is important to work still more actively, as the Greeks and high-church Episcopalians are begining there, and so they have planned for another member of the class who has since graduation been a teacher in our school, to go there also and teach and preach—

We have explained to them what we have supposed to be your policy, that we could give no aid to school work

They urge that it is an Exceptional Case and in view of all the circumstances, Especially as Mr Monta's good judgement and sterling Christian Character make his going there practically Equal to opening a new station there we have agreed to pay him about half what he was receiving in the school or about six dollars gold per month— All three of the men there do not get over $18.00 per month— Were we wise in yielding this point? We have told them that we pay them as Evangelists not as teachers—

A word about my health— I am not sick— only [illegible] tired, and I feel pretty sure I can get rested without the trip to the North which has been suggested

Cordially yours
M L Gordon

"P.S. I attended last week a preaching service at Kameoka, just within Tamba, and about a dozen miles away. It is the former home of one of our students who has been doing faithful work there. There are a half-dozen baptized believers (connected with one of our Kioto churches, and as many more interested but not baptized. We have a colporteur working in that vicinity and everything seems prosperous. There were 250 present in the day time at our meeting & perhaps 500 at night. The believers without any aid, or suggestion from us have bought a house for meetings. They paid only 50 yen for it, (partly borrowed, there) and though old it will do very well. Could we not wisely help our churches who show such a spirit?" The question comes up through the 1st Ch Kioto which has raised some money & wishes to borrow the remainder paying back month by month what they have hitherto paid as rent. Limited to a definite proportion it seems to me such a help might be given with good results.

M L G

Kioto, July 4, 1881.
Rec'd Aug. 2.

✓

Mr. Leavitt case –

Arima, Japan, Aug. 18th '81.

Rev J. O Means, D.D., }
Sec A.B.C.F.M. }

Dear Bro:

Your very kind letter was rec'd several weeks ago. I hope you will feel under *no obligation* to print or *notice in any* way the copies of letters to home friends which I may send you. In the frankness of home correspondence one often puts in things which would hardly be included in the somewhat more formal letter to a Sec. of the Board; which might nevertheless be useful to him in filling out the picture wh. missionary correspondence gives him. It is ~~in~~ with this thought & because my "Electograph" makes it easy to multiply copies of home letters, that I usually send an extra copy to the Cong. House. Of course I am delighted to have them thought worthy of the larger audience you make for them by printing them—

We are here among the mountains for a few weeks of rest and strength-gaining; for we expect a busy year in the School & in all our work. Are you in Boston tired of hearing that

that it is a "critical period" in Japan?
Certain it is that the crisis has not yet reached
the turning point. There has never been a time
in which the friends of Xty here have felt
more hopeful; nor one in which its opponents
have felt and feared its power so much.
~~Et~~ Within the past two ~~&~~ months ~~three months~~ at least
three anti-Christian tracts have appeared.
One of them opens by saying that "Xty is
spreading like fire on a grassy plain, so
that in Capital & Country there is no
place where it is not preached". This is
an exaggeration, of course, but it shows
that they are no longer insensible to its
presence here. These tracts are circulated
widely & priests are sent out where Xn work
is being done to counteract ~~its~~ in-
fluence. The last number of the Japan Mail, the
leading journal (in English) in Japan, thus
refers to missionaries & their work, & the
conflict of wh. I have spoken:–
"The Buddhist priests have shown of late an
unusual activity. Perhaps they begin to think
that the inertia of hugeness does not furnish
a sufficient safeguard against the active

and untiring attacks of the Xn missionaries. If so they are not much mistaken. Their lazy existence of perfunctory incantations and half-hearted homilies furnishes an unmistakably marked contrast to the never-flagging industry and self denying zeal of the Western missionaries. Long and tolerably intimate intercourse with the Japanese enables us to say, that the pure, upright lives and single-minded earnestness of our own missionaries have not less power of persuasion here than the doctrines they preach. Fortunately men's minds, to whatever influences they may have been subjected, never lose their ability to appreciate the nobler aspects of human nature, and we are persuaded that many a native Christian believes quite as much for the sake of the teacher as for that of the thing taught".—

Another item in this connection is the story that some twenty priests of a Buddhist school petitioned the head of the sect to be allowed to ~~become~~ enter the Christian Church so that they might gain knowledge with which to oppose its advances.—

As was to be expected this opposition

has a very inspiriting Effect on our young preachers— Their *Esprit de Corps* was never better. The chief danger is that *that* may induce them to Embrace methods wh. the Spirit of Truth may not approve—

Another danger is that the "Personal Liberty" in Japan may seek to use the growing power of Xty to accomplish its own Ends— We all need the "wisdom of the serpent and the harmlessness of the dove"—

But as this was only intended as an acknowledgement of your kind letter I have written enough—

Hoping that we may have the pleasure of hearing from you often I am very truly yours

M. L. Gordon

Osaka, Japan. Aug. 18. '81
Rec'd Sept. 19.

Arima, Japan, Aug 25th 1881

Rev N. G. Clark, D.D., }
Sec. A.B.C.F.M. }

Dear Bro:

Yours of July 5th enclosing copy of letter to Rev. Dr Gilman on the subject of the Japanese translation of the N.T. has just been received.

I regret to say that the position taken in them does not commend itself to my judgment so fully as your letters are wont to do, and I greatly fear that the Am. Bib. Society may be thereby ~~led to~~ confirmed in a course which ~~may~~ work disastrously here —

In the first place it may be remarked, that while the A.B.S. has (in my opinion) so generously aided in the work of translation that it would be wrong for any other Society or Committee to disregard its claim, and publish the version without its consent, on the other hand it cannot be maintained or admitted that the A.B.S. has Exclusive right to the version. For (1) it is a fact that British missionaries gave some (though but little) aid in the translation, ~~and~~ but passing this by as unimportant we notice that (2) Dr Hepburn who perhaps did more work than any one else on it, declined to receive salary from the A.B.S. & has declared publicly that he could not consent to acknowledge that the A.B.S had any proprietorship in his work. And certainly on the principle which you lay down in your letter to Dr Gilman that, "it is proper that those who contribute the funds should have control of the work on which those funds are invested", the A.B.S. has no right in Dr H's work.

But it may be said that the A.B.S. furnished all the funds for the publication of the N.T. That is true; but it is equally true that other Societies stood ready to share in the expenses of publication of ~~at~~ a considerable part of the N.T.

Again, you say that the Prud. Com. feel that "the translation of the Scrs. and the entire responsibility for Bible work should be left to Bible Societies and not to any Com. of missionaries." Is not this a new position respecting missionary work? Whether translation ought or ought not be so left it is certain it *has* not been so left, and that it will not be so left in Japan—

The Translation of the N.T. was begun & carried out by a "Com. of missionaries", and expenses to the extent of thousands of dollars were incurred before any Bible Society had any connection with them save an arrangement to publish the translation when done— Nor was this latter a *perfected arrangement*; for after Dr Greene went to Yokohama a circular was sent around saying that they were embarrassed for funds necessary to publication and the different missions *British included*, were asked to subscribe for a certain no. of copies in advance, so that the Committee's embarrassment might be relieved—

And the translation of the O.T. is at present going on under the direction of a "Com of missionaries" who have no connection with Bib Societies—
Is not this the general way among missions?

You say you regret that our missionaries should have given any countenance to the infringements on its (the A.B.S) rights which is now proposed".

In reference to this Dr Hepburn's position already referred to shows that the A.B.S. has no Exclusive right to said mission; that it has rights not to be disregarded by others in the mission, we have always maintained. But you will notice that the Kobe Convention did not touch upon the meri[illegible] of the question; but asked for the sake of [illegible]n union, and as an act of Xn generosity that its claim be waived - We were led to do this in part because correspondence of the A.B.S. submitted to our inspection by its agent Dr Gulick specially ~~mentioned~~ emphasized the fact that they had never been asked to do anything of the kind by anybody, & because it was stated by Rev J. T. Gulick that the Agent of the A.B.S. for Japan Dr L. H. Gulick had already recommended such a course to his Society - I may add, too, that in addition to the missionaries present, Dr Verbeck & others not present cordially approve of the Convention's action -

I cannot forbear to add ~~that~~ my regret that the A.B.S. should have lost the opportunity to do gracefully, what it will in all probability have to do of necessity at some future day—

You say further "the Bible Societies are responsible for the versions made and for all changes that may hereafter be made." If the A.B.S. [illegible] anxious to have two versions of the Bible in circulation in Japan this is by all means the way to get it & that speedily— I think I speak advisedly when I say that if the A.B.S. should take the position that the present version is its exclusive property, & that any changes made must be made by its salaried agents, either exclusively, or mainly so that missionaries of other countries shall not have an equal share of responsibility, in the work of revision, we are sure to have a rival version within the next five years—

It was to avoid this that the Convention was called— It is to avoid this that I am led to take decided issue with the action of our Prud. Committee; for while I think I am

(the A.B.S.)

ever ready to acknowledge their wisdom, tact and great patience in all missionary matters, I am unwilling that any part of the responsibility for two ~~&~~ rival versions of the Scriptures in Japan, with all the dire results so sure to follow, shall rest upon me.

I am very truly yours

M. L. Gordon

Dr. M. L. Gordon
Arima Aug 25, 1881
Recd. Oct 3

P.S. It seems that Dr Gulick's recommendation differs from ours in being accompanied by two conditions, viz (1.) that other Societies agree not to undersell & (2.) that they do not alter the Text. As to the former the Bible Societies ought to be able to arrange it without reference to proprietorship of the Text: the second condition I have already sufficiently referred to.

I am told on the best authority that the A.B.S. does not claim Exclusive proprietorship of the version. Our position, then, becomes so much the stronger.

If a "Com. of missionaries" are not worthy to be the guardians of a version; why do the Bib. Societies abandon the O.T. [illegible] their hands? G.

Kioto, Oct 3d 1881.

Dear Dr Clark:

Your last letter informs us that Dr Greene will return to Japan with his location still an open question. A few words more or less closely related to this may not be out of place, especially as in my opinion the decision of it should not and wisely cannot be made independent of a general missionary policy; and such a policy cannot be well shaped or carried out here without a fuller statement of the wishes & purposes of the Board concerning its work in Japan—

To make my meaning plain let me say, what you may have already heard, that in addition to Tokio, and some interior new station such as Kochi or Kumamoto, as places to choose from, a third, viz, Kioto, has been suggested by such Experienced men as Dr Berry, Mr Atkinson & Mr. DeForest, as the place where Dr G, should be located— Let me speak of these three places somewhat in detail:

1. Tokio— Not only are the reasons which led

the mission's action in May, still in force, but they are greatly strengthened by the fact that the pastors of the Tokio & Annaka Churches are both anxiously awaiting Dr G's return in the hope & purpose to enlarge the aggressive work of their churches; & Dr G's location in T. would doubtless greatly conduce to that end — For example he & Pastor Kozaki could with a "Station Class" enlist more Christians to prepare themselves to become workers than can our School, which is more than 200 miles away —

2. The interior (Eg. Kochi, Kumamoto). Dr G's presence in one of these places, or in any place like these, would doubtless greatly hasten the crystallization of Christian influences into a regular organized church, and his immediate and constant oversight ~~in~~ would make the work of the one or more Ja workers in such a place or its immediate vicinity more successful than it would be under any other circumstances — This is a grand work, more inspiring than the drudgery of a school, more apostolic, more self-denying, too, in some respects, and so more likely to appeal to the hearts

of Christians at home, than life & work at the open ports or within such easy access to them as Kioto possesses —

3. Kioto — Some of the reasons for his location here ~~are~~ are(1) the growing sense of the importance of our school, which has come Especially from the high character & good work of its graduates & students, together with the difficulty & annoyance to foreigners in doing interior work. All passes for the interior are for Either "health" or "science" & so written on the the passes — though missionaries ~~from~~ in the Open ports can get these passes through the U.S. Minister without saying what they are for, while missionaries in the interior, who must get them through local Jap officials, ~~can~~ have to specify their object, and are otherwise, i.e. without passes, limited to the Fu or Ken where they live — thus we in Kioto cannot visit Hikone & Yokaichi without a pass from Tokio to go for "health" — As a result not one of the Kioto station were present at the organization of those churches & very little visitation can be done by them — On the other hand it is true that this pass system (we hope it may be changed before long) prevents very thorough Superintendence even from miss^{s} in the ports, as the

general feeling is that it is right enough to go when one feels that it is good for his health to go, and preach by the way; but that it is not right nor honest if one feels it would injure his health so to go and preach. Hence in this latter respect work as at Kochi, etc has an advantage in that Ken – though it practically shuts him off from work outside of it –

But to go back from this long digression to the other advantages of a 4th man in Kioto, (not as a substitute for Mr Davis) the school's increased size needs him especially if the Jap. theological department is in any sense separate from the other, as it seems probable it will be best at least partially separate; & the needs of the work in the city & suburbs & the spiritual needs of the teachers themselves make it desirable that they (the foreign teachers) have some time & strength for direct missionary work. Add to this the need occasionally of a period of rest, and the literary work that can be best done here, and you have some of the reasons which weigh ~~on~~ our minds with members of the mission who favor Dr G's location in Kioto

Now the difficulty in deciding is that these three plans all promise so much, are all so important; ~~that~~ and I for one (while my inclinations are toward the third) can't see my way clear to decide in favor of any one of the three points without knowing the policy of the Board respecting the future prosecution of the work here –

To send him to Kochi, Kumamoto, or Tokio (though the latter place is somewhat exceptional) would be a part of a policy to put one or more missionaries in important interior cities, where they could engage in direct missionary & preaching work, advising the pastor of the church or pastors of churches there formed, and by station classes raising up helpers who may be sent to Kioto for further instruction in the Bible & theology, & ~~which of~~ If this be our general policy one requisite, it seems to me, is a large increase in the number of men, and a considerable expense upon missionaries – For there are many such places which missionaries could doubtless occupy. E.g. Kochi & Matsuyama in Shikoku; Kumamoto, Kagashima, & Fukuoka in Kiushiu; Gifu in Mino; Fukui in Yechizen & Tsu ~~or~~ some other point in Ise, and Tottori in Inaba could perhaps all of them

be so occupied. There are difficulties in the
way but they are not insurmountable; there
would be annoyances and ~~hindrances~~ inconveniences but
they would not be unbearable to zeal
and devotion; disappointments ~~&c~~ would be
sure to come in some cases, but that there
would be good results I do not doubt,
and I think too that a less marked
departure from the theory of self support wd
be needed. But as I have said a
sine *qua* *non* for any general carrying
out of this plan wd be a largely increased
number of men from America, with the expenses of house
building &c.

The other plan is to man strongly three,
four or five stations; make our school strong
both in academic & theological departments;
recognize the efficiency of our young men
and that they can come nearer their profes-
full of jealousy & prejudice against foreigners
as they are — than we can hope to do;
take our places as (1) teachers in the school, train-
ers of men for their work, women & medical workers might form a part of the scheme; (2) from the open
ports especially take general supervision of the work,
associating perhaps some of the more ex-

Literary work of all kinds should come in here

persuaded) Japanese Christians with us in this work; and commit ourselves definitely to the policy of looking to our Japanese brethren to do the work - the great part of it - of preaching -

With this policy no increase of missionary force would be pressingly needed; but a considerable increase in the employment and support of a native agency would be necessary to an early and wide spreading of the gospel - There are objections to this last feature even with men so trustworthy as ours, and the question to be decided is whether it is offset by other equally great on the other side -

But it might be asked "Can you not fill out your corps of teachers from your graduates whom you praise so highly and so with fewer missionaries carry on your school, and let the extra missionaries take up independent work?" Yes, I reply, that can be done; but it is a question whether even the best of our young men are in a state of mind to become the sole or principal teachers of our future pastors & evangelists. They are earnest devoted, spiritual, living Christian men - But they are young, with comparatively little experience; they are enamored of philosophy, are inclined to be "liberal"; the one religious newspaper they all take is the Christian Union, and their ideal Christian is Mr. Beecher; so that I at least would feel easier with Dr Greene in such work than to see it in their hands, first class men though they are - Please speak to Mr. Davis on this point. He has taught them more than any one else, knows them better and esteems them no less highly than any other

Excuse this long, involved, incomplete and possibly in places incomprehensible letter - I write hurriedly & under the pressure of many duties - I am not pleading for Kioto, but as there is likely to be a discussion of this question soon after Dr G's arrival, and as there will just be time for a reply to reach us I respectfully urge you to give us what light you can on the subject - Voting in such a case as this is no light responsibility -

School opens finely. Seventeen in the theological Class -

Cordially yours
M. L. Gordon

Rec Oct. 3. 1881

P.S. It may be said that neither of these plans necessarily excludes the other, and this may be granted; still one or the other must predominate and we ought to have it definitely fixed in our minds which should do so —

In any case it seems to me we cannot place too high an estimate on the position of our School with reference to other work; for the missionary in an interior station works at the greatest disadvantage who has not several helpers. In Okayama for instance but a very small part of the preaching ~~[illegible]~~ has been done by missionaries —

Again, Dr Greene's knowledge of the language especially fits him for labor here, & in connection with our vernacular class; & this same knowledge wd give him ~~respect~~ standing with other teachers & students —

Thanking you for your recent words of cheer and encouragement I am

Cordially yours
M. L. G.

Rec'd Nov. 4.

Kioto, Dec 1st 1881 –

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,

Dear Sir:

Yours of Oct 4th in reference to the attitude of the American Bible Society's respecting the Jap. translation of the Bible was received by last mail and confirms the suspicion I had when I last wrote you on the subject, that all the facts in the case had not been fairly put before you –

Since that time I have seen a letter from Dr Gilman in which he says the A.B.S. does *not* claim exclusive right to the version of the N.T. – I have also had a conversation with Mr. Knox of the Presb. Mission, and he not only confirms the statement I made to you as to Dr Hepburn's position, but says that their sec. in charge, Dr Lowrie I think, feels *very strongly* in the same way, viz; that Dr H's work does not and should not be considered as the property of the A.B.S. A Furthermore, Mr Knox tells me that their mission has just sent home the following, as the *unanimous* sentiment of the mission: 1. We protest against the version of the Bible being regarded as a property by any body - The American view of the Revised English Testament, and not the English restrictive policy accords with our views - 2. We would call the attention of the A.B.S. to the fact that although Dr Hepburn's work on the Jap. version of the N.T. does not belong to it, yet it has hitherto acted as though it possessed exclusive control of it, and has never consulted us concerning it.

I do not pretend to give the exact wording, but this "for substance of doctrine" is their action, and you will see that the A.B.S. has even more difficulties in the way of maintaining its exclusive policy than I represented in my last - I do wish for their sakes they could be lead to take a more conciliatory course -

The question is likely to come up again in the immediate future with increased interest - Dr Verbeck has been induced to enter the Employ of the B. Soc. to work on the O.T. But the A.B.S. insists upon its rule, & claims Dr V's work as its own property - But that breaks the compact of the Tokio Convention by which the translation of the O.T. was undertaken, *the version to be* ~~the~~ held as a trust by ~~property of~~ *the missionaries* - Under that arrangement Joshua & one or two of the prophetical books are out and are of course *as much our property as that of the missionaries who did the work*. But now if Dr Verbeck of the Reformed Mission, or Dr Greene of our mission ~~was~~ bring out parts of the O.T., *their* work will not belong to those missionaries, *as* their *work belongs to us*; but will belong to the A.B.S., if Dr Greene & Dr Verbeck enter the employ of the A.B.S. - Such a course it seems to me would be practically a breach of faith; and I for one would strongly recommend that if Dr Greene does take up Bible Translation as his work, he do so as a miss'y of the A.B.C.F.M. and not as an employ of the A.B.S. No other honorable course is left to us, it seems to me, unless we formally withdraw our assent ~~from~~ to the action of the Tokio Convention -

I heartily agree with you that a *select* Committee is much more likely to give us a good mission than a large Miscellaneous Committee like that appointed by the Tokio Convention, but it seems to me we can have the select Com. without the Exclusive policy. That Dr Greene would have a place on such a Com. if he & we would accept it is beyond all question, and I feel that such a Com. is just as likely to be competent and more likely to give results that would be generally acceptable if chosen by the miss'y body in Japan, than if chosen by the A.B.S.

Whether we want Dr Greene to give himself wholly to that work, not doing any mission work; which is the wish of the A.B.S. is a very serious question. The more I think of it the more I feel it important that Dr Greene work in connection our theological School - Especially if we are to have a Special Japanese Dept. — I do not believe Mr. Learned & I can carry the load till Mr Davis returns, and after that even there will be calls for mission work or needed rest so frequent as to make a fourth man necessary. Dr G. could be here & still do a good deal of work on the Bible. There are gray feelings but I am ready to be guided by you, the mission & the Lord. Yours M L Gordon

P.S. Since writing the above I have learned that the British & Scotch Bib Societies have withdrawn from the A.B.S. their assent to the present arrangement, on the ground that when that assent was given the facts were not fully before them. So more trouble is ~~promos~~ evidently ahead of us – It seems to me that with the undoubted rights of the Presb. Mission in the version, the position of that Mission that the publication of the version should be free to all, and with the fact that the A.B.S. has not consulted them heretofore, we may pretty surely expect the other Societies to disregard the claims of the A.B.S. –

The Am. Bib. Soc has been doing a grand work in Japan – Its liberality to us in the past years, its almost prodigality in getting out new and various editions of the Version so as make it attractive as possible to a wide circle of readers places us under the greatest obligations, but as its friend I would urge it to now, while it can be done gracefully, yield the point at issue & prevent chagrin to itself, and great harm to the cause of Christ in Japan - -

W. L. G.

2d P.S. Since writing the 1st P.S. I have received a Copy of the printed Statement of the Tokio Com. of British Missionaries. I have not read it and shall not have time to before mailing this. Have you seen it? If not shall I mail you my Copy? I imagine it is the ground and Explanation of the withdrawal of assent by the British & Scotch Societies above referred to. You will notice in all this that I am not trying to make out a case against the A.B. but as its friend I am arguing that it embrace the opportunity to escape an unfortunate position in which in my opinion its is sure to be placed unless it does do so

Yours G.

Rec'd Jan. 2/1884

Am. B. of Cm. for For. M. [illegible]

E.K.a

Progress at Kioto Training School.

{A familiar letter. Printed not Published.}

Kioto, Japan, Dec. 31st, 1881.

Dear Home Friends:

[As you will see, by the date of this, if I am to send you another letter in 1881, it is high time that I should be about writing it.]

As I have already written you, we have had a very full school this fall, there being just about one hundred students besides our theological class of seventeen members. The term has not been without its trials and disappointments of one kind and another, but a good deal of honest work has been done with, we hope, a ~~good deal~~ fair degree of good effected.

In work outside of the school there is, I think, steady progress. Our Sunday schools are better attended and better managed. Some new faces are continually appearing among the hearers, and a constantly increasing circle of readers are buying and studying the Bible and other Christian books.

Two new chapels have gone up in Kioto, and our third church which meets in a Japan

Rec'd Jan. 2, 1882

Kioto, Japan, Dec. 27, 1886.

Dear Home Friends.

As you will see by the date of this, if I am to send you another letter in 1886, it is high time that I should be about writing it.

As I have already written you three letters very full about the fall, there being just about one hundred in the Academic besides our Theological class of seventeen. Meanwhile the Term has not been without its trials and disappointments, of one kind and another, but a great deal of honest work has been done with, we hope, a ~~good~~ fair degree of good effected.

In work outside of the school there is, I think, steady progress. Our Sunday schools are better attended and better managed. Some new faces are continually appearing among the hearers, and a constantly increasing circle of readers are buying and studying the Bible and other Christian books.

Two new chapels have gone up in Kioto, and our third church which meets in a Japan

-ese house has greatly improved and beautified it. Of the chapels one is put up ~~largely~~ in great part by money given to Mr. Neesima by Mr. Montgomery Sears of Boston; the other largely by Japanese funds. One of the contributors to the latter is a~~n~~ very ordinary looking old woman who lives in the country two or three miles from Kiōtō. *She gives sixty yen (dollars) and lends the church thirty more without interest.* Will those who ~~are continually~~ sometimes say~~ing~~ that there are no converts in foreign lands except those who are supported by the missionaries please rise and explain the ~~meaning of~~ this phenomenon? ~~While I would detract nothing from the generosity of Mr. Sears, and have no doubt that that he shall~~ will ~~have his reward, yet~~ I cannot help ~~the~~ feeling that the Lord looks down with especial pleasure on the gift of this humble daughter of Abraham.

While I am on this question of giving let me tell you of a man who has become interested in our work through the *Osaka Nippo*, the leading Japanese newspaper outside of the capital. He has taken several girls to [illegible] our ~~[illegible]~~ Girls School in Osaka, and given to that school a present of 100 yen. He also brought his boys to our school here in Kioto. One of them was too young to enter the school but he was so earnest to have him under Christian influence that one of our ladies, Miss Parmelee has taken entire charge of ~~him~~ him. You doubtless know that the awakening thought of Japan is crying for a parliament or representative Assembly. The government has issued a decree that there shall be one, beginning in 1890. The question with many patriots is, "Will the people ~~then~~ be ready for it by that time?" This man feels this as do many others. Like many others ~~too~~ he feels, also that an Education in Statesmanship, in the spirit which governs our teaching here, i.e. in the Christian spirit, is of the utmost importance; and so he has offered to contribute 5.000 yen toward founding a Judicial Department, or a Department of Statesmanship in our School, and he thinks others

This is pretty good commendation of Christian work from a heathen.

may be induced to join with him.— We hear of others who are ready to help in founding a Medical Dept., so you see the influence of our school is widening rapidly—

Have I written you that four of our young men were several weeks ago invited to go about eight miles out into the country to hold meetings, which they did with an attendance of about 300, all their expenses being borne ~~both~~ ~~ways~~ by the people?

I want, however, to caution you against expecting too great and too immediate results from such a fact. It indicates a change of public sentiment with respect to Christianity, rather than immediate and profound religious interest. It promises greater freedom in preaching and working, ~~rather than~~ greater results a few years in the future, rather than conversions and additions to the churches during the next few months—

The acceptance of Jesus as a Savior and Lord is the greatest event that can occur in the life of a man, even in a Christian land - In a Pagan ~~country~~ land it is far more so. It often brings division in families, and ~~makes a new arrangement~~ may change entirely a man's business and business relations. The cessation from work on a day when all others ply their calling; the placing of the Earthly ~~calling~~ parent *below* the Heavenly One; the refusal to pay tribute to the heathen temples or to worship heathen divinities; the giving up of intoxicating drink, and very generally of tobacco; the refusal to attend the theater and worse places of resort; all these serve to make a great crises in one's life, aside from the Spiritual change. When we remember that Christianity has ever found its many believers among the poor, and that native Christian teachers ~~have~~ are essential to the permanent success of Christianity in any land, you will understand how the almost universal missionary experience has found it wise in the early days of these Churches to lend a helping hand pecuniarily, in assisting ~~Aiding~~ young men preparing for the ministry, in sending out men to new fields, and in some cases supplementing the [illegible] contributions of ~~aiding~~ weak churches toward the ~~to~~ support of their pastors — Japan is no exception to the rule. All successful workers have given aid in some way, though much less has probably been done in Japan than in many other fields, and among us there is some difference of opinion as to the way & degree to which such aid should be used — (in book)

Without ~~dwelling~~ discussing the subject here, I will give one of many examples of the way aid to a small amount may be wisely used —

¶ Two years ago, as you may remember, we gathered here in Kioto nearly twenty men for a three months course in the Bible and theology — Among these were two men of tried Christian character who had begun common-school teachers & who were encouraged to look forward to preaching as the work of their lives — So they were supported while in the school, and afterward one was sent to Shikoku at seven yen a month where he did splendid service in connection with Pastor Ise. The other went as acting pastor to our little Church at Akashi. The Church could only pay him three yen per month, and as he had a mother, wife & children to support and we feel that a Christian should be no less careful of his own family than a heathen is, we paid him seven ~~7~~ yen additional. He did excellent work, but last June he was taken ~~[illegible]~~ sick and suddenly died. Some time afterward the church decided to call the first mentioned man to be their future pastor, ~~in place of the one who had died~~ — The thought of their assuming his full support was put before them, they accepted the proposition, agreed to raise eleven ~~11~~ yen per month, and next week we hope to rejoice with them over an ordained pastor wholly their own — That they could not have done this at first, and that without aid neither of these men would have taken up the work of the ministry seems to me to be beyond question? And so looking at the good done I feel confirmed in my belief that Christian Churches may when they are first organized ~~stand~~ alone ~~[illegible]~~ ~~for judicious help when the first steps are made~~ — One of the Churches in Kobe has called a ~~graduate~~ member of our last graduating class, & he will be ordained on the ~~[illegible]~~ of January.

(over)

in fellowship Yours &c M. L. Gordon

Sent from Rooms of A.B.C.F.M. Feb. 17. 1882. E.K.A.

[illegible] paid to our little Church at
Okashi. [illegible]
three yen per month, and as he had
a mother, wife & children to support and
we felt that a Christian should be
[illegible] of the own family
then a teacher, we gave him 3 yen
additional. He did excellent work
but last June he was taken [illegible]
sick and [illegible]. Some time afterward
the church decided to call the first
[illegible] man to be their future pastor [illegible]
[illegible] were not [illegible] the charge
of [illegible] assuming his [illegible]
[illegible] them, they accept the
position, & agreed to raise 11 yen
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up the work of the ministry [illegible]

Looking at the work done I feel confirmed in my feeling that Christian Churches may stand alone [illegible]
[illegible] self-support [illegible] the Church [illegible]
One of the Churches has called a [illegible] of the last
graduating class, & he will be ordained on the [illegible]
[illegible] M. L. Gordon

M. L. Gordon – 5
Kioto. Dec. 31. 1881
Rec'd Feb. 13. 1882
Wed'd. E.K.A.
adults –
[illegible]

Kioto Jan 4th 1882

Dear Dr Clark!

I enclose a copy of a letter to my home friends wh. may contain some items of interest -

As you will learn from others Dr Greene and family are now expecting to locate in Kioto. The question was decided in a very happy way. Dr G. asked the members of the mission to express their minds without reserve - This was done very frankly, but with great regard for Dr & Mrs. G's personal views; and then the mission instead of voting left the decision to Dr & Mrs G. with the result already given - I feel sure that we had the guidance of the Spirit in the whole matter -

As my letter enclosed intimates, and as you will doubtless hear from others the question of enlarging our school is likely to come on soon -

It seems to me that now is a good time to fix, if it can be done, the relations of the Mission, the Doshisha,

+ the faculty of the School (native + American) to the School and to Each other. There has occasionally been a good deal of friction, annoyance, and suspicion in the past, and it is not all gone yet. As the school grows and widens it is likely to increase unless we can have some more definite understanding. It has occurred to me whether the mission could not take somewhat the relation to the school + teachers as the trustees of a college in America sustain to it + its faculty. As Mr. Davis who knows this school from alpha to Omega is now in America it seems to me a specially happy time to settle this question. *No more important one lies in our pathway than this.* If Mr Hardy thinks of coming to Japan, he might very well give special thought to this question. Please give it your consideration at an early day — In haste

M. L. Gordon —

M. L. Gordon
Kioto. Jan. 4. 1882
Rec'd Feb. 13

Kioto, Jan 13th 1882

Dear Dr Clark;

The cutting down of our Estimates for this year has been a good deal of a surprise to us. If absolutely necessary because of lack of funds, we must do the best we can without it; but if it was done because our Estimates were believed to be high, or that our work could go on just as well or better without the full appropriation, there is call for a statement from our side as to the real state of the case here— Leaving many items to others, I will speak of but two or three. And first the Teacher's salary fund— It is not fair I think to compare ours with that of other missions and call it high. I believe as to the aid for native preachers, needy students, &c the Japan Mission compares *very favorably* with other missions, I think we have been *helped* in securing this result by the use of this teacher's salary fund with a somewhat liberal interpretation of the word "teacher". I, for example, have now three "teachers" and yet I spend comparatively little time in the direct study of the language - One of these men is acting pastor of one of our Churches - The Church is doing quite bravely in the way of self-support, and could get along with no other pastor than one of our School teachers. But the members were anxious to have some one who could do pastoral work. They could pay part. but not all, and they did not want, and we did not want, that they should ask the Native Miss.y Society for aid - So I agreed to employ their pastor, at for an hour a day at a very small sum to carry on my correspondence with the colporteurs under my care, and to do other similar work, occasionally giving me direct aid on the language.

The other two are needy students. Both are doing work on a Commentary on Luke which I am preparing, one of them, however giving me daily instruction in the language - I have had a fourth teacher, a student who has been translating under my care for the Schi-ichi-Zappo. Is this a wrong use of the teachers' fund? If so I will stop it at once; but my opinion is that it is better than to increase the needy students fund, or to make a fund for preparing commentaries, &c.—

The Evangelistic Fund, too, I think ought not to have been cut down—Indeed I hardly see how we can go on as we are without its restoration; but the appropriations for Station and Out Station work will help us, especially as Mr Dr F. & Mr. Atkinson who would naturally do touring, are to be away—

The arrangement by which the Native Christians furnish one-fifth & we four fifths for mission work may not be the best, but I feel pretty sure that it will work well at least in some places— We interpret it strictly of mission work. For Example we do not propose to give 4/5 of the money needed to

Carry on Xn work in Fukui. We first try to get the people there to do what they can (and last year the boarded one of our workers); and the Japanese Christians in Kioto furnish 1/5 of the remainder, & we four-fifths - I think it might be better still if they were to furnish 1/3, but some of our most sacrificing men, as Mr Ise, dont think they can give over 1/5 - If you favor no more than 2/3 from our side (and it is always understood that the place & the workman shall be approved by ~~them~~ us as well as them) please say so in your next letter and it will help us in securing that proportion -

Let me give a fact here which may be helpful - Mr Ise went to Imabari at a salary of six yen. It is now twelve, - but he says that his family - he has a wife, mother grandmother & sister - costs him 25 or 30 yen per month - His patrimony saves him - There are those with large families & no patrimony.

Some special care is needed in this respect because the opposers of Xty are so ready to cry "Christians don't care for their parents"— This Evangelistic work with the relations between us and the Christians is a department of work in which we need all the wisdom, human and divine, which we can get—

Nor do I think it wise to cut down the appropriations to our Girls Schools. Our ladies are not strong in health and cannot take such a part in the teaching as they might do in a school at home— The care of the daily life of the girls, the providing of work for them teaching them to knit sew &c requires a good deal of strength; so that I hardly see how they can get along on much less help from native teachers; and if they have that help they must pay for it & if so the appropriation is not too large— I firmly believe too that it is not wise to leave the school without funds for ~~needy~~ poor girls. Some missionaries believe in this so strongly that they are *giving* in this way more than they really carry on Xn work in Fukui. We first try to get the people there to do what they can (and last year the boarded one of our workers); and the Japanese Christians in Kioto furnish 1/5 of the remainder, & we four-fifths - I think it might be better still if they were to furnish 1/3, but some of our most sacrificing men, as Mr Ise, dont think they can give over 1/5 - If you favor no more than 2/3 from our side (and it is always understood that the place & the workman shall be approved by ~~the~~ us as well as them) please say so in your next letters and it will help us in securing that proportion -

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Is not cutting off this fund & that for native teachers very much like building an expensive steam engine and then economizing on the coals?

Please think on these things.

As ever yours

M L Gordon

Kioto Jan 13 1882

Recd Feb 13

Kioto, Jan 16th /82

Dear Dr Clark:

I wrote you by the last mail urging, in view of the probable enlargement of our school, that some more definite understanding as to the relations of the School, the Doshisha, (the Jap. Company) and the mission, to each other be made. My first thought was to give you few specifications as to the kind of annoyance that has occurred or may occur under the present arrangement; afterwards, however, I decided to omit~~ted~~ that unpleasant task, and refer you to Mr. Davis for further information. It has been suggested that going to America might easily lead to forgetfulness of the annoyances to which we are subject, and that without specifications it will be impossible for you to appreciate our situation; and so I have decided to speak of a few.

When we came to Kioto, as we had no house and as Miss Starkweather was then alone in the Kioto Home, it was arranged to the satisfaction of all the missionaries, and especially to Miss S. that we should live with her till a home could elsewhere be provided for us - Judge of our surprise then when we were told by Mr. Neesima that he had rec'd a letter from one of the Jap. teachers protesting against our living there & saying that "the house was built for a school for Japanese girls and not as a lodging place for foreigners." In the Catalogue of the [illegible] Girls School printed the same year, the name of a Japanese teacher - not Mr. Neesima - was put down as Kanji or Dean of the school so that he & not one of our ladies would be consulted by those coming to inquire about the school. The certificates ~~of~~ given at the end of the terms of school were arranged to be given by him - and in a hundred ways, as to the rooms they should occupy, as to the servants, and teachers they should have, and even as to their guests there have been annoyances. Of course we disregarded these suggestions and many of the annoyances have been remo-

-died, but they will show you the difficulties in our way. There is a spirit - excellent and commendable to a certain degree - that this school is *our* - (that is the Japanese') school, and the missionaries who act as though they ~~hast~~ have any rights or responsibilities here are looked upon *somewhat* as incumbrances - It is really a praiseworthy spirit grown into rank deformity. It is not confined to the school but is more or less manifest in all our work. The other day at a meeting of delegates from our Churches a member of a church in Osaka - (Osaka! Shade of Mr. Leavitt start in horrified astonishment!) proposed in a public meeting that if the Am. Board did not have money enough to increase the wages of the Japanese workers one *missionary* might be sent back to America & his salary applied to meet the salaries of the Japanese -

But while there is something of this spirit everywhere, you will readily see that it is different with independent churches, to what it is in a school wholly supported by American money. Our harmonious working with our Japanese teachers depends largely upon having our several privileges & responsibilities clearly defined & so I have urged & do urge that some action be taken or some statement be made which will reduce this friction to the lowest possible amount, and help us to work together in love and mutual helpfulness -

These annoyances do not come from Mr. Neesima. No man could be more modest and considerate than he aims to be - But he is under strong pressure from other Japanese which worries him greatly, and us to some extent - Nor am I blaming them - It is not done for consciously selfish purposes, but it is done by those who are doing good work for the school and who seek its highest success; but who, perhaps unconsciously, feel that Japanese domination is a necessary condition of that success.

These things are not new, nor are they worse than they have been for two or three years - The school is going on well & there is no break between Japanese & foreign teachers - But that there are differences of feeling which ~~then~~ under some circumstances might bring us trouble there is no doubt.

Mr. L. Gordon

P.S. One special point of interest is our theological school. Whose school is it? Who, for example, should decide as to the course of study, the branches included and the length of the course. Such questions touch the very heart of the work of the mission and involve the expenditure of a good deal of money. I should very much like to know how, and by whom you desire such questions to be decided. Ought the theological ~~class~~ department to stand in any especially close relation to the mission? This is a question which has troubled me not a little—

In the earlier history of the school when it was between the upper & nether millstones of an unfriendly Governor and an over-critical mission these annoyances, these ill-defined duties and privileges were passed by; but now as the pressures from without are removed, and as we hope the school is to take up a wider work, they call for settlement — Yours M. L. Gordon

Kioto Jan 16. 1882
Rec'd Feb. 13

✓

M. L. Gordon
Kioto Feb 27. 1882
Rec'd. Apr 7

Japan. allow

Rev. N. G. Clark
Secretary

Dear Dr Clark:

In what you have said of missionaries paying their own expenses to Conventions, &c. would you not make an exception in favor of Dr Greene's work as a member of the Permanent Bible Committee? It seems to me that that is clearly exceptional — Dr G has probably written you that this Com. had off by the Am Pres. Mission has declared 110

N.T. belongs to the missionary body & not to the A.B.S.; but that in view of what the A.B.S. has done
(2) "the Com. of 4 to conserve the text (which the Perm.t Bible Com- has created), shall be appointed, two each by the Perm.t Com & the A.B.S. but all four from the Perm.t Bible Com-

the 1st part of it, but in favor of the Com. as, on the whole, for the A.B.S., the best thing that could be secured- So you see I was not far wrong when I ~~facilitated~~ said that the A.B.S. had lost the opportunity to do gracefully what sooner or later it would be obliged to do —

In haste
M. L. Gordon
Kioto
Feby 27th/82

Kioto, Apr 1st, 1882.

My dear Dr Clark:

Miss Parmelee has written you with reference to her return to America, and I have promised to speak of it—

As she has doubtless written you, her reasons for going are founded on two facts: her father's illness and her own lack of health and strength—

As to the first I will only say that her relation to her father seems to be one of very peculiar tenderness, and the ~~more~~ greater or less degree of helplessness which follows a stroke of paralysis appeals very strongly to the daughter's heart—

As to the second fact, you know that Miss Parmelee was greatly disappointed, after her arrival in Japan, by her failure to get permission to live in Kioto— That was followed by a failure of health and strength which since that time has prevented her from doing the amount of study or work that she desired to. This lack of strength year after year could hardly help proving discouraging: and the thought that special treatment which she might have at home together with the change of work and scene, might in a year or so secure a complete cure and put her in a position to more satisfactorily do the work which ~~most and more~~ engages ~~the~~ her heart, has very naturally arisen in her mind — Whether she is right in thinking that she would soonest be in position ~~to~~ do her work satisfactorily, by taking such a course, or not, is not for me to say, as I am not her medical adviser — Dr Taylor is in a much better position than any one else to speak on that point — I will say however that I think ~~there~~ is good reason to hope that great benefit could be secured by such a course —

And now a word as to Miss P's relation to the work here - While it is true, as has already been intimated, that she has not been able to study or teach as much as she wished, it is by no means true that she has not been a very useful missionary - During the past two years we have all come more and more to recognize the great value of her presence and services in the school - It may be that after a few months Miss Davis would be able to take up her work in a measure, and for a time, but we should feel it a calamity indeed to lose her more than temporarily -

Asking then that you will give her letter the most earnest and kind attention (which however you would surely do without this from me) I remain truly yours

M L Gordon

Kioto, April 1, 1882
Rec'd May 1.

✓

Private

Kioto, Apr 3d 1882

Dear Dr Clark:

You may hear of some friends in Andover sending books to me for our theological class and it may seem to you a violation of the rule of the Board forbidding personal appeals for money. Let me briefly state then what I have done—

Feeling the great need of our class for Bible helps, which I thought might be not only very useful, but also a means of inducing some to think more seriously of the work of preaching than they otherwise would have done, I wrote to my brother-in-law (who could ~~easily~~ buy the whole and not feel it) making not an appeal but a simple statement of the need. I was also careful to state the rule of the Board against special appeals, and that it is a good rule and I approve it, and further if anything should be done to supply this need I hoped it would be clearly understood that it was not to interfere with the regular Contributions to the Board—Now it may be that I am blameworthy in this. I can only say that I did not think I was violating the spirit of the rule, and that one reason of my taking the course I did rather than laying the matter directly before the Board was my belief that it would do my brother-in-law, Mr Smith good to have such a need brought before him—

I ~~[illegible]~~ send by this Steamer two copies of the Chrysanthemum which contain the results of a little study which I have been doing; also a tract on Buddhism, the substance of which you will find in the Mch No. of the Chrysanthemum— I also send copies to Mr Davis & a part of the articles may perhaps come out in the Advance— Winter term of School just closed. It has been successful—

Yours
M. L. Gordon

Kioto, Apr 14th 1882.

Dear Dr Clark:

Much that Joseph Cook says is so good, especially when he speaks of the "Statesman among the Secretaries" or of that "one of the most learned of the missionaries" who went with him to call on the English-speaking priest in Kioto, (by the way, is n't there a method in Joseph's madness in flinging compliments?), that to criticise his statements seems ungracious; and yet he does miss the mark pretty widely when he talks on Japan. And as our Japanese Christians who read his lectures hold us responsible for all his statements we are put in a somewhat uncomfortable position – One of these as to "a church which returned the money given it by the Am Board", will doubtless be corrected from Osaka – Nobody here knows of such a church – Another, that "the aid given to the

Kioto School by the Am. Board. is only $160 a year" is equally misleading - What Mr. Cook was told in Kioto was that the direct aid given from the funds of the Board to the needy among the 150 students in our School was only $160, a year - A moment's thought ought to have kept him from the statement he made -

/ Thanks for Prof. Fisher's article on the Christian Religion. It is now circulating among our theological students who will read it with interest -

I read it soon after it came out in the North American and as Ingersoll's Lectures were just being translated it occurred to me that a similar office ought to be performed for this, and so I put in the hands of one of our best young men for that purpose - When he had translated it I revised it omitting ~~some~~ a few portions and making slight additions in a good many places where the historical references were too brief to be clear to a Japanese. It was then put in the hands of a Japanese scholar for correction. He, although not a Christian, was greatly pleased with it and said it was the best defence of Christianity that had appeared in Japan — A native publishing society has been formed in Osaka and they propose to take this as their first publication — I think they will publish it, but they may be a little slow about it /

We are just on the eve of a "General Missionary Conference" of which you will doubtless hear in due time —

One of our young men has taken a great interest in organs and wishes to try the experiment of getting the reeds out from America

Ans. June 4, 1883. C.H.

and making the trip here. He thinks many of our churches will in this way be able to have organs which cannot possibly do so otherwise. If you can secure reeds for a small organ and send them out at a moderate expense I will be responsible for the money & he will be greatly pleased.

Is there no way of getting $20 or $25 worth of standard books for our twenty theological students? As you know I tried to get my brother-in-law into it but failed. I hardly know of a better way to do good.

Cordially yours
M. L. Gordon

Kioto, Apr. 14. 1883.
Rec'd May 24.

Dr. Clark
Mr. Baldwin

Kioto, Japan, May 29th 82.

Dear Friends:

You will be glad to hear something of Joseph Cook's visit to Japan. He reached Yokohama from Hongkong three or four weeks ago and lectured several times there and in Tokio to large audiences both foreign and native. These lectures were reported at considerable length in the Japanese newspapers and must have had a good deal of influence. Certain it is that there was a very deep and wide-spread desire to hear him when he came to our part of the Empire.

He first spoke in Kobe at a special preaching service which had been arranged for in connection with the Annual meeting of our Japanese Home Missionary Society. He spoke in the evening to a full house and for two hours on "The Religious Signs of the Times". His address was most admirably interpreted by Mr. Ichihara, of our school, and there is every reason to believe that an excellent impression was produced on the Japanese. In his address he

laid down two propositions: (1.) The Japanese cannot shut out Christianity if they would and (2.) they (he hoped) would not if they could.

Under the first he dwelt on the great & widely ~~spread~~ felt power ~~infl~~ ~~influence~~ of Christianity. Under the second he spoke of its relation to the civilization; freedom, & prosperity of Europe and America; - "Japan is soon (1890) to have a parliament: no other religion than Christianity can prepare the people for so great a trust, only a ~~it~~ belief in the true God will alone give the sobriety and consci~~ousness~~entiousness which such a trust demands -

The next day ~~preach~~ the same lecture in substance was delivered to a well-filled theater in Osaka, and three or four days later, to a still larger audience in Kioto -

The Kioto meeting was remarkable in several respects.

First, you must know that while a national parliament has not yet been established, there are already local assemblies where representatives elected by the people discuss & decide many matters of

local interest - That which meets in Kioto includes the city and two or three outlying provinces. ~~An~~ Leading members of this assembly invited Mr. Cook to deliver the address and they provided the building and assumed all the expenses. They issued tickets of admission and many members of the assembly, and leading officials of the city government were present, the vice-governor being on the platform - Some Buddhist priests were invited & were present, as were many of the most intelligent men of the city. The largest building that could that day be secured was a theater holding 1200 to 1500 & it was filled to its utmost capacity. Mr Cook's address with its interpretation occupied three hours and three quarters during the whole of which time with perhaps the exception of the last 20 minutes when some began to leave the room, there was the most perfect order - The address was the same as that given in Kobe, only fuller and more out-spoken. It was indeed a rare day, and as he sowed with a full hand those seeds of Evangelical Christian truth into minds which if they had heard at all had heard

local interest - that which meets in Kioto includes the city and two or three outlying provinces. ~~an~~ Leading members of this assembly invited Mr. Cook to deliver the address and they provided the building and assumed all the expenses. They issued tickets of admission and many members of the assembly, and leading officials of the city government were present, the vice-governor being on the platform - Some Buddhist priests were invited & were present, as were many of the most intelligent men of the city. The largest building that could that day be secured was a theater holding 1200 to 1500 & it was filled to its utmost capacity. Mr Cook's address with its interpretation occupied *three hours and three quarters* during the whole of which time with perhaps the exception of the last 20 minutes when some began to leave the room, there was the most perfect order - The address was the same as that given in Kobe, only fuller and more out-spoken. It was indeed a rare day, and as he sowed with a full hand those seeds of Evangelical Christian truth into minds which if they had heard at all had heard

local interest. That which made in Rich
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from afar, one could not help the feeling that the hand of God was in it and that He would not suffer his word to return unto him void.

"It is probable that the address was more distinctively religious than some, — E.g. the vice governor, — expected it to be; still, they knew what his addresses had been elsewhere and they invited him without even a shadow of a suggestion that he should trim his speech.

"Coming out of that meeting with the recollection that that great audience of legislators, a vice-governor and many lower officials, physicians, lawyers, editors teachers, pupils, priests, merchants, &c., have been sitting in perfect quietness and attention for four hours listening to a Christian preacher, a foreigner, too, at that declaring ~~in the heart~~ here in this old sacred city of Kioto that Christianity alone can give them the civilization, they ~~[illegible]~~ seek, the safe constitutional freedom to which they aspire, and then recalling the fact that within ten years a protestant Christian imprisoned for his faith alone died in the prison of this same city, one could hardly help shouting "What hath God wrought"! Mr. Cook has since gone to Shanghai bearing the warm thanks of the missionaries for the comfort and strength his short stay has given them and the Christians of Japan. Ever yours. M. L. Gordon.

Mr. C. gave a question box lecture to the students of our school which was very interesting & profitable —

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the hand of God was at work and that they
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Kioto. May 29/1882
Recd. June 29

Kioto, June 5th 1882

Dear Dr Clark:

I sent you by the last mail a copy of a letter to Home friends telling you something of Mr. Cook's visit. I send this by way of post script.

It is the feeling of our Christians in the city that Mr. Cook's words have had a much better effect even than we at first thought. His bold and direct utterances as to the necessity of Christianity, instead of offending the people seem to have impressed them most favorably. A member of the Fu assembly who is especially friendly reports this as the state of mind of those whom he meets, and our book store reports an unusally large sale of Bibles and other Christian books for the month— (70 yen worth)

One of our acting pastors made a strong speech on Friday night in which he spoke of this favorable impression and urged the Christians not to allow this God-given blessing ~~not~~ to pass away unimproved -

Yesterday was a great day for us. Twenty persons, fifteen of whom are from our Training School, received baptism, Dr Greene administering the rite - One of these was a member of our theological class, so that they are now all baptized Christians - You will remember that of our class of 18 who finished the scientific course last June only two were unbaptized: both of these have this year come into the Church so that we are specially grateful to God for his blessing on our school as a means of spreading the gospel - All those ~~members~~ who finish the course the present year are Church members —

"I think Mr. Davis wrote you some time ago of a~~n~~ ~~old~~ seventy three years old man, who lives some ~~twelve~~ fifteen miles away on the west coast of Lake Biwa, who had been for years studying the Bible alone, and who had apparently entered the kingdom from the simple study of God's word. He came over to see Mr. Neesima on Saturday and hearing that there were to be ~~fif~~ baptisms on the following day earnestly besought baptism for himself. A committee ~~fro~~ was appointed from our Second Church to examine him & it was my privilege to sit with them. After a conference of an hour, it seemed to be the feeling of all that we could not refuse him.

"First he has written three (small) volumes of Chinese poetry on ~~God~~ Christianity as a result of his study & meditation. Some of these poems are said to show a very deep spiritual insight. Again he seems to have made himself known as a believer in his village & to have ~~kept~~ held prayers and scripture reading in his family. Among other things he said that "Many disliked Christianity because of the cross but to ~~my~~ mind the cross is the distinctive glory of Christianity."

"Buddhism and Confucianism have nothing like the cross and so" ~~says~~ he said "I make the cross very important." Such cases ought to strengthen our faith.

After the adults were baptized, Mr Neesima baptized our little daughter. This was followed by the administration of the Lord's Supper, and all felt it an unusually precious time.

Hoping your health may be improved I am truly yours

M L Gordon

L. Gordon
Kioto, June 5. 1882
Rec'd July 6

Arima Japan, Aug 14th 82

Dear Dr Clark:

Thanks for your letter in reference to my having written my brother-in-law for books for our young men. I am sure I meant to do nothing that would meet your disapproval, and I am glad to have this assurance that my act is looked upon as proper—

There seems to be some hitch about the books, so that there will be considerable delay in sending them, though I am encouraged to believe the books will come eventually. I feel that if the friends knew how much they are needed now, how much good directly, and indirectly in the way of encouragement to our students, they might do during the next six months or ~~a~~ year, they would have had them on the ground by the opening of school in September. But I suppose we must be patient with our monied brethren—

I have just received from the Rooms a copy of Dr Schaff's Bible Dictionary. I think it is a book calculat to do great good in a field like ours. The brevity and practical nature of the notes make it Especially adapted to the wants of our English reading young men who do not care for dry dissertations, but wish to sieze on the important points as quickly as possible. I wish we could put a copy in the hands of Every advanced student — Please present my warmest thanks to Dr Schaff and Mr. Dodge —

Your letter to the Station Enclosing Extract from Dr Ashmore on School work in China was read with interest — While Chinese students seem to be able to live on less than the Japanese, we are I think decidedly ahead of them in the matter of supporting students; for while they *directly support all theological students* to the Extent of boarding we give ~~give~~ it Such support to only a small proportion of our theological students —

We are now in Arima

spending our summer vacation as usual in tents in this mountain valley. Here we find escape from the severe heat, change of scene, some rest, and some opportunities for special study which cannot be carried on during the working year.

We have just finished the first ten years of our married life, and, as we started to Japan on our wedding day, our first ten years of ~~service to the B~~ as missionaries of the Board. It has been ten years of rich blessing from God, and certainly of great kindness from the officers of the dear old Board. There have been and still occasionally are times of discouragement; times too, when the thought of working at home among a people of the same race, language ~~and~~ nationality, who would be more ready to recognize the purity of one's motives and the value of one's services than any unchristian people are ever likely to be, comes with a wonderfully attractive power; but on the whole I do not doubt, and have not doubted that the Master's call is here, and often my heart rises in gratitude to God that I am permitted to engage in such a work. We have a field remarkably pleasant to live and work in, remarkably free from physical trials, and remarkably encouraging because of the success God has already given and is promising us. I doubt very much whether our lives would count for more anywhere else on earth.

But I had no thought of writing all this when I sat down. Hoping to hear of your restored health I remain as ever sincerely

yours M. L. Gordon

P.S. By a rather strange coincidence Dr Ashmore came here to rest awhile just at the time your letter arrived. He is a very genial man.

G.

Arima Aug 14. 1882
Rec'd Sept 18

Kioto, Aug 26th 1882

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.;—

Dear Dr Clark:

I was greatly surprised in reading your last letter to find you speaking of a discourtesy which we as a mission had done you; but I was still more surprised to find from the minutes of that meeting, that not only could one resolution be construed so as to be discourteous, but the resolution seemed worded with direct intention to slight you— Let me hasten to assure you, as others no doubt will, that nothing was farther from our thoughts— I do not believe a single member of the mission had such a desire. How we ever passed such a resolution is a mystery. My explanation is that it was probably amended during the discussion, clauses being added & omitted, ~~so~~ that its implications were not noticed. It was then read ~~by~~ in a tone which indicated no intention to offend, and so passed with out our recognition of its offensiveness- It must have pained you a good deal and I ~~f~~ apologize most fully for my share in the carelessness. You have too much to bear already without having your nerves rudely twitched in this way.

Hoping you may be speedily restored to health and strength and that the Lord will long spare you for your defficult and important duties I remain as ever most gratefully

yours

M. L. Gordon

Kioto, Aug. 26, 1882.
Rec'd Sept. 25.

Kioto Oct 2 1882

Dear Dr Clark:

Our School year has begun again and the Schools have made a very fair ~~sight~~ start. About 45 are present in the girls' school — Miss Davis is now with us and promises to be a very valuable addition to our working force in the Girls' School —

The boy's School numbers over 150, being at least 20 more than we have ever had. Mr. Shimomura, a member of the famous class which graduated three years ago, has joined our corps of teachers, taking the place of Mr. Yamasaki of the same class whose lamented death occurred about a year ago — He with Mr. Morita and Mr. Ichihara are rendering a service to the school and both in and out of the School, to the cause of Christ that could hardly be overestimated — The latter named brethren have just been married, and it is said that several of the un-Christian friends, teachers in an important Gov't School who gathered with us to witness the ceremony in our second church received very favorable impressions of Christianity from the special sanctity which seemed to be given to the marriage relation—

"Our young men who have been out preaching during the summer come back much encouraged — considerable interest is reported in the region of Annaka, Mr. Neesima's parents' old home — The people paid the expenses of the young man who went to them. The same is true of Nagahama at the head of Lake Biwa where a few believers live and where a steady interest is reported— The interest was good, though not very wide, at Hino in Goshiu, and better still in Kameoka & vicinity, in Tamba. At Fukui in Yechizen the audiences began with 60 and went gradually & steadily up to 100 & 120 where they remained —

"We had a few days ago an interesting and somewhat amusing evidence of the estimation put upon our pupils by the peo-ple to whom they go – ~~to labor~~.

A year ago one of the present theo'l class went to a town beyond Okayayama, in Bichiu. Since last January this student has been supplying one of the Osaka churches – This church has ~~since~~ during that time been supporting him & hopes that after graduation he will be its pastor – One of the Bichiu believers, feeling the need of just such a man, came to Kioto determined to secure him, and as he knew the student was under some pecuniary obligations to the church in Osaka he brought a hundred yen (dollars) along to discharge ~~that~~ all obligations."

We are looking forward with special interest to Mr. Davis's return —

Yours M. L. Gordon

[illegible]

Kioto. Oct. 2. 1882

Recd Oct 28

Kioto, Nov. 27th 1882

Dear Dr Clark:

I enclose a brief account of a little trip I made a few weeks ago. There seems to be an unusually encouraging state of things there. I expect to go again the last of this week. We greatly want a good man to go there permanently.

Dr Davis and family rejoiced us all by their return to us on the last steamer. They have received from all the right royal welcome they deserved. About 150 students and other Christians walked to the railway station (2½ miles) to meet them. They formed in two ranks in front of the station and greeted them with warm words & profound bows. It was in the evening & one of the railway officials said he wondered what soldiers had come to the station. Yesterday in the church we had addresses of welcome. We surely have much to be grateful for in his safe return. Yrs M. L. Gordon

Skok. Nov. 27th 1872

Mr D. Clark:

Enclose a brief account of a little trip I made a few weeks ago. There seems to be an increasingly encouraging state of things here. I expect to go there the last of this week. We greatly want a good man to go there permanently. Mr Brown and family departed [illegible] all by their return to be on the Clallam Mission. They have received them all the right royal welcome they deserved. About 130 Clallams and other Indians walked to the Dunginess station (Jamestown) to meet them. They formed in two ranks in front of the station and greeted them with warm words & proffered hands. It was in the evening & one of the natives afterwards said he wondered what [illegible] had come to the station. Yesterday in the church we had addresses of Welcome. The Indians have much to be thankful for in his help also. Yr M. Eells

Recd Dec. 26.

✓ 3&6

Last Friday was the Mikado's birth day, and so a school holiday, and I accepted a strong invitation to go into the corner of Tamba to hold in connection with two students from our school a meeting that night. I think you already know something of the work that has been done there. There are a few Christians in Kameoka where our students have done work at intervals; and two or three large meetings have also been held there, the last one having been reported by Mr. Learned in the October Herald. In Kameoka itself there is now no special interest, but in several villages a few miles further up the river there is a good deal of ~~interest~~ earnest inquiry after the truth. The student who was there during the summer seems to have done very good work, and a ~~New~~ "Born-again society" has been formed by those interested, and now numbers over twenty members. Several members are school teachers; one is a sort of School-committee-man for five Schools, and it was in his village, Aoto that our meeting was held. I arrived there just at dusk, the two students having preceded me by an hour or two. It began to rain before night, and by the time of meeting it was pouring down in torrents, and we expected but few hearers. We found, however, a house

Kameoka is 15 and Aoto about 20 miles N.W. of Kioto full of people — more than 150 being present. One of the young men said the rain acted ~~like~~ as a sieve, keeping the poor hearers away, and so filling the house with those only who had a sincere desire to hear. The meeting began about 7 o'clock and lasted till after 10. One of the Kameoka Christians first spoke for about half an hour on the worth of the soul. Then one of our young men followed, speaking on 'True Happiness;' after that the other student spoke for a full hour and with great earnestness and tenderness on 'Love;' I closed in a talk of about 3/4 of an hour on the text, 'The kingdom of God is not meat and drink, &c.' Through the whole three hours there was the most absorbed attention, and we cannot but hope that a good impression was made. ~~Some~~ Many of the hearers had come from other villages from one to eight miles away, and the people of one village were so importunate that one of our young men changed his plans and went there for the Sunday. He had, as I have since heard, a very interesting meeting with thirty or forty hearers.

"Aoto, though situated in a most fertile agricultural district, is a very small and rude village, there being no road to it, not even for the small two-feet-wide Japanese carts. What this movement will grow into we cannot of course tell, but if we had a good man to put to work there ~~much~~ great and immediate results might be expected, ~~but~~, alas! we have not the man! If, as the years go on, we can send out from our school men equipped for work in such fields, all the drudgery of the class-room and of dictionaries and grammars will be forgotten. I came back from this trip, as from previous ones, convinced that our young men are growing into effective preachers of the gospel, and that the people are ready and eager to hear them — and so I take up my school work with increased zest.

"This very promising work had its beginning in the visit of a colporteur supported by the American Bible Society and ourselves, to that village some two years ago. Largely out of politeness, they bought a copy of Matthew's Gospel, and this, with later visits from the colporteur and other Christians has, ~~brought~~ under the blessing of God, brought about this very hopeful state of things."

Kioto, Japan, Feby 10th/83.

Dear Friends:

I take a few minutes to record some of the events of the past month.

"As you know, our students have been going to Yawata, a small town about midway between this place and Osaka. They have gone pretty regularly in ~~term~~ vacations and occasionally in term time, but beyond three or four persons have had little to encourage them. The student who spent the first week of the new year there returned at the beginning of the School term telling us of an interest greater than he had previously ~~ever before~~ known there. The number of hearers had greatly increased, and zeal in study of the Bible was greater than ever before. The cause of this was the remarkable reformation in the life of one of the believers.

"North of the City (Kioto) some five miles is the Village of Ichihara where lives the old woman who ~~belongs to our 1st~~

~~Church and who as I think I have~~ already written - gave sixty yen, and lent thirty more without interest, to the church for its building - She has been anxious to have her neighbors hear of this "new way" & so one of our students has been going ~~the~~ there on Friday nights two or three times a month, for several years. There, too, the interest was very limited and the student who went has often tempted to give up. He kept on, however and ~~a few people~~ - three people or four - came regularly -

"One of these - a woman whose home was in the house of the headman of the village - sickened and died early last month, and her death was so serene and happy as to have made quite a profound impression on the community. "How is this," people asked, "that without even naming an idol one can ~~Exhibit~~ have such a happy death?" - ~~or as they put it~~ literally "(sudden) Splendid way of dying"?"

The Buddhist priest of the village

was aroused, and protested against the introduction of the "foreign religion" especially into the very house of the head-man of the village. The latter replied that he was not a Christian, but that a religion which did so much for one in this life & gave such a promise for the life to come Could not be very bad. The priest then declared that he would confront the teachers of the "new way" and put them to shame. The student felt quite anxious and secured an Ex-priest who is now a member of our theological class to go with him the next time. But the village priest did not show himself, and after spending most of the night in talking & answering questions, the young men came away much Encouraged."

Our poor little Church at Yōkaichi also lost its most prominent member by death last month. He died from Consumption, and had been laid aside from active occupations for several years. He had however, a bright mind, was a very good Chinese scholar*, and showed always a calm firm trust in the Savior which made it a privilege to know him - I understand that before he died he arranged that contributions for Christian purposes ~~sh~~ should be made from the family, just the same as before his death - I think of the pleasant visits I have made in the house, his loss comes home to me as a personal bereavement. It was a remarkable family for Japan. The grandmother, mother, two sons, one~~s~~ son's wife, and a young ~~e~~ sister were all members of the Church - The man who told me of the particulars of the death said that the hearts of the family were filled with sorrow and joy; but that, on the whole, joy was the stronger -

I think I have been all the more impressed with these cases because I have been teaching the Evidences of Christianity in our school - The books tell of many kinds of ~~such~~ Evidences: they cannot

*He ~~aff~~ put diacritical marks to a commentary on Matthew in Chinese; Also to one or more tracts in Chinese; this greatly increasing their availability for Japanese Christians.

give ~~them~~ such as these. – Already has it come to pass that our young men are making before Japanese audiences the same claims for the purifying & consoling influences of Christianity on the hearts and lives of the Japanese, that Origen made for the Christians of more than fifteen centuries ago; and they do not hesitate to ~~boldly~~ & publicly deny that the heathen religions have such power –

I wrote you last year of interesting meetings in Tamba. Mr Neesima, two or three students, and myself were invited to hold a meeting in the town of Sonobe last month. Fourteen persons who are more or less interested in Christianity united in renting a small hall for us, paid our hotel bills, and the travelling expenses of the students – The meeting numbered about 250, which was very fair for the place & season, and we were assured that many of the most influential people of the neighborhood were present. One official who had given one of our Colporteurs a good deal of trouble for introducing Christianity a few years ago, was present to listen to a Christian speech from this same colporteur — Mr. Nersima's address I think made a very deep impression — It is arranged that one of the students go to that vicinity once a month and I agreed to go as often — So I went again last Friday night & had a deeply interested audience of thirty persons — I got there a little before six P.M. A few minutes later several young men came in and after the polite salutations were ended ~~he~~ one took two or three books from his bosom, and "went for that hairy foreigner" with questions of every conceivable ~~color and climate~~ form till after 8 o'clock, when the sermon was to begin —

"At first it was a rapid examination of Genesis I, including the creation of light before the sun, the plural form *Elohim* & its relation to the doctrine of the Trinity, Then followed such questions as "Did the serpent stand erect before the curse?" "Can a serpent have a moral quality?" "Where did Cain get his wife?" "How, at that stage, could Cain say "Every one that findeth me shall slay me"?" "Were Adam and Eve finally saved?" "Did the human race descend from a single pair?" "Was the flood universal or local?" "How about Abraham's lying, and ~~other~~ the sins of other patriarchs, prophets, &c?" "Why did God still bless Jacob when he had deceived his father?" "If Christ's mother was human, how was it that his body had no taint of sin?" These are only a few of the questions which were put to me in those two hours, along with a good deal of talk in "high Chinese", ~~& comparative~~ and many comparisons between the teaching of Christ and Confucius.

It is sometimes said there is no need of first-class men going as missionaries. That may or may not be true; but I know I should have been glad to have an "inferior ~~fellow~~ man" ~~or two~~ around that night, for I was deeply conscious of my infirmities as an exegete, a theologian, a speaker & hearer of the Japanese language, as a student of Confucianism, and above all as a persuasive preacher of Salvation — There is quite a difference between playing with such questions in the lecture room, and meeting them at such a time and place that, humanly speaking, the salvation of your questioner may depend upon the answers you give" —

Cordially yours
M. L. Gordon

Rev. M. L. Gordon;^S

Kioto, Feb. 10, 1883.

Rec'd March 16.

✓

Rev. M. L. GORDON.

Kioto, Japan, Feby 12 1883.

Dear Dr Clark:

I send you a letter containing a few missionary items — I am hoping to write you somewhat at length soon on missionary qualifications &c.— Are we to have repeated in Japan the difficulties in the Turkish mission? This is a very grave question, and it seems to me that we are urgently called to prevent their repetition here as far as in us lies—

Hoping this may find you fully restored to health I remain very cordially yours

M. L. Gordon

Rev. M. L. Gordon. 5

Kioto, Feb. 12, 1883.

Rec'd March 16,

Rev. M. L. GORDON.

Kioto, Japan, Sep 17th 1883.

Dear Dr Alden:

What I wrote to you by last steamer of Dr Greene's debt was entirely without his knowledge, and in fact without the knowledge of any one outside of my own family. I have since spoken with Dr Davis on the subject & it is probable he also will write you

Yours truly

M. L. Gordon

Rev. M. L. Gordon, M.A.,

Kioto, Sept. 11, 1883.

Rec'd Oct. 20.

Dr Clark

Feb. 20, 1883.

Some Features of Missionary Work in Japan.

When I wrote from the theological seminary to a friend whose advice had proved valuable to me during years of civil and military life, that I had decided to become a missionary, he replied expressing regret that, if I must enter the foreign field, I had not shouldered my knapsack and gone immediately on my discharge from the army; and so saved the time and expense necessary to ~~of~~ finish~~ing~~ my college course and secure a theological education.

We may smile at such a suggestion, yet the thought that the missionary to the heathen needs no special training, or at the most a training far less thorough than the pastor at home, is not confined to any one man or generation of men. Is it not a ~~power~~ thought affecting powerfully many Christian minds of the present day, and often, too, where its presence is not in the least suspected?

I have sometimes thought that the popular idea of missionary work is about as far from the reality as is a child's idea of war. When I was a boy my father belonged to a Militia Company, and one of my earliest recollections is of its Fourth of July parades, and sham-battles; ~~to.~~ and my conception of war thus came ~~to [illegible]~~ to be that of an army of gaily dressed soldiers marching by platoon to the front, discharging a volley at the Captain's command, and, as they filed to the rear, reloading that they might again repeat the process. But when our great Civil War came on, and we entered upon real army life with its drill, drill, drill; its long marches and countermarches; its immense amount of road-building, fort building and other pioneer duty; when we saw in actual operation the ~~immense~~ vast organization, of the Medical, Commissary, and Quartermaster's departments, viz speedily ~~thrown off~~ unlearned our old ideas.

To this childish idea of war is closely allied the vague thought in of many minds that the missionary's work consists in ~~the~~ ~~missionary~~ his landing, from his boat, on savage islands and repeating the "old old story" to the half naked but kneeling & receptive savages— But the missionary soon realizes that he can't tell people of salvation till he knows their language, and that there is connected with ~~a~~ his work such an incalculable amount of study, and incidental drudgery as to leave for that most delightful of all occupations—the oral preaching of Christ's salvation to the ignorant heathen—a much smaller proportion of his time than he had dreamed of.

In the first place he must learn the language, perhaps reduce it to writing, and print it in books with his own hands— The Bible must be translated and hymnbooks, catechisms, tracts, & treatises prepared and printed; and the people taught to read them— If he would work widely and economically he must also train the converts ~~to be~~ for work as ~~workers;~~ Bible women, lay preachers, Evangelists, & pastors.

Who can read of the labors of the Early Missionaries in Africa, the Pacific Islands, and Elsewhere without a thrill of admiration for the wonders which their heroic Efforts accomplished! Even cold scientists who have no sympathy with the main objects & ~~trials~~ Efforts of their lives, who ~~see~~ look only at the dry ~~kernel~~ shell of scientific or philologic achievement, have paid glowing tributes to their ability, faithfulness and success.

Far be it from me to utter a word in disparagement of their remarkable labors. We cannot estimate them too highly— And yet I cannot avoid the feeling that it was Divine Wisdom which opened these less civilized countries before the highest forms of non-Christian civilization, as found in China and Japan, were made accessible to Christian missionary effort.

The Church needed the experience ~~of~~ gained at the Sandwich Islands and Madagascar, it needed its more than a half-century of training in missionary work before advancing to its greatest and, one might almost say, final conquest.

What is the meaning of these ~~thirty~~ forty years of preparatory work in China with scarcely a perceptable effect on the imperturbable Chinese? or this quarter of century of waiting around the half-dozen open ports of Japan? *It means time & opportunity for thorough preparation, organization, and consecration for the mightiest struggle, the grandest victory that the Church has ever known.* Have we realized this as we ought, and made that there was Divine wisdom manifest in the opening the thorough preparation God has so graciously given us opportunity for? I fear not. We still hear occasionally the sentiment that our young men of the highest ability and culture should stay at home rather than bury their talents in labors among the heathen. Even the more enlightened friends of missions fail to grasp, not I fear, all the conditions of this difficult problem which lies before us, and are expecting us to conquer organized and thoroughly equipped heathenism with the same ~~way~~ preparation and with the same tactics, that overcame the crude heathenism of the Pacific Islands — are expecting us to fight the iron clad Merrimac in wooden vessels. Is this the part of wise men? ought we not to study carefully the difficulties in our way, & prepare to meet them cost what it may? As a contribution to this study I wish to note some of the ~~characteristics~~ special features of missionary work in Japan.

1. And I mention, first, the Japanese language.

It is not a rude, undeveloped ~~language~~ form of speech. Aside from the Chinese element in it, it is a most elaborately developed language. The Japanese have had a syllabary of their own for a thousand years and have used the Chinese ideographs for five hundred years longer. They have a voluminous literature, some parts of which date back from before the time of the English King Alfred.

2. To this we must add ~~another~~ the Chinese language, a language much more ~~different~~ from the vernacular than ~~is~~ German from English, whose words are treated by the Japanese language as a foreign element, and yet are incorporated with it to so great an extent that they far out~~weigh~~number those of native origin. In addition to this, all the classic literature of the Chinese is available to the Japanese scholar; and Japan's own literature and all the official and private business of the Empire are expressed by the Chinese ideographs,

Either alone & ~~or some one~~ or ~~combined~~ in some one of the innumerable degrees of combination with the Japanese syllabary, itself originally derived from these same characters. The Japanese have at least two ways of pronouncing and three ways (more ~~or~~ less abbreviated) of writing each one of these ~~characters~~ ideographs so that to ~~learn~~ be able to use 1000 of them, one has practically to learn 3000 forms. So great a difficulty is this that although foreigners have been living in Japan for ~~about~~ more than twenty ~~five~~ years, there are probably not five persons among them all who can, unaided, carry on a correspondence in Japanese unless the Japanese correspondent ~~should~~ "accommodate" himself to his foreign friend's lack of ability—

I have spoken of the Chinese literature introduced into Japan— It includes works on medicine and other sciences; works on history, morals, religion— To illustrate the extent of this literature I will mention that I once asked a friend, a Buddhist priest, for a list of books wherewith to begin the study of his religion - The list embraced about 200 volumes - It is true one may study Buddhism from English books; but the Buddhism of Ceylon, Burmah, and China even, is different from that of Japan - One may also avail himself of Dr Legge's great labors upon the Confucian writings, but to understand the questions ~~of~~ and meet the difficulties of Japanese Confucianists, one must look at that system with Japanese eyes & speak of it with Japanese words - Having ~~spoken of~~ hinted at the ~~elaborate~~ character and extent of the two literatures which we find in Japan, I need only refer to the highly complex civilizations of which they are the exponents. Leaving these with this passing word I notice.

3. *The remarkable Change in the National Life*:- The overthrow of the Shogun; the restoration of the Mikado to power, and the abolishment of feudalism;

free intercourse with Western nations, and the introduction of Western ideas on science, government, morals, and religion. The question of a representative form of government is being constantly discussed ~~daily~~ in more than two hundred newspapers and magazines and upon thousands of platforms where for the first time the delights of a measure of free speech are being enjoyed.

Now this state of things entails on the missionary a great increase of labor. For, in the first place, he cannot afford to ~~be~~ remain ignorant of this new life that is flowing in upon the ~~people~~ nation. Can he make the daily thought of the people feel the full force of the benignant influence of Christianity if he does not know what that daily thought is? And yet we should hardly be willing to publish to the world how few of us either now are, or early expect to be, able to closely follow the~~se~~ Japanese press in its discussion of these questions. How ~~Can~~ ~~Then,~~ we unless we have much more time for ~~too, is the great flood of~~ Of Equal preparation than the missionary is expected to take?

importance is it that we should know something of the writings of Mill, Spencer and Buckle, ~~[illegible]~~ both in their original and translated forms, the latter of which are found even in small interior towns; for that they are ~~rapidly and~~ powerfully and rapidly drawing the upper classes towards Atheism and Materialism we have abundant evidence.

In the second place this increases ~~greatly~~ almost beyond calculation the difficulty of mastering the language. For these new thoughts, new terms are being invented, already daily. Often there is the attempt to pronounce the English, French, Dutch, German, or Latin term. Often entirely new combinations are made by means of ~~from~~ Chinese characters, but ~~and~~ there are so often inadequate or misleading that one comes to expect that before he has comfortably learned the old forms ~~ones~~ they have been replaced by newer ones. Some ~~people~~ Americans have felt worried over the change in Chemical nomenclature: how would they get along with an entirely new nomenclature every three months?* All this, taken in connection with the fact that the Japanese language has no relation whatever to the English except that of utter opposition, will ~~fairly~~ feebly indicate the size of the burden that missionaries in Japan are struggling under. Do you wonder that a thorough scholar in most of the European languages is reported to have said that "the Japanese is the most difficult language in the world?" Do you wonder that a gentleman speaking from personal experience recently said that "a man ~~could~~ can learn to understand as much Spanish in six months as he can Japanese in six years"? Do you wonder at the words of Dr Verbeck (himself one of the most accomplished scholars in the land) to younger missionaries as to the way to learn Japanese, "Stay twenty years in the Country"? Do you wonder that missionaries of fair ability & studious habits who have been more than ten years in Japan feel the need of studying the language quite as great now as the day they landed? And

*. Since writing this I have listened to an address in which it was said that people had grown so tired of listening to exhortations to Virtue that it was proposed to give up the word, and two substitutes were mentioned

finally do you wonder that there is reported to be "Something in the Climate of Japan which peculiarly affects the Nervous System"?

In this rapid glance at missionary work in Japan, many things which help to swell the size of the missionary's burden have ~~not~~ been ~~noticed~~, passed by, two of which must be at least named: these are (1) "the care of the Churches" and (2) the way in which he ~~will be~~ must stand comparison with the accomplished scholars and preachers already found in the Japanese Church. Enough has perhaps been said, however, to show these two things:

1. Missionaries for Japan should be men and women of the best ability, the most thorough culture, the soundest bodies, and the most earnest piety—
2. They should come with the fixed determination to devote a term of years wholly to the work of acquiring a knowledge of the language and people.

In connection with the last, I may refer to the recent action of the "Kobe and Osaka Association of Protestant Missionaries," carried by the unanimous vote of all present. It was ~~(in substance)~~ as follows: "Resolved, that whether we regard the missionary's health, his efficiency as a worker, or his ability to work harmoniously with the Japanese brethren, it is our opinion that his highest and most permanent success demands that for a period of at least three years he be not expected to take ~~up~~ any responsible missionary work, but shall give his whole time to the work of acquiring a knowledge of the language and people"

But it may be said, is this not a very depressing and discouraging view of the work? Perhaps so, but will not the wise soldier who estimates at its full ~~strength~~ value all the strength of the enemy, be much more likely to use effectively the ample resources which the Great Leader places at his command?

M. L. Gordon

Kioto, Japan,
February 20th 1883.

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M. L. Gordon

Kioto, Japan,
February 20th 1883.

M L Gordon

a

Recall of

Missionaries

to

Japan.

Kioto, Japan, Feby 20th/83.

Dear Dr Clark:

I send herewith a few thoughts on the missionary problem in Japan. I doubt whether it will be of any especial use to you, but I send it along for what it is worth. It may be rightly urged that we ca count on our native Christians for great help in many of the lines of labor referred to; but I believe that the missionary ought, so far as possible, to be both a guide and a lead to the native Christians.

The difficulty in Turkey as referred to in the Annual Report of the Board, and in various correspondence has led me to give increased thought to the problem *we* are trying to work out. ~~have~~ — Are we to have the same rupture here? There are indications, of it sufficient ~~enough to~~ make us watchful if not fearful. We have all the conditions here, & many of them in a very intensified form —

Let me refer to several of these. The "Memo. for Turkish Missions" speaks (1.) of the demand for a higher Education. We certainly have that. The whole nation is crying out for it, and our preachers wish not, and *ought* not, to be left behind. –

I would meet this difficulty by saying, "We ~~ought~~ must to give them this Education". It may be that their spirit is not all that it should be, and that some will not use the Education well: Still I say strongly, "give them the Education and give it to them here". They need it for their work as preachers, and by the blessing of God upon our schools we shall not only have better qualified preachers but *many more of them* by a broad far-reaching policy as to Education.

In Japan, fortunately, many are self supporting, and of those who are helped the majority are helped through work, or partially sup-

~~post~~ port themselves; so that we are better off than our brethren in Turkey — I believe, too, that this liberal policy will largely ward off the "American fever" which has as yet hardly touched us —

(2.) Here, too, we meet "national pride" strong and intense. But we have to a large extent anticipated the excellent advice of the "Memorandum", and the native Churches are already in the hands of the Japanese, who also have a great degree of influence in the Educational, publication, and Evangelistic work, while we still hold intact the Board's rule that foreign money shall be administered by the missionaries —

(3.) The difficulties arising from changes ~~of~~ in the missionary ranks are rather for the future than the past or present — They are however very grave — The "three stages" which Pres. Washburn speaks of in the

"Independent," viz; 1 the Evangelistic, ~~stage~~ (2.) the Organizing, & (3.) the withdrawing, stages occur simultaneously here. This being so, there is enough truth in Pres. W's statement that "the missionary who is an Evangelist is often looked upon as an angel ~~[illegible]~~ of light" to lead the wise, to watch for opportunities to break away from the Editor's ~~chair~~ table, the professor's chair, & the scholar's ~~desk~~ books, and refresh their own souls and win the hearts of the people for themselves and for Christ by the oral preaching of the Gospel. This for the older missionaries: for the younger who have a more difficult position to fill than the pioneers, nothing can take the place of a term of years spent in the thorough acquisition of the language before assuming superintending work. Only after he can preach himself ought he to take the place of of a superintendent. I do not blame the experienced native pastor who dislikes to be 'managed' by the raw recruits in the missionary ranks – and the missionary who tries it makes a mistake that it may take a life time to undo.

I believe that in respect to missionary qualifications we need an advance along the whole line. I do not believe this more thorough preparation will solve all our difficult problems, but it would help greatly in many of them. Take the Girls Schools for instance. What an immense disadvantage it places our ladies in to be unable to ~~to~~ form a judgement in the Japanese studies! – If their Japanese assistant knows both English and Japanese (including Chinese) it is easy for him to come to look upon himself as the principal and the ladies as mere assistants –

In writing thus I hope you will not think I am animated by any

In Girls schools more of the studies are in Japanese & then too the pupils are in the same house with the teachers –

personal feeling or am *aiming* at any body; Much less am I finding fault with the noble band of single ladies who are associated with us. But I do feel that my own usefulness as a missionary has been limited by the way in which I was led to take up work before I was ready for it, and I ~~hope~~ want the newer missionaries of both sexes to avoid my mistake. For the earlier miss's there was a more or less valid excuse, in that if they not kept silent there would have been no preaching; but *now* we have not only a good number of miss's but a large number of pastors, evangelists, and the laymen who are ready to preach; and also a very respectable Jn literature—

Pardon me if I have written too freely and strongly. Feeling as I do I could hardly do otherwise.

Hoping your health may be improved
I am as ever yours,
M L Gordon

M. L. Gordon
Kioto, Feb. 20. 1883
Rec'd Mar 26

" Tokio, May 11th/83.

Brethren in Kiyoto,

Dear Sirs: I am anxious to write you a few lines how that the Lord blessed us in our Great Fellowship meeting. We commenced it on Tuesday with one hour prayer meeting. It was the most impressive meeting I ever attended in my life. A Spirit of Union was greatly manifested in that meeting. x x In the afternoon we had reports from the delegates. It was a most Enjoyable part of the Conference. I can assure you how the Lord blessed us far more than we asked for. On Wednesday we had a prayer meeting from 8 to 9; business meeting 9-12; public meeting for speaking in the afternoon. About 700 were present. Thursday's program was just the same. I preached this morning at the Communion service. There was an hour of prayer meeting before the Communion. I preached without preparation. It was not notified to me beforehand. A letter was miscarried. I awoke at midnight last night & prepared it very hastily-

Mr. Okuno served at the Communion Table. It was the richest part of the meeting. All the people bursted to tears. x x x For this afternoon topics on personal faith, Education of preachers, and self-support were brought out for discussion. I found myself so exhausted I did not attend x x. Here is a perfect union between the native brethren and the missionaries and these two united parties are happily united in the Lord—

"May 12th I will add a few more lines to my yesterday's note to you—I attended the union prayer meeting last night. The house was completely filled up. A largest prayer meeting I ever attended in Japan. It commenced promptly at 8 P.M. & closed at 10 P.M. No vain and useless words were uttered ~~both~~ either in remarks and prayers— Three or four persons stood up at once, and the leader of the meeting was obliged to ask others to wait until one get through. At the same time they seemed calm and serious— There was no undue excitement. The spirit of union was wonderfully manifested then - Number of ~~the~~ our native brethren confessed that they have been very ungrateful toward the missionaries & begged their pardon for it. A few missionary brethren made very impressive remarks and seemed so glad and happy. Yesterday's plan was, if it should rain to day, to have a regular jolly *Shimbokukuwai* ~~fellowsh~~ (Social meeting) but some moved to change it to a thanksgiving and prayer meeting. The motion was carried by the claps of hands. The meeting for lectures on Monday was also changed to a regular preaching service. x x I can assure you that the Lord has given us far more than we asked for."

Yours in [illegible]rist. J.H.N.

A note from a missionary friend of Tokiyo gives essentially the same picture. An extract or two may be given: "At one business meeting an anti-foreign speech was made leading up to resolution that the Japanese Christians should should communicate directly with the missionary societies and Christian public, of America & Grt. Britain - x x The resolution was of moment only as it revealed the Spirit of the delegates — almost every one spoke against it — and finally it was lost its mover proving to be a minority of one. A speech by Mr. — was particularly noticeable for its appreciation of our labors." After referring to the Union prayer meeting spoken of in the previous letter he closes with a sentence, which I quote as a set-off to the confessions of the Japanese and in which ~~most of us~~ we and perhaps many other missionaries doubtless can join: "Really the Lord has been far better than our fears, and I fancy most of us might confess that we have harbored a distrust of the Japanese not warranted by the result"

Pray for us that these dreaded clouds may break in increasing blessings on this land —

Yours, M. L. Gordon

Kioto, May 20-1883

Rec'd June 25-1883

with extract from letter
of Mr. Neesima

Kioto May 20-1883

Kiyoto, Japan, May 20th/83.

Dear Friends:

I have already written some of you of the ~~proposed~~ Conference of Protestant Missionaries laboring in Japan, which began in Osaka on Apr. 16th. I have not time now to write you of it in detail, and will only say that it was a great success; more than one hundred ladies and gentlemen were present; the papers were all good, most of them markedly able; and the social intercourse most enjoyable and profitable. The most marked characteristic however, was the spirit of prayer and supplication for the special blessing of God on our work, which was every day manifest.

Hardly had the Conference closed before news reached us from Tokiyo that the religious interest which had been felt there and especially in Yokohama, for some time past, had grown into a gracious revival — a revival powerfully felt by Christians and extending to those outside of the Church. We were, of course, filled with joy — a joy doubly great because this

Kyoto, Japan. May 26th 1883.

Dear Friends:

I have already written some of you of the proposed Conference of Protestant Missionaries laboring in Japan, which began in Osaka Apr. 16th. I have not time now to write you of it in detail, and need only say that it was a great success. Many more than one hundred ladies and gentlemen were present, the papers were all good, most of them markedly able, and the social intercourse most enjoyable and profitable. The most marked characteristic however, was the spirit of prayer and supplication for the Spirit's blessing of God on our work, which was eminently manifest. Shortly but the Conference closed before news reached us from Kyoto that the religious interest which had been felt there and especially in Doshisha, for some time past, had grown into a genuine revival. A ~~prayer~~ prayer meeting, formerly held by Christians [illegible] to those outside of the school. The news, of course, filled with joy & my daily prayer became this blessing had come in the place, and just before the time, of the Triennial Conference of the Japanese Christians. Some of us have felt anxious about this meeting. The anti-foreign spirit of the Japanese still lurks in the hearts of Some of the people, and it is not strange that we missionaries who live so differently from the Japanese and are at our best very imperfect men and women, should ~~be freely~~ come in for our share of criticism; and there have been rumors of a complete separation from us and the establishment of a National Church. So when this news of the special presence of the Spirit came, we were greatly relieved; for we felt that He could not lead them wrong, and we prayerfully sought for a spirit ready to accept all the results to which they might be thus Divinely led. I think I have never known of a more prayerful trustful time in our mission than during the past month. Mr. Neesima, Pastors Miyagawa, Sugiura, Ise & Kanemori went up to Tokiyo & they afterwards telegraphed for Matsuyama & Uyehara. I copy a part of Mr. Neesima's letter to us which tells the story better than I could:

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the time, of the Missionary Conference of
the Japanese Christians. Some of us have
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foreign spirit of the Japanese still burns in
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ferently from the Japanese, and are strangers
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for Matsuyama & Uyehara — I copy a part
of Mr. Niisima's letter to us which tells
the story better than I could:

Kioto, Japan, May 25th/83

Rev. John O. Means, D.D.—

Dear Dr Means:

You will notice in the Report of the Kioto Station a paragraph calling the attention of the Pr. Com. to the great need of furnishing a few standard English books to our present theological class. The subject was brought to the attention of the mission and a request that books amounting to at least $400. be granted them either from the Board ~~and~~ its friends has also been forwarded to Boston.

You will find in the paragraph referred to the reasons for this request briefly stated. It may be that there is no precedent for such an appropriation, though I cannot see why that would be a most excellent use of money for "Evangelistic purposes". It was *hard* task-masters who expected bricks without straw; no wise master would send his workmen forth without tools. Even if no regular appropriation can be

[illegible]

had come in the place, and just before the time of the Decennial Conference of the Japanese Christians. Some of us have felt anxious about this meeting. The anti-foreign spirit of the Japanese still lives in the hearts of the people, and it is not strange that we missionaries who live so differently from the Japanese and see often but very imperfectly their aims and [illegible] conceptions from those of should be [illegible] Christians; and there have been rumors of a complete separation from us and the establishment of a National Church. So when the news of the special presence of the Spirit came, we were greatly relieved; for we felt that He could not lead them wrong, and we hopefully sought for a spirit ready to accept all the results to which they might be thus divinely led. I think I have never known of a more hopeful time in our missions than during the past month. Mr. Ichihara, Kozaki, Miyagawa, Ebina, Ise, & Kanamori went up to Tokyo, & they afterwards telegraphed for Matsuyama & [illegible]. I copy a part of Mr. Ichihara's letter to us which tells the story better than I could:

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About twenty sets are needed. Our thought is to put them into the hands of the theological students and allow all those who after graduation engage actively in Christian work as preachers or otherwise, retain them. If any do not engage in such active Christian work their books will be retained in the School for the use of future classes.

So strong is my sense of this need that as the Japanese would say I make this request lying flat on my face. I speak thus not because I think you loath to help us but because of the many calls from all directions which press upon you.

On the opposite page please find the names of a few books which the Kyoto station unite in recommending. They are put in the order of their relative importance - cheapness being one of the considerations.

Yours truly M. L. Gordon.

List of Books suggested for Kiyoto Training School theological Students (20) –

Alford's New. Testament for English Readers –
Jameson, Fausset & Brown on Old & New. Test.
Schaff's Bib. Dictionary – Am. S. S. Union –
Bible Text Book. A.T.S.s Revised Edition –
Geikie's Life of Christ. Appletons $1.00 Edin –
Farrar's Life of Paul – Some cheap Edin –
" Early Days of Christianity – Funk & Wagnalls – Cloth .75
Fisher's Beginnings of Christianity –
" History of Reformation –

If there could be increased by some of Lyman Abbott's excellent commentaries, Geikie's "Hours with the Bible", so much the better, but most of the list named, or their equivalents, seem to us absolutely essential – Books of a generation ago will not meet the wants of Japan –

M. L. G.

I can hardly keep my pen from adding to the above – Notice there is nothing on theology; Evidences of Xty; homiletics; pastoral theology; no vols. of Sermons – etc etc –

Kioto. May 25-1883

Rec'd June-25-1883

Boxes &,
&c. —

Rev. M. L. GORDON.

Kioto, Japan, May 26th 1883.

Dear Dr Means:

I wish to ask your opinion on a question which just now concerns a member of our mission (not myself.) He has decided to spend his summer vacation in tents on the mountains ~~on~~ But the tents will cost more than his allowance for "health-travel" for this year – Could an arrangement properly be made in such cases ~~where~~ so that a part of the cost of the tents might stand over for the allowance for next year – He cannot well carry it on his private account for that will probably be fully drawn – Please give us your opinion & oblige yours

M. L. G.

Kioto, May 26-1883

Rec'd June 25-1883.

Kiyoto, Japan.
May 26th 1883—

Rev. J. O. Means, D.D., }
Sec A.B.C.F.M. }

Dear Sir:

The Steamer which carries this will take also the Report of our Annual Meeting. There are ~~one or two~~ several things in that report to which I would like to call your attention.

1. The thought of opening a new station in Niigata. Others will doubtless write you of our cordial invitation to occupy that large and important field. It seems to me that the opportunity ought not to be lost. Without enumerating the arguments, which you will doubtless have laid before you by others, I will only say that to my mind one strong argument in favor of it is in the fact that Bros. Gulick and Davis (R.H.) seem inclined to go; and of the latter it may be said in all kindness that it will be much better for him to have a work of his own than to ~~be~~ remain in a position to criticise the work of others.

2. Our proposal to open a strong station on *Kiushiu* – At present there are only 5 male miss^s on that island of 5.000.000 souls; and these are all in Nagasaki – The Boards working there C.M.S.(2) Am. M. Ep.(2) Dutch Ref^d (1) do not seem likely to increase their force there – Now it seems to me that by occupying either *Fukuoka* or *Kumamoto*, or *both*, with good men we could do a grand work there – And when we remember that that island is the home of many of our most efficient Christian workers, and that a movement in that direction would be sure to call forth their enthusiastic approval it seems to me we have a pretty strong reason for a new work there –

3. Our call for a ~~most~~ teacher of English in our school – There will still be need for us four to be here to give instruction to our theological classes & some of the *higher* classes in the other department; but does it seem to you wise economy for (e.g.) Drs Davis & Greene who have spent more

than ten years in the study & use of the Japanese language to ~~spend~~ give their time in teaching spelling, reading, &c.? Surely it is not — If then we can have a man of thorough Christian character come out here and give his life to the teaching of English including reading, dictation, composition, &c, — learning the Japanese language as an incidental only, & his life work being through the English language, it will be a great gain — The influence which such a man could have in associating with the boys would be very great — And if Dr Greene, or Dr Davis, or I can get off for increased Evangelistic work, he might feel that he had a part in it all —

Such a man should be a professionally-trained teacher & if possible should come with some special ~~[illegible]~~ experience as a teacher of ~~[illegible]~~ language — It will not be easy to find the right man —

Granted

√ 4 Our request for a new school building — More room is an absolute need, and we think the time has come for a more substantial building — Remember in deciding it that this school is the very heart of your work in Japan –

5. Others will write of the proposed Medical Department. If it can be carried out on the plan proposed it will have my warm approval –

6. The call for more single ladies – We need a number of ladies – they should come out without assignment, planning to spend at least three years in study & holding themselves in readiness to take up any promising new work or any old work which the failing health of other ladies may make it necessary for them to lay down – —

I have no time to write on any of these questions as leisurely and fully as I would –

I enclose a copy of a letter to home friends – As you will see from it there has been in some places a great spiritual quickening – and a great drawing together of Native and foreign workers – Laus Deo –

Yours M. L. Gordon.

Kioto, May 26 – 1883
Rec'd June 25 – 1883

Kiyoto, Japan, Aug 27th/83.

Rev E. K. Alden, D.D.,
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Dr Alden:

Your kind letter with its congratulations was duly received. I am making a desperate effort to bear up under this new infliction, though the thought will occur, "What further is there to live for?" The shining example of those who have had a similar experience is of invaluable aid to me under these trying circumstances.

We all rejoice at the successful result of your mission to Turkey. As we read of all that our missionaries ~~in~~ have done for the Christians there, we wonder how more could be asked for, especially in a pecuniary sense - We shall wait with eager ~~result~~ interest the result of the coming meeting of the Board - Our prayers have often been with you during the past months, and we shall not fail to remember you during the coming meeting -

By the way has this item (which comes to me through private sources) reached your ears? Rev. Thos. Bacon ~~did~~ (who tells the story) did not rise when the doubling of subscriptions was called for last year at Portland. L.W. did. Afterward Thos took L.W. to task for it, whereupon L.W. (who gives so freely of his criticisms) said "I gave nothing last year, & so could easily promise to double my subscription this year!" It's a pity that this could not by some accident find its way into the papers.

Journal "The religious interest we have been having for the past few months has been quite fully reported to you. It is something to be specially and continuously grateful for. The sense of sin, and the need of the Holy Spirit, and ~~the~~ his ~~this~~ actual working, also, have been ~~felt~~ experienced, as never before, and to an extent which mere words, even the words of scripture, could not effect, but which, when effected by the Spirit, most naturally finds expression in the words of scripture. A great many touching incidents have occurred. I heard one of our most devoted, self-denying pastors, (Kanamori of Okayama), tell how one night after they had retired a brother sprang on him the question: "If ambition were subtracted from your heart what would the remainder be?" "It pierced", he said, "like an arrow; for my heart told me that the true reply would be, zero." He told, in the same address, how reading the "Life of Luther" had done him great harm by filling his mind with thoughts of doing ~~great~~ and astonishing work, rather than the humble and faithful performance of the work God gave him to do.—

"Mr Neesima went to their great meeting in Tokio prepared to advocate very strongly the necessity of union & harmony, first among the Jap. Xns themselves, and also between them and the missionaries.— But he found no need for the speech he had prepared, for the whole assembly were already enthusiastically committed to ~~[illegible]~~ the idea of union.#

It is touching, too, to notice the difference in the preaching and prayers. There is so much greater simplicity and directness than before.—

"Quite a number of our young men are off preaching, and the reports from

them
are full of encouragement. I hope next month to give you the details. I will now only say that we hear of meetings in Shikoku with hearers to the number of four or five hundred — all the speakers being Japanese, & either now or at some former time students of our school. It is facts like this which reconcile me to the drudgery of the school room. + We may be held more or less closely to the vicinity of the treaty ports, + though there are rumors that 1884 will see these strictures removed. + but, so long as our pupils can go abroad preaching the gospel in its purity to such audiences, we feel with the Apostle that "the word of God is not bound."

The prospects for a full school the coming year seem very bright, though we have no very definite information yet —

We are sorry to hear that Mr. DeForest's plans may be delayed, for he is badly needed here; still we hope for the best —

With kindest regards to all in the "Rooms"

I remain yours truly M. L. Gordon

Kioto Aug 27th
Rec'd Oct 1st 1883.

Kiyoto. Sep 1st /83.

Dear Dr Alden:

I am moved to say a word to you privately in regard to Dr Greene's debt. He came back from America somewhat in debt & the debt has been increasing rather than diminishing, though I don't know just how much it is.

The causes are various but I will mention only two:

First, the family may be deficient in the knack of living economically, even though their purpose is so to live.

Secondly, he has a family of six children here & one in America. The allowance for each child from the Board is $100.00 per year — or less than ~~about~~ $2.00 per week. For children 10 or 15 years of age — as any one can see — this does not cover ~~the cost of~~ board; leaving clothing, books, &c unprovided for. The deficiency must come from the salary & though it does not amount to much when there are only one or two or three, it makes a considerable deficit when the number is six or seven. Here is a real difficulty even for those most successful in economy.

Now, I know I speak the truth when I say that this debt is weighing heavily on Dr Greene & that it to an extent impairs his usefulness— I do not believe that it is a wise economy for the Board to allow so good & valuable a man to be thus weighed down, & so I venture to suggest that relief be given—

As to method, three occur to me:
(1.) An increase of salary to all missionaries (A special increase to him could hardly be done saving with the consent of the mission)
(2.) An increase in the allowance for children—
(3.) A special grant in aid—

I favor the last course. I am not prepared to ask either an increase of salary or of the allowance for children. I doubt if it would be fair to other missions to do so. And so I favor the 3d course, for I do think something ought to be done. If it could be done somewhat indirectly so much the better— If nothing is done it will probably be brought before the mission & then probably (1.) or (2.) ~~would~~ will be voted—

I have heard that Dr Bacon's church used to pay their pastor's debts quite frequently— They could afford to; and I think something of the kind can be wisely done in Dr G's case— Fraternally yours M. L. Gordon

Kioto Sept 1st
Recd Oct 1st 1883
Dr Holmes
Dr Greene's debts

Kyoto, Oct 15th 83

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,

Dear Dr Clark:

I send you a copy of *Kirisuto Kiyō Yō Ron*, the Japanese translation of Prof. Fishers N. American Article, by this mail — The paper is so thin that it looks smaller than it really is — there being 95 pages —

If any notice is made of it, please see that Rev. S. T. Miyagawa, a graduate of our School, & now an Osaka pastor, is credited with the translation of it; my work was that of superintendence, revision & writing of the preface ~~& to~~ & neither needs nor deserves mention — The book is published under the auspices of a Com. of the American Tract Society, it having been found that the publication of it by a native company, as at first ~~it~~ proposed, would have entailed too great delay —

I also send a copy of the "Hiogo News" with an article on our Imabari Church — Although published as an Editorial the article was written

by myself, as I receive the paper gratis
for an occasional contribution —

It is so often said that missionaries *report*
only to people who can't know the correctness
of their statements *reports* that I thought it might be
well to "show our colors" right here —

The Editor is not a Xn, but seems glad
to get such articles — as the publication
of this in the Editorial Column shows.

Heartily yours

M. L. Gordon

Kioto, Oct. 15, 1883.

Rec'd Nov. 16.

Kyoto Oct 30

Dear Dr Clark:

I enclose a copy, or rather the original, of a home letter. It is not specially interesting but may contain some items you will care to see. The religious spirit in the school appears to be very good. The following is a fair statement, though in the two lower classes I am not sure of absolute correctness.

Theological Students	28	– Christians	28
Fifth year (graduating class)	13	"	11
4th "	13	"	11
3 "	29	"	24
2 "	44		11
1 "	28		5
Total in school	155	Total Xns	90

That is about 3/5 of the school.—

Not all of the theological students will preach but the majority of them will, and what is more I think the churches & Xn communities will be ready to call them all by the time they are graduated.

We are sorry to hear that there is so little prospect of reinforcements— but will do what we can— Have several things I would like to write about ~~this~~ but no time this a.m. Yrs M. L. Gordon

Kioto, Oct. 30, 1883.

Rec'd Dec. 1,

Kyoto, Japan, Nov. 17th/83

Dear Dr Clark:

I do not wonder that you in Boston are feeling that we are asking for a great deal. We sympathize with you in the Embarrassment wh. comes from lack of funds and the needs of other fields. Still, we feel like urging again the needs of Japan upon our friends and supporters in America in the hope that if old friends of the Board can do no more some new friends may be raised up to supply our wants.

In regard to our school you discourage us from hoping for a higher and completer work. Upon this point I would say that I am cordially with you in the thought that *the school be and remain an* Evangelistic agency. Furthermore if things could remain as they *now are* our present school might answer. But Japan is advancing day by day. The need of higher Education is more and more being felt, and if we don't give it it will be sought elsewhere. If it become known that the education we give is second or third rate, the most promising young men will ~~go~~ not come to us. Already some of our graduates are looking elsewhere for further education. In a few years at least the Methodist College & perhaps the Presb. School at Tokyo will be able to give this. To have them go there would not be a calamity - but it would be a loss to us. It *would* be a calamity to have them go to the godless government schools.

As the statistics I sent you by the last steamer show, the school *has* been one of our strongest evangelistic agencies. If enlarged to meet the demands upon us we might most reasonably hope that it would continue to be. It is generally felt among the missionaries of Japan that our mission stands at the head in respect to self-support, and in the grad ity of our pastors, and there is no doubt that this school has been the chief means in securing this last result. (This, of course, is private) This is not trusting to Education rather than to the gospel. It is using Education (1) as a means of bringing men within reach of the gospel and (2) as a means of training men to preach the gospel. The proposed Medical School rests upon the same principles. I believe it might be made not merely an Educational & charitable agency but a powerful Evangelistic agency & hence I favor it – This is perhaps enough from me on the subject; the details of the argument you have heard and will hear from others –

Dr Greene is writing you concerning the appreciation of Japanese money and consequent increased cost of our new building. The currency has not been in such a condition since before the Satsuma Rebellion.

In regard to employing more men with Board money your advice may do good in keeping the matter before us; but I feel sure that the large and free employment of men in that way would be a step backward. We ought it seems to me work through our Xn communities rather than send men at great expense to new places. We may not *cover ground* so rapidly in this way but we shall do more permanent thorough work. I think, too, that the Churches are ready to support, in large measure, *all* the *men who are qualified*. Here is the great difficulty. Public speaking has become very popular of late in Japan, and this and the high character of some of our preachers make high *qualifications a* necessity. Regret it as we may, urge as we do all to preach, an evangelist who is not pretty thoroughly prepared for his work finds it very difficult~~y~~ to get a hearing in Japan.

qualified men, and men of sufficient abilities to make it worthwile to train them are the great and desirable things now — In most of our stations, at least, the policy is not allow lack of funds turn any such men away —

We are very much obliged for the appropriation of $400 for books for our theological students — Will they be sent on with no further order from us? Lest they should not I enclose a duplicate of the list. We want twenty sets, but if the money will not hold out the number of sets may be diminished one or two — as some of our men may not engage some younger students for visit in active Xn work — I put them in the order of importance —

Very truly yours

M. L. Gordon

Kioto, Nov. 17, 1883.
Rec'd Dec. 20.

Books —

Dec. 1883.

Five pp not for journal.

Kioto, Nov. 17, 1883.

2

schools has been very good during the summer. Five from the ~~the~~ Girls' School were baptized a few weeks ago and there are now a number of applicants there are 13, of whom 11 are to be baptized next Sund from the Boys' School - Most of these are from the class that entered a year ago, and that class is showing great zeal in securing a place in the city where its members may preach - We hear that several have decided to take the cheaper rate boarding in order to save the difference to hire a preaching place - We feel less like dissuading them from this because this cheaper boarding (including as it does boiled wheat instead of rice) is probably more nourishing than the higher priced - The class above this one - the third year - numbers about 30, about five-sixths of whom are Christians. Ten or Eleven of the 13 in the graduating class (Academic department) are Christians and several of them ~~being~~ are active workers. Fourteen young men, all but one graduates from our Academic dept., are expecting to complete the three years theological course -

We are about to put up a building in brick & stone - hence of much more substantial character, than our plaster ones - for recitation rooms -

Schools has been very good during the Summer. Six from the Girls' School were baptized a few weeks ago and there are now a number of applicants, There are 13, of whom 11 are to be baptized from the Boys' School - Most of these are from the Class that entered a year ago, and that class is there very good due to securing a house in the City where it meets many friends. The town that cannot have been due to this. The change into boarding in order to have the difference to be a teaching place. We will see the advantage then from this because this change resulting (Nicholing and also better what the effect of Nec) is probably more interesting than the Higher School. The class entered this year - the third year - numbers about 30, about five or six of whom are Christians. Seven of the 13 in the graduating Class (Academic department) are Christians, and some of them are active workers. Fourteen young men, all but one graduates from our Academic dept, are expecting to complete the three years Theological Course - We are about to put up a building the character thick stone - much more of substantial, than our planned ones - for recitation rooms -

om .. Page 1. Nanking

This is needed at once, as the students are over-crowded, and several of our recitations are in private houses.–

"A number of the students were away off preaching during the summer. They were not without trials and difficulties, but were on the whole encouraged.–

"Mr. Tsuji, of the class that graduated in June, ministered to the Hikone Church being– He had two Bible Classes daily & the usual Sunday services. Mr. Neesima went there ~~and~~ baptized five persons at the close of the vacation.– Mr. Tsuji ~~He~~ was wholly supported by the people.–

Some of the members of this Church living at Nagahama, six or eight miles further up the lake. They invited Mr. Hori, of our Theological class, to work for them during the summer, they assuming the expenses. He did so with evident benefit to the believers & with some increase of interest among others.– Both he and Mr. Tsuji plan to visit these places twice monthly during ~~this~~ the coming year.– One man from Nagahama gave 5 yen to our Japanese Missionary Society.

"Two young men went to Fukui, where they had good audiences, many of those most interested being school-teachers, doctors, officials, &c.

At Kameoka, in Tamba, there was steady interest & progress. Two persons were baptized early in this month, becoming members of our third church, Kioto.—

"In Kishi Wada the interest is reviving. Six persons from that place were received into one of the Osaka Churches in August.— They have asked Mr. Matsuo, one of our theological students, to go there for work among them when he finishes his course.—

"Mr. Kameyama, of the same class, went to Kurashiki, west of Okayama. A wealthy Saké merchant from that vicinity has just been here, and has decided, after consultation with the Christians, to give up his business. At Kasaoka, another outstation of Okayama, one of our students worked, and he reports that a goodly number are interested.— Shikok

"Another theological student went to Shikoku to help Mr. Ise.— The ~~development~~ of the work there is truly wonderful.— Preaching has been kept up almost daily at Imabari and other places.— At Komatsu there was violent opposition, the Christian meetings were stoned.— The Christians did not retaliate except by praying for their persecutors. ~~and they~~ latter soon grew tired of their

efforts to anger or frighten the Christians.
fruitless ~~labor~~. The stones that were thrown - a good sized pile, I am told - were afterward gathered up, and they propose to put them into the foundation of a new church which they are planning to build - To this Church ninety members have been added since January 1st.

"An almost equally prosperous work is going on at Annaka, the former home of Mr. Neesima's parents - In the six years, since this Church was organized, about one hundred persons have been become members of it - The additions of the past few months have been about seventy - They are planning and doing a broad work for the surrounding villages."

A Branch of the Imperial Household Department has just been established in Kiyoto, and in the house formerly occupied by the Princess Katsura, an aunt of the Emperor, who died two years ago. She had the most violent antipathies to foreigners. The other day Mr. Neesima came to me ~~asking~~ saying that one of the officials of this Household Department is a Christian~~ity~~ a member of a Presbyterian Church in Tokiyo, and that he wished to enter our Sunday School. All that day I could not keep out of my mind Paul's words, "they that are of Caesar's household" "Salute you". Truly history repeats itself.

With love to all

M. L. Gordon -

1st p. non est 3-5

Rec'd Dec. 1, 1883.

1st page never seen by me
E.E.S.

1883.

Kioto, Japan, Dec 20th.

Dear Dr Clark:

I want to say a word about the proposition that Mr Davis go to Colorado – It would doubtless be much better than going at once to Illinois, yet I think it extremely doubtful if that course is pursued whether we shall ever see him in Japan again – My reasons are (1.) that Mr. Davis has been living too much alone for Japan especially for the last five years. In Kioto with only two foreign families for most of the time, & missionaries are necessarily thrown in upon their own thoughts a good deal; and for two months of summer Mr D. has been in the mountains, sometimes with no one but his own family – It would be no rest or relief to him to go off to the plains of Colorado –

And (2) Whether in Colorado or

ought to [illegible] or forgive the Christian
[illegible]. The [illegible] that [illegible]
– a [illegible]
[illegible]
them into the foundation of a new Church
which they are [illegible] to build. For
the Church [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

A Branch of the [illegible]
Establishment two years ago [illegible] Kyoto, in the house formerly occupied by the Princess [illegible], the Aunt of the Emperor who died two years ago. She had the most virtuous [illegible] to [illegible]. The other day the Vice-Governor came to me saying that one of the officers of this Household Department is a Christian, a member of a Presbyterian Church in Tokyo and that he wished to take an evening school. All that day I could not help but think of Paul's words "They that are of Caesar's household salute you." Truly history repeats itself.
With love to all
M. L. Gordon

184 P. Mon. St. 313

Rec'd Dec. 1, 1883.

1st page never seen by me
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1883.

Kioto, Japan, Dec 20th.

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And (2) Whether in Colorado or

Ills. he would probably have Mrs. Doane for an inmate of his family - What that would mean to a man of Mr Davis's temperament it is not necessary for one to say - And there are other members of the family who would be hardly a less strain upon him -

I appreciate the difficulties in the way of the Prud. Com. I can see how the fact of Missionaries disporting themselves in Europe may be just the opposite of helpful in securing funds for the work; but when the continued usefulness of so grand a man as Mr. Davis is at stake minor considerations, it seems to me, should give way.

It is my conviction that the question is one of this magnitude, and while I hesitate to speak so strongly lest I should seem to be

"lobying" for a friend, I hardly feel that I would be Excusable did I not speak out—
Having spoken, my duty in the matter is done—

I am very cordially,
Wm L Gordon—

Kioto. Dec. 20. 1880

Recd Jan 18, 1881

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

JAPAN.

Dear Dr Clark:

In connection with our recent revival of which I hoped to write you but had not time one or two became temporarily (we hope) deranged One of them we have sent off on a short ~~health~~ health trip & may have to send another May we in this exceptional case use station funds for that purpose We could give privately but the calls are great & our purses slim —

Yours M. L. Gordon

Rec'd May 5.

P. 6

(Copy)
Boston Jan 9th 1884

Dear Dr Hayden.

Yours of the 5th is before me - In answer 1st by no means should Mr. Kozaki come to this Country, more can be done in another and better way - Let Mr Kozaki and his associates do all they can toward raising the needed funds, then apply to the Japan mission for advice, counsel and aid, when the mission will, if they heartily endorse the project, apply to the Board here for aid and the Com. here can more effectually serve the result than to have Mr Kozaki, or any one else, roaming over our field - the project if thought desirable by the J. mission and the Com. here will be more sure of success than in the way proposed — Cordially Yours

Rev H. C. Hayden
Bible House
N.Y. City

(Signed) Alpheus Hardy

This letter was forwarded to Mr. Kozaki by Dr H. & by Mr K - to the members of our mission -

(Copy)

Boston Jan 9th 1884

Dear Mr Hayden,

Yours of the 5th is before me - In answer let [illegible] by no means should Mr. Kozaki come to this country, more can be done in another and better way. Let Mr Kozaki and his associates do all they can toward raising the needed funds, then apply to the Japan Mission for advice, counsel and aid when the Mission with, if they heartily endorse the project, apply to the Board here for aid and the Com. here can more effectually serve the work than should Mr Kozaki, by coming or any one else, coming over on field - the project if thought desirable by the J. Mission and the Com. here would be more sure of success than in the way proposed -

Cordially Yours

(Sign'd) Alpheus Hardy

Rev H. C. Hayden
Bible House
N.Y. City

This letter was forwarded to Mr. Kozaki by J. H. N. by Mr. K. to the members of our Mission -

Boston Mr. Hayden
Jan. 9. 84

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American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Kyoto, Jan. 16/84 JAPAN.

Dear Dr Clark:

A recent letter from you asks the opinion of our mission as to the wisdom of sending Dr L. Mason to Japan as a Musical Missionary.

As the Pres. Board has declined to enter into the arrangement, the question is practically narrowed to the advisibility of his coming under our Board to our mission.

I am glad it is so narrowed for if Dr Mason's work is to be a success, and to repay the cost of sending him out his labors should be, at least for the first two years, limited rather than spread over a large territory; for what is absolutely needed is drill — constant drill through a considerable period of time

The question of employing him is largely a question of the value of the music of the organ and the human voice as Evangelistic agencies - If we take the ground that this Music is of little or no value, that for example Mr Sankey's music has been of no importance in the revivals in connection with Mr. Moody's preaching in America and Great Britain then the question is settled at once - But if we believe that sacred Music is one of the most ~~imp~~ Effective instruments in Xn work in Xn lands, then we must admit the possibility of its taking even higher rank in heathen lands, where it has special attractions for the people, and where the difficulties of the language, &c place unusual limitations on the work of preaching; and if we admit this I do not see how we can doubt the wisdom of Mr.

M's being sent to Japan — I would not disparage the labors in this direction of the Missionaries on the ground. I would not go so far as to say that the singing in all our churches recalls to mind that of the congregation referred to by Sydney Smith when he declared that if the Angel Gabriel should hear them he would come down and wring their necks. But I do hold that right here in our own Mission there is a ample field for Dr M's proposed three years of labor and that it would be the wisest economy on the part of the Board to send him out. Take for example our three schools in Kobe & Kyoto where during the past year more than 250 students have been gathered. Not one of the teachers is prepared to teach instrumental music, and of the one or two who have been or may be betrayed into giving instruction in vocal music ~~do not feel like going~~ deeply feel their incompetence to go beyond the very rudiments. Even if they were competent they have no time or strength to do so. With Dr Mason's devotion, skill, and Enthusiasm he could take up from the first the music in all these schools and later by personal instruction and with the assistance of his pupils he could put all our churches well on the way to good sacred music. His work in the three schools would thus ~~see~~ take the place of one gentleman in the Kyoto Training School and of a lady in Each of the other schools, and thus provide for his salary at once. Furthermore I strongly believe that there are musicians and

Letter J. D. Davis

others interested in Musical
in view of Dr M's special work
Education in America who
would add to the income of
the Board at least half the
proposed sum —

Another indirect gain to the
Board would be the saving
to the health of missionaries

One feature of the "Climate"
of Japan which has proved
so disastrous to missionaries'
"nerves" & "heads" is the ~~singing~~ music
in the churches and Sunday
Schools which they are compelled
to listen to — Good music
would be an immense relief in
this direction and you might confidently
look for a decrease
in the number of breakdowns,
breakups, &c If any of your constituents
doubt this send them out
to try it a few months and I
am sure that they will soon
unite with me in holding up
both hands for the coming of Dr Mason

Yours
M. L. Gordon

I cordially endorse the
letter. J. D. Davis

P.S. I had the pleasure of meeting
Dr Mason six years ago, before
he came to Japan and I then
expressed to him the opinion
that his work could not ~~reach~~ accomplish
high & wide-spread results unless
he was able to cooperate with
the missionaries. With the
wide-spread and ever wider
spreading work of our mission
I believe he could make an
ineffaceable impression on the
music of Japan — G —

Kioto, Jan. 10, 1884.
Rec'd Feb. 12.

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American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
Kiyoto, Jan 11th, 1884. JAPAN.

Dear Friends:

I send you a few notes of our vacation just closed. The chief theme of conversation is the new conscription law. Rumors of it reached us just as school was closing and as it was reported that all unmarried men between 20 and 26, whose fathers were under 60 years of age (those over that age to be exempted to take care of their parents) would be called out as soldiers there was a general rush homeward in search of young wives or old (adopted) fathers. It is said that boys of 16 & younger were married; but it turns out after all (as was to have been expected) that marriage does not exempt. It is a very serious thing for our school and other private schools, as young men of 20 ~~students~~ who have been a year in a government academy or college are practically free; and hence there will be a general rush to the government schools—:

I have already written you of the work in some of the villages in Tamba. A few persons have been baptized, & two young men have entered our School, but with ~~some~~ most of ~~them~~ others it is doubtful if there has ever been more than an intellectual interest. Still, I hope that this may be the basis for something better. The work has extended to some other villages largely by the influence of our Colporter. A young man came down from there two weeks ago last Sunday. He came just as I was starting to the Matsuwara preaching ~~place~~ service, accompanied me there, returned & took tea with us, and then, opening the New Test. he had brought with him, asked questions (from 6 oclock) till 9 o'clock. Having business in the forenoon of the next day I appointed 1 oclock as the time to continue the questions and ~~he~~ came again continued them till 4 oclock, and was not yet through. I learned afterward that he was questioning Dr Davis for nearly two hours

of the forenoon. He began with a few questions on Hebrews, then ~~beginning~~ turning back ~~with~~ to Matthew he went on through John, Acts, Romans, and 1st Corinthians. My talk with him led to my determination to go there during vacation, which I did last week.

"I went first to the village of Funaida, which I visited last spring ~~and~~ where the teachers of a large school have been interested. I took Mr. Chiba, formerly a Buddhist priest, but now a Xn and a theological student, with me and we called on the way at Kameoka for Mr. Yoshida, ~~our~~ a Colporter of the Am. Bible Society and he went too ~~went~~ with us. He has sold more than forty yen worth of many Bibles during the past six months, though from the fact that he is Kochō (head-man) of his ward, he has only been out selling about 30 days in the whole six months. To him, more than to any other one man, is due the credit for the continued & increasing interest in that region —

We spent ~~the~~ one night in Funaida and had a good, though neither very large nor very enthusiastic ~~interesting~~ meeting. The next morning we started for Goma, about 8 miles further on – the only road being a narrow path, we went all the way on foot. The questioner already referred to and several others from his village accompanied us the last 5 miles of the way.

Arriving at the village, we found the leading man to be a physician; most of the others are poor farmers and farm-laborers. This physician, though of only very moderate means, has given a small (18×30) building for the purposes of a meeting-place, and they have had it fitted up so that it answers very well for that purpose.

This physician attended once one of our public meetings last year, and there heard something of Christianity. In August last, he went to Kameoka & had a long talk with

Colporter already referred to, invited him to the village. He has gone ~~there~~ once every month since, selling Bibles and explaining the way of salvation. (Perhaps I ought to say here that this man does not receive a salary, his only pecuniary aid being a percentage on the books he sells and a travelling allowance which is never more than 30 sen per day.) One of the physician's neighbors is a man greatly addicted to gambling, who, hearing of this "new way", was led to think on his sins, and it is told that he and another man went to the physician's house to read & hear of Christ every night for twenty days.** As a result he gave up his gambling, declared himself a repentant sinner & a humble believer in Christ.- The change in this man had no little influence on the community, and an increased

number began seeking this new religion which possesses such unheard of power. More than fifteen profess to have repented (they emphasize this), and to be trusting in Christ.

"Another of our theological students (returning from a visit home), joined us soon after our arrival, and both afternoon and evening we had audiences of nearly 150, more than the little chapel would hold. Our young men spoke with remarkable simplicity, fervor, and tenderness; and as I listened to their voices, repeating to these hungry hearers "the old, old story", I felt that the greatest orchestra could not produce music more impressive or soul-stirring. After each address the whole congregation bowed low, and said audibly, "Many thanks for your trouble in coming to speak to us."

"One feature, for a country audience was the considerable proportion of women.

[illegible]

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the gambler's wife was there, her face radiant with joy at the change in her family. To a remark about her new hope of future happiness she said, "I am not waiting till I go to heaven for happiness; I have heavenly joy already."

"Such in brief outline is the condition of the work there. and although ~~th~~ we all have been greatly impressed by it I shall make no prophecies as to its future, for ~~we~~ ~~all~~ know how often such prophecies disappoint us. ~~But~~ We are thankful for what the Lord has done, and ~~we~~ are striving and praying for those who shall put the sickle into this whitening harvest. Christianity is seen to be a religion of purity & power; but men are loath to take up the cross when that means as much as it ~~often~~ does here — often the change of business with pecuniary loss, & estrangement from friends."—

Eight were rec'd into our 3 Church a week ago & seven into the 1st Church yesterday.

Yours
M. L. Gordon

The Yamaoka's wife was [illegible] for years an invalid, and the joy of the change in her family is a [illegible] about her new life of future happiness. She said "I am not waiting till I go to heaven for happiness; I have heaven's joy already."

"Such in brief outline is the condition of the work here. And although we have been greatly disappointed [illegible] the [illegible] for [illegible] our [illegible] have [illegible] happiness [illegible]. But we [illegible] thankful for what the Lord has done and we are strong and hoping for that which shall help [illegible]

Christianity is seen to be a religion of purity & power; but men are loath to take up the cross when that means as much as it often does here — often the change of business with loss of [illegible], & estrangement from friends."

Eight were rec'd into our 3 Church a week ago & seven into the 1st Church of [illegible]

Kioto, Jan. 11. 1884.
Rec'd Feb. 12.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Kioto JAPAN.

Mch 25th

Dear Dr Clark:

Yours of a recent date in reference to books for our students is rec'd — We accept your suggestion that the list be ~~[illegible]~~ completed by adding Dr Schaff's new Church History & so please have it [illegible]

If there is any money left please send Briggs's "Biblical Study" Phelps "Theory of Preaching" & "Still Hour" and any other good devotional works —

We are having a deep religious interest — Very few in the schools left uninfluenced — There has been more excitement of an unhealthy kind than we could have wished but we trust the Lord will lead us out of the harm of it — In haste

M. L. Gordon

Rec'd May 11, 1884

W. L. Taylor, M.D.,
Kioto, Mar. 25. 1884,
Rec'd Apr. 28.

Inf. —

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

JAPAN.

Apr 2d 1884

Rev. N G. Clark, D.D.,
Sec. ABCFM

Dear Dr Clark,

I have already written you of my visit to Tokiyo, but there is another matter connected therewith of which I want to speak, viz, Mr. Kozaki and the two periodicals of which he is editor–

You of course know who Mr. K is– an old pupil of Capt. Janes; a graduate of our school in the celebrated class of fifteen, five years ago; afterward pastor of our little Church in Tokiyo, where in connection with the Y.M.C.A. of wh he has been president, he started the *Rikugo zasshi*, a Xn monthly, and later under somewhat different auspices, the *Mai Shu Shimpo* quite a large Xn weekly–

Mr Kozaki has the confidence and respect of the missionaries not only of our Board but of other boards also; and the periodicals as conducted by him and his associates show a good degree of ability and tact - Considering the difficulties that beset the paths of new Christian periodicals in an *un*christian nation they have been quite successful in securing the confidence of Japanese Christians and missionaries of different denominations -

Dr Verbeck in a notice of the *Zasshi* in the Chrysanthemum a few years ago spoke in very sympathetic terms of it; and in a recent note to me after expressing his doubt if any arrangement to aid them which would involve foreign supervision or Editorship he says, "On the whole I think that much good is done by the periodicals in question and that Mr Kozaki and his Collaborators deserve much praise in starting and carrying them on as they have;

and I should be sorry to see them break down now"

In addition to the note of inquiry addressed to Dr Verbeck notes were also sent to three other representative missionaries. From one of these I have had no reply. another declares his ignorance of the papers as he does not read the Character; the third Rev. Dr Maclay, Supt of the Meth. Epis. Mission writes as follows:

"In reply to your inquiries it affords me pleasure to write that Mr Kozaki's two periodicals are well thought of in this ~~region~~ vicinity. The *Mai Shu Shimbun* is perhaps more favorably received than the other one; still both publications seem to be Christian and unsectarian in spirit, and are doubtless helpful to the cause of Christian Missions."

I think these two ~~facts~~ extracts indicate pretty fairly the estimation in which they are held - They are not above criticism. Thus some of us feel quite strongly that the weekly would have more readers and do more good if at least a part of its columns come in an easier style. We feel too that a simpler financial arrangement would be an improvement. Still there is no question that the publications are doing much good and that the brethren are laboring earnestly and from high motives.

But starting new periodicals— especially under such circumstances requires money, and it needs no great amount of experience to be able to understand that during the year which will end July 31st the proprietors of these periodicals will have sunk about $1000.00— Of course they cannot go on for any length of time under such circumstances, and we naturally ask what shall we advise them to do? Can anything be done for them? Must their enterprise be given up?

We cannot advise them to go on unaided for the burden is too heavy for them to carry. We cannot advise them to give up their enterprise — the result of so much labor and sacrifice, for such periodical literature is greatly needed in Japan. Furthermore for this company to fail would be practically a death-blow to all efforts on the part of Japanese Christians to take up such a work; and it is an opinion held strongly by at least some of us that no foreign management could make the periodicals so good & acceptable to the Japanese —

I confess, therefore, that it seems to me wisest to seek help for them — to leave the periodicals in their hands and under their management, American Xns simply lending a hand financially — The way in which our slender Estimates for a Publication Fund have been repeatedly cut down, together with the fact that this work is independent of missionary supervision forbids us from asking this as a part of our ordinary appropriation; but could not some-special arrangement be made? Could not the Tract Society be induced to lend a helping hand?- Their Committee in Tokyo might be made an advisory committee; and they could watch the ~~progress~~ course of the periodicals and advise as to the best means of making the periodicals a success; ~~and~~ which is about all, practically, that a foreign Editor could do. And as already intimated the strong desire of the Japanese to have periodicals of their own would in all probably preven any arrangement which wd put them under foreign supervision; & I for one believe that more would be lost than gained by foreign di-

rection; and that a much greater financial outlay wd be required.
Cannot something be done, then, to give them financial aid, directly or indirectly ✱. to the extent of about $1000 a year for three or four years untill the Xn community grows larger and the periodicals are established —

I earnestly press this matter upon your attention because of my deep interest in the work referred to, and I feel somewhat freer to do so because of the letter of Mr [illegible]ardy to Dr Hayden (forwarded by the letter to Mr Kozaki & by him to us) recommending Mr K to refer the matter to our mission — And I speak of the Tract Society because the periodicals are equally for all Protestant missions and their unsectarian character as testified to by Dr Maclay is I think recognized by all.

I remain very truly yours
M. L. Gordon

✱. Cf Mr Kozaki's letter accompanying this

P.S. Rev. J Hartzler of the Mission of the Evangelical Association, Tokyo was one of the missionaries referred to. He has since written me as follows: "In reply to your inquiries respecting the character and influence of the Rev. Mr. Kozaki's publications, the "Rikugo Zasshi" and the "Mai Shu Shimpo" I can say that I regard them as thoroughly Christian in spirit and very helpful in the furtherance of the Cause of Christ in Japan. – Mr Kozaki is an able and faithful man, and is doing an excellent work. His publications ought to be well supported".

Kioto, Apr. 2. 1884.

Rec'd June 12.

Korakī - papers

Kiyoto, Japan, May 8th '84.

Dear friends:

You will have heard from others and perhaps through the papers of the recent Revival in our school and churches - I have not written about it hitherto partly because I have been so busy and partly because of a feeling similar to that which one often has regarding the most sacred personal experiences, ~~an ill de~~ a sort of dread least in telling others of our blessing the blessing itself be lost - But it is only right that you who are so greatly interested in the work in Japan should know how God is answering all our prayers -

The Revival last Spring prepared the way for this. To many it was a new experience full of joy and peace - To many who did not find the joy, it suggested possibilities of blessing - of joy, peace, and power, not before conceived of; and so this year has been one of unusual yearning, of secret prayer, of searching of the Scriptures, and I doubt not of deeper consecration -

The WEEK of Prayer was observed with much interest; joy came to more hearts, but to many there seemed to be but a deepening of the yearning - A number of the younger students especially were moved by the rich experiences of a few of the older students, and we began to hear of ~~p~~ impromptu prayer meetings beginning at the close of study hours at 9:30 and extending till "lights out" at 10 o'clock and later - then came a memorable Sunday when the students of one of the lower classes spent almost the whole day and night in prayer, many receiving a rich blessing - In the succeeding days and nights it spread throughout the school - In the deep feeling, the laws of health and the laws of the school (regarding sitting up late &c) were forgotten and there ~~was~~ were as there has often been in other lands in connection with Revivals and other times, some irregularities and excesses - these we greatly regretted and strove to check as best we could; but that there was a genuine work of God we have no reason to doubt - One can not listen to the prayers of the students or look in their faces without realizing this - their Bibles were nearly always in their hands, and their constant conversation was upon Christ and his love - their desire to engage in evangelistic work was wonderfully increased; indeed the difficulty has been to make them see that their present chief duty is to stay in the school and complete their preparation for future work - Three went out among the churches and companies of Christians to tell of the work in the school, and in the vacation of ten days which followed

Dr. Gordon's - sent to printer

places who wish baptism - their hope now is that a church, embracing the believers in the three places, may be organized at an early day - But where will they find a pastor? - If our class of twelve, to graduate next month, were twice as large there would be places for them all without taking up any new work -

Mr. Yoshida, our Colporter there, was very much afflicted last month in the death of his little boy - an only son - of diptheria - He died in Kiyoto where he had been brought for treatment, and it being a contagious disease the laws made it necessary to cremate the body - The remains (after cremation) were taken to Tamba and a funeral service held, which I attended - It was a somewhat strange service - Christian services were held at the house, but as the Buddhists have charge of almost all the burial places in Japan it was necessary to have the ceremonies of that religion performed at the gate of the cemetery. The priest was so overcome by the presence of a foreigner & so many other Christians that he could hardly get through the service for agitation - Mr. Yoshida's sisters husband, after the priest had ended, took a rosary and repeated a Buddhist prayer - He then signalled to his wife to do the same - She hesitated & a look from her brother increased her hesitation - But the husba commanded her to go on & she could only obey - Other family friends did the same - At the grave Christian prayer was ~~then~~ again offered -

Returning to the house there was a feast according to the custom of the country, after which the father thanked those present for their sympathy; and spoke of the joy that had come to him in the midst of his affliction - "Heaven", he said, "is now much more real to me, and I see in this the hand of God leading me to more consecrated work for him - He has now resigned his position as head man of his ward - somewhat like our Justice of the Peace - and will give his whole time to Bible-selling and Evangelistic work -

Our work is everywhere encouraging - There never were so many ready and eager to hear - Our Christians, too, are filled with enthusiasm for work and with hope and expectation of great and near success!!

With love to you all

M. L. Gordon -

P.S. Our beloved brother Ikesima started for America a month ago - I hope all of you who can will see him & give him the royal welcome he deserves soon after about a dozen more were out - I have noticed too a great change in the preaching - the "application" is more direct and ~~forcible~~ forcible, and at the close there is most earnest conversation with ~~the~~ individuals of the audience - Twenty-six were baptized and received into our Second Church on Sunday last and there are a number of applicants who have been asked to wait till next time -

"In the April number of the "Herald" is a brief account of a visit I made to Tamba, about the beginning of the year - Some of our young men have been over there recently, and the work ~~progress~~ is ~~still~~ continuing - The Gorna Christians are still more joyful in their faith &

But the greatest change has been in Funaida and vicinity - Here were several ~~a~~ ~~number of~~ school teachers who have seemed interested in the external results of Christianity rather than in Christ as a personal Savior - Indeed their personal interest has apparently been ~~seemed to be~~ waning - the words of the experienced Japanese Christian teacher, as well as those of the foreign missionary, halted on their hearts' threshold - But, when one or two of the most (inexperienced men went over with their first ~~experiences~~ baptism from above, the doors were thrown open, and a new joy and peace took possession of them – One of them, the principal teacher, a man of years and considerable reputation in the community, was greatly moved – The next day, when the young men had gone to another village to see another teacher who was filled with doubts and atheistical speculations, this older teacher followed them. Entering the room where they were, he ~~sat down~~, said his joy was so great that he could not stay at home, and told ~~the~~ doubter that he would not return home till he, too, had received a blessing – So the day and a good part of the night were spent in argument, exhortation and prayer; and the young skeptic ~~wo~~ is now a rejoicing believer –

¶ A teacher in another village went home from the meeting of the first night under deep conviction of sin & his need of a Savior, & spent the night in prayer, till about 3 a.m. when, as he believes, the answer of blessing came. He started at once for Tunnida to ~~communicate~~ tell.

the news of his new-found joy, but, as he could not get the ferryman up to take him across the river, he was constrained to wait till morning—

A little beyond lives a young Saké brewer ~~maker~~, of considerable wealth. He has been an earnest Bible student for some time, (~~I think~~ I may have written you how he has been to Dr Davis and myself for [illegible]es at a time asking questions in regard to Bible teaching) has now been touched by the same blessing.— He will probably give up his business;— indeed it is now a matter of family consultation— He has put a younger brother in the home of Pastor ~~of~~ Koki of Osaka, and he himself is now studying theology & the Bible in our Vernacular theological class— He is one of the men I had in mind in my letter in the "Herald" when I spoke of "men being "loath to take up the cross when that means change of business with pecuniary loss"— The believers in Goma Fusaida and Kameoka held a Praise meeting a week or two since.— In the latter place there are eight or ten church members (of the 3d Church, Kiyoto) which have been the means of ~~and~~ they converting more than 30 in the two former ~~two~~

Kioto, May 8. 1884,
Rec'd June 12.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Kyoto JAPAN.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D., May 10th 1884

Dear Dr Clark,—

I enclose a short letter referring to our recent revival. The attempt to write of it only shows how impossible it is to put on paper so great a work. I think we have great things yet in store for us.

Your recent letters have contained one or two ~~items~~ suggestions concerning which I cannot see just as you do. One is that missionaries should give what they give to the general fund and not give anything privately. I recognize the difficulty you speak of, viz, that missionaries who cannot give are placed at a disadvantage in the eyes of the Japanese ~~as~~ compared with those who can give. That has been recognized here and more than once when called on for aid we have subscribed as a station, thus concealing Suppressing the ~~the~~ amt given by individuals—

I am ready to admit that this does not fully meet the objection; but to my mind this ground it is a far less serious one than the course you suggest - What would be the effect upon the our Japanese brethren if our hands were tied so that we could never help them personally? It could not be otherwise than bad - Again, the effect on the treasury of the Board and upon self-support of the Christians would certainly be bad - There are scores of cases in which we feel that help given would do good, but that to do so from Board funds - would make bad precedents and so endless trouble - Now if we can occasionally show our sympathy by a personal gift we can show that our refusal of Board money is not from indifference nor ~~from~~ because we begrudge the money; but from some higher principle, as the good of the cause in general - If I were disposed to use the argumentum ad hominem or ad committee-am I might recall how when some eight years ago we asked that an annuity be given the widow of Yeinosuke (the man who died in prison) the Com. declined to do so & said it was a case for private help in which they would be glad to share, &c—

Another point is your cry against the fixed proportion of ~~gifts~~ contributions from Foreign & Japanese sides— If we were manage the work as unreasoning machines your objections might hold good— But the facts are (1) that on the Japanese side it was understood that they were in ordinary cases to do at least 4/10 of the whole and as much more as possible; and on the foreign side that in exceptional cases we would not hold them to that proportion— As a matter of history the Japanese have more than once gone over their proportion— do in fact frequently take up work of themselves; and on the other hand

We have occasionally done the same when it seemed clear that they could not well do more— The fixed-proportion system is valuable ~~is~~ as a standard; and as one (& indeed the only one now that Dr Berry has gone home) who has been on the Evangelistic Committee* of the mission ever since it was constituted,+ as its Secretary or Treasurer and from my proximity to Mr. Neesima, the head of the Jap. Missy Society, perhaps second to no one in familiarity with its working, I am not prepared to admit that it is an unwise arrangement— It is possible that it may have been represented to you that ~~by~~ with such a plan we have failed to employ all the men needed— I believe it can be shown that not a single competent man has been left idle for lack of funds— Perhaps the greatest merit of this plan is that it enables us to know the Japanese estimate of men; for in the case of doubtful men— we have one or two such cases now - if our Japanese brethren are ready to pay their proportion - We are reasonably sure that we are right in sending them out - To have no standard makes it a purely personal question and it is often next to impossible to get the Japanese brethren's opinion of men under such circumstances - and so the~~re~~ Com- have no end of trouble - Another reason for making no change is that this plan has been tried & has worked & is working in a way that gives satisfaction & harmony ~~between~~ to the two parties -

Having served five years on this Committee I am expecting to resign at the approaching meeting of the Mission; and I should be sorry to see a change which will (in my opinion) bring with it many embarrassments to our work, and additional labor to the Committee - This must be my excuse for speaking so strongly on the subject - Very truly yours

M. L. Gordon

has had cases now — If the Japanese
are ready to pay their propor-
tion — We are reasonably sure that
we are right in the decision of this
[illegible] — [illegible] matter of
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strongly on the subject — Very truly yours
M. L. Gordon

Rev. M. L. Gordon,
Kioto, May 10. 1884.
Rec'd June 12.

✓

Respectfully

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

26th May – Kyoto JAPAN.

Rev. M. L. Gordon,
Kioto, May 26, 1884.

My dear Dr Clark,

I still hold the opinions advanced in my last letter to you concerning missionaries' contributions to the work and the advisability of having a standard below which the contributions of our Japanese brethren should not fall; but I am prepared to modify the tone in wh. my last letter was written. The more I think of it the more I am convinced that there was more warmth in it than your letters called for and I desire to express my regret for it –

I remain very truly yours
M L Gordon

P.S. I enclose a copy of Mr Hardy's letter to Dr Hayden which we have rec'd from Mr Kozaki – This ought to have accompanied my letter to you on the subject – It is probable that the mission at its approaching meeting will take action in the matter. M. L. G.

Rev. M. L. Gordon
Kioto, May 26, 1884
Rec'd June 23

✓

C. C.

Kozaki

Rev. M. L. Gordon
[illegible] 1884

Kiyoto, Japan,
July 5th, 1884.

Dear Friends:

Another school year has ended and summer is again upon us. The Examinations and other closing Exercises which occurred last week were quite satisfactory and Encouraging.

Ten young men finished the five-years Academic course, and 13 were graduated from the three-years theological course. Of the 10, six or seven are hoping to return in the fall for theological study; the others hope to continue their Education elsewhere, either in Tokiyo or in America. All are Christians.

Of the theological class four to become pastors of churches already formed; four others take up Evangelistic work where a church organization may be Effected at an Early day and where the people will probably give them their whole support; One is a highly prized teacher in the Kobe Girl's School; one goes to the Tokiyo University to ~~prepare~~ study for a few years to complete his preparation for teaching; another spends a year in studying Chinese before going to Komatsu in Shikoku where the people are waiting for him; the remaining two (of whom one spends the Summer with the Sendai Church) Expect to come back to the School for special study — It was indeed a fine class, and the earnest spirit of the addresses cannot but have made a good impression on the younger students — One of the young men who had long been planning to enter the Tokiyo University ~~his~~ and who had already begun preparing for the entering examination has at the solicitation of his class, given it up to become the pastor of the First Church of Kiyoto —

I h

I have already written you several times of the work in Tamba — The interest there culminated in the organization of a church of thirty one members on the 29th ult. As there is no good man to become their pastor we were somewhat at a loss whether to recommend that they be baptized independently of any church organization, ~~that they be~~ received temporarily into one of our Kiyoto Churches, (they are from 15 to 30 miles away), or that ~~have~~ a church be formed even though there is at present no one to be its pastor — ~~As already intimated,~~ the latter course was adopted — The Church is located in the village of Funaida but it includes Christians from

Kameoka Eight miles to the South and Gomma the same distance to the North, as well as from some intervening villages – There are already rude church buildings in the two villages just named and a third in Funaida is ~~already~~ provided for –

Pastors Matsuyama and Sugiura from Kobe, and Miyagawa from Osaka were present, also delegates from several other churches – The Examinations of the Candidates for baptism occupied two sessions of the Council of more than three hours each – Twenty three were received on Confession of Faith; the remaining Eight by letter – Four persons were asked to wait awhile – There would probably have been 8 or 10 more applicants but for the heavy rains which made the long walk from Gomma next to impossible – Three of those baptized are school-teachers – as is one of those received by letter – Another teacher who expected to be baptized decided to wait awhile because of the strong opposition of his father – "The Saké-brewer, referred to in a former letter, has given up his business but, as the connection cannot be entirely severed for several months yet, he decided to wait – though no one was more interested in the proceedings, and in

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Pastors Matsuyama and Sugiura from Kobe, and Miyagawa from Osaka were present, also delegates from several other churches. The examinations of the candidates for baptism occupied two sessions of the Council of more than three hours each. Twenty three were received on Confession of faith; the remaining Eight by letter. Four persons were asked to wait awhile, & there would probably have been a dozen more applicants but for the heavy rains which made the long walk from Gorna next to impossible. Three of those baptized are school teachers, as is one of those received by letter. Another teacher who expected to be baptized decided to wait awhile because of the strong opposition of his father. The Saké-brewer, referred to in a former letter, has given up his business but as the connection can not be entirely severed for several months yet, he decided to wait, though no one was more interested in the proceedings, and he the plans for the future of the church than he. The gambler to whom I have before referred, was baptized along with his wife and their son a boy of 11 years. When it came out that the mother's wish for the latter is that he ~~got~~ may be a Christian Evangelist I could not but think of that Israelitish mother of long ago who devoted her son to the Lord's service — May he prove indeed another Samuel!

"Two of our students spend the summer vacation there one working at Funaida and Kameoka, and the other at Soma. After the organization of the Church a sekkyokuwai (a meeting where several sermons are preached) was held in Sonobe a considerable town three miles from Funaida with an attendance of 150, and another in Kameoka with an attendance of more than 300.

One of the richest experiences of the trip was the association into which I was brought with the three [illegible] who accompanied me, their devotion, their carefulness in the work of the Council, their tact and tenderness in the examinations, their good fellowship by the way, were a joy to see and know.

But enough for this time
M. L. Gordon

Kyoto, July 5-1894
Rec'd Aug 4.

Kyoto, Aug 12th 1884

My dear Dr Clark:

I have already written Dr Berry in regard to the suggestion that Mr. Cary be transferred to our school - Mr. C is one of our very best men, would do royal work anywhere, and especially in our theological school - If one of us should be removed in any way, or if the school should increase so as to call for four instructors, Mr. C would be the very man -

But whether it would be wise to put him in the school now is a question - Our want now is for one who will *make the teaching of English a specialty*. We asked a year and a half ago for a teacher of the sciences, and a teacher of English - Since then our Japanese teachers have expressed their desire to take those studies and they will I think do fairly

will in them. But the English teac
is still a want unsupplied—
A man who would give himsel
to that, having charge of the read
ing—conversation, composition, &
later rhetorical studies would have
one of the grandest of opportunities
for ~~impressing~~ making his mark
upon the rising generation in
Japan. To do so he would need
to give practically no attention to
the study of the language but could
begin full work at once.

Would it be wise to take Mr.
Jay who has given six years
to the language & put him at work
which a new man could do?
Surely no one could advocate such
a course. I doubt if Mr C could
be brought to consent to it. The
mission would pretty surely vote
against such a course.
Dr Berry, I fancy, must have forgotten

just what kind of man the school now needs—

I have thought more than once of suggesting the name of one of my brothers for the place— He has been ~~professor~~ trained for the profession of teaching and holds a certificate from the Wisconsin State Superintendent of Schools. He has been in the employ of the A.M.A. for several years, first charge of Avery Institute at Charleston S.C. & later at Austin, Texas— His wife (whom I have never met) has been for a number of years in the employ of the same Society & is reported to be a fine teacher— My last news from them was that they expected to leave Austin but would *probably* be under the Society elsewhere— A letter to W. L. Gordon Tillotson Institute, Austin Texas would doubtless find them. My brother is not a *college* graduate and for that reason I have hesitated to recommend him - I do not recommend him now - I merely give you his name & if you have not secured any one for the place & don't find any suitable man you can if you wish look up his qualifications. He is now 34 years of age, & they have one child of about a year old -

We are now on Hieyezan, a mountain near Kyoto & are both resting & studying much more than we could do it in Kyoto.

Yours truly

M. L. Gordon

Kioto, Aug. 12 - 1884
Rec'd Sept. 9th.

Kiyoto, Japan, —
Aug 22d 1884

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,

Dear Dr Clark:—

I wrote you by last mail of the possibility of my brother's coming to Japan to teach in our school — A letter just rec'd from him speaks of changes having been made by the A.M.A. so that he continues in its service in Austin — Our school however would seem likely to be well supplied, for in addition to the appointment of Mr Gaines of which your last letter tells us, we hear that Mr Cady, of China, is likely to join us — Whether the coming of both these gentlemen is in accordance with your wishes or not we do not surely know, but if they are able to adapt themselves to the work, both may be usefully employed for such a reinforcement would give Dr Greene, Davis myself more freedom to engage in the mission work wh. is crying so loudly for workers – If that should prove practicable it wd be more valuable help than a new man for direct missionary work wd. be; for it would be an immediate addition of strength – I think it is the feeling of missionaries outside of Kyoto as well as in, that both men could be most usefully Employed. I presume however that Dr Davis who has the matter in hand will explain the situation more in detail –

There is one thought which I think might very properly be suggested to Dr Gaines, viz; that as our school is ~~p~~ under the guidance and control of the Japanese and foreign teachers and that we wish to foster their interest in its management we find it wise to give great deference to their opinions, and it will not only not be possible for him to have the same control over the school that he had in the K. U. Academy, but that the American teachers can not always manage the details just as they would in a school at home - A suggestion of this kind might, it seems to me, prepare the way for ~~some position~~ greater harmony of action in the future -

There is another point I wish to speak of. A recent letter speaks of the gift of a sett of the "Sacred Books of the East" to the "Library of the *Kiyoto School*" - The vote of the mission was that it be given to the Mission for *its* library - I think this course would be preferable, for while the missionaries outside of Kiyoto cannot very freely use the *school* library, they ought to have free use of these books. They are of little or no value to the students, but if our Japanese teachers should wish to consult them they would have no difficulty in doing so. As I am in Kiyoto it will make no difference to me how they are disposed of; but it would to others, & hence I write -

We await with interest your action

in regard to Mr Kozaki's periodicals. The weekly has just been temporarily suspended by the government, owing to some political articles which he admitted into it — I think, however, the suspension will be only temporary.

We are enjoying our summer vacation, visiting some & preparing for the work of the coming year — Mr. Neesima has just been with us for a week —

Great changes seem to be just ahead of us — The attitude of the Govt is more and more friendly and partly from this course & partly from the general agitation of the subject in the papers, many influential people are interested.

God certainly lays great responsibilities upon us — May his exhaustless strength be revealed in us —

I think we shall have a large class entering our school —

Ever yours

M. L. Gordon

Kioto Aug. 23. 84.
Rec'd. Sept. 22.

Kioto. Sep. 5th 1884.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D., }
Sec. A.B.C.F.M. }

Dear Dr Clark:

At the last meeting of our Mission the question of our ladies' voting was brought up and a com. was appointed to consider the subject— As chairman of that com. I write you for information. ~~on the subject~~—

Our present constitution gives to the ladies the right to vote "on all questions concerning their own work". Can this right of suffrage ~~be~~ ~~right~~lawfully and advantageously be extended to some other or all other questions which come before us?

Upon this question there is a good deal of diversity of opinion— the ladies are not a unit, nor do the gentlemen entirely agree among themselves—

In favor of the affirmative of the question is our desire to ~~give~~ see the ladies in the possession of all the honors and privileges which their ability, Education, devotion and success deserve; and to do all we can to elevate the women of Japan to their true position beside the other sex - Again it is true that in some of our Stations the ladies are at least as intimate with the general work of the Station as their brethren of the Station; and especially where the Station consists of two members who, if they differ, must take counsel of missionaries of another station, it seems much more natural and reasonable that they should have the aid of those on the ground, in such decisions -

On the other hand we are not sure that the rules of the Board allow them to vote on *financial* questions - Again there is the question if voting be made the *privilege* of the ladies whether it should also be made their *duty* - and the duty of *all* - This last is the more delicate and difficult because we understand that some ladies prefer that the right of suffrage be no further extended - Some are embarrassed also because they fear that if suffrage on all questions be made the duty of the ladies, it would give additional weight to their already heavy burdens - with little if any corresponding benefit - In the larger stations, it is also urged, the increase of the no. of voters on the ordinary business questions would greatly retard business action -

This is I think a fair statement of the difficulties which beset the question. Before taking any final action we wd be very glad of the wisdom and experience of the Board to help us

I remain very truly yours

M. L. Gordon

Are married & single ladies to be treated alike in this respect? Ditto of those ladies supported by the Woman's Board & those who are not?

Kiyoto, Sept. 5-1884

Rec'd Oct. 8

Ans. Nov 5, a

Pl.C.

Refer to Rules of Bd,

Women natives

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
JAPAN.

Sept 22^d 184

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Dr Clark:

As you will remember the Board voted $400. for books for our Theo. Students, and when the list was sent on to Boston the reply was that the 20 sets of Alfords New. Test. for Eng. Readers "would be ordered from England". Several months have passed by, and no word of them has reached us. & so I write asking you to kindly look the matter up & if not ordered please have them sent for.

Sent—

This reminds me of the fact that I ordered a copy of the Life of John Howard, six months or more ago, and have heard nothing of it since. I did not then nor do I now know the name of the publisher, nor do I have any special work in mind & this indefiniteness on my part fully explains why the book has not been sent—

but as there are some influential prison officials who are interested in Xty especially as it has been connected with prison reform I am anxious to have a good life of Howard at hand. I think Dr Hurst of the Methodist Church has published a book on Howard, but I am afraid it is too brief to be of value to men who are interested in his practical methods as well as his spirit.

sent More recently I have sent for Dr Wines' "The State of Prisons & Child-Saving Institutions" & I hope it is on the way. If not readily found please ask Mr. Hutchins to write to Rev. Fred. H Wines Springfield, Illinois for it

Mr. Chapin

Our school is just starting off. We have a larger number of new pupils than ever before. There are 56 already in the Entering Class & a considerable number failed to pass the examinations. The whole number is about 180, of whom 40 are theo. students - 3/4 of the latter being vernacular students - Mr. Cady is here - at work - I think he will be quite an acquisition - Yours truly M. L. Gordon

Japan, Sept. 22 - 1881

Rec'd Oct. 20

150

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Kyoto JAPAN.

Oct 31 1884

Dear Dr Clark:

Here is a general letter ~~to the~~ on missy matters, & a short & hastily written letter for the Somerville young people— I am too busy for letter-writing these days, though I hope it will not always be so—

A word on one or two topics—

M. J. Clarkson

As to Miss Clarkson, while we have only the kindest feelings some of us have had doubts as to the effect of her coming on the work of other ladies; but as others seem to have clearer light we, to use the words of one, "vote for it in faith, hope charity & prayer"—

Again our Osaka friends are asking for a school teacher. I am heartily in favor of this move, though perhaps not every station or every family can do as much— Still I think there are several of our married ladies who could add much to their missionary labor if freed in this way— & so it would be economical for the Board.

Yours in haste

M. L. Gordon

Kioto, Oct. 31. 1884.
Rec'd Dec. 1.
✓

Miss Clarkson
Miss G Leacher

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

JAPAN.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,

Dear Dr Clark:

You will remember that when I sent you the order for books for our students on the $400. grant, you wrote that the 20 copies of Alford's N.T. had been ordered from England, and further that our order did not exhaust the grant & that it had been in your mind to send Schaff's Ch. History to ~~complete~~ fill it out. You will also remember that we accepted your ~~sit~~ suggestion and ordered the Schaff.

It would seem that the cost of the Alford was underestimated for we already have bills of books which considerably overrun the $400 - viz,

By the "San Pablo" 189.70 box 195 = 191.65
" "Grecian Monarch (No. 8) $144^{\underline{60}}$ box 175 = 146.35
" (No. 7) $208^{\underline{34}}$ box 75 209.09
547.09
Freight & chgs San Pablo 14.27
" Gr. Monarch ?

We are thus likely to be from $180 to $200 above the grant.

In regard to this I will say only this (1) that the slip occurred in Boston & not here and

(2) that I doubt if the $180 could have been more wisely expended; so that while we have gone above the grant there has been no careless use of money. No waste — owing to the decease of the class from the Theol. School — consumption & other causes.

Five sets of these books remained over & have been put into the hands of the present class. At our last Mission meeting we asked for $100 to get ~~[illegible]~~ sets for the remaining four members of the present class. There will be therefore no further call for such appropriation until a new class enters. I am writing a letter with mission news, but am afraid I shall not get it ready for this mail —

We have just suffered a great loss in the death of Mr. Uyehara an Osaka pastor. He was graduated & ordained in June; married Sep. 25th; died Oct. 15th of fever. He was a young man of the greatest promise

Rec'd Nov. 17. 1884.

M. L. Gordon

5.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
Kioto JAPAN.

Nov 24th

Dear Dr Clark,

I am about to make a request somewhat out of the usual line.

I have *been* asked to prepare an article on Buddhism for one of the Reviews and desire to touch ~~the~~ question of the *number* of Buddhists ~~chiefly~~ hoping to show that numbers have been overestimated by most writers. To do this I am anxious to have the *latest Estimates* — The request which I make with a good deal of diffidence is that you kindly secure some one to ~~ask~~ make inquiries at one of the Libraries of Boston upon the subject — Do such works as "Schem's Statistics of the World", "The Statesman's Year Book", Behm and Wagner's "Die Bevölkerung der Erde" &c. have anything to the point in question — I shall be greatly obliged to you and all concerned for any help of the kind —

Truly yours M. L. Gordon

Kioto, Nov. 24, 1884.

Rec'd Dec. 27.

Hong Kong, Feby 28th 1885.

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D., }
Sec. A.B.C.F.M. }

Dear Dr Smith,

Your kind letter of a recent date was duly received and I am obliged to you for your kindness in answering my inquiry regarding the number of Buddhists. The truth is I had seen Dr Happer's article and was not satisfied with it. There are two questions of special importance; (1.) the population of China and of China & Japan (2.) the No. of Buddhists in these two countries. We have, and, I am more & more convinced, can have, for the present, but little more than the roughest guesswork on both these questions. Dr H is doubtless right in thinking the population of China has been greatly over-estimated; but intercourse with various missionaries in China convinces me that we are not yet in a position to fix the number. My article will be delayed ~~somewhat~~ indefinitely & when it does appear will probably take a form somewhat different to that originally intended.

As you have doubtless already heard I have been sent off by the mission for a few weeks vacation in search of rest & strength. I am happy to report myself decidedly

improved and feel confident that I shall be ready for full work by the end of the few weeks that remain of ~~a~~ my vacation.

Mr Hager kindly invited me to stop with him and I am still at his house although he has gone off on a tour into the interior. Although it is in one sense no concern of mine what the policy of the Board may be in regard to the Hong Kong mission yet my devotion to the Board no less than to the cause in general suggests the question as to just what results are expected from Mr Hager's work. Here he is, one unmarried man constituting a mission and located on an island, a British colony, a port where representatives of all, or almost all, of the nations and tongues and races under heaven are brought together, ~~afford~~ sufficiently handicapping the largest, oldest and strongest missions. What is it expected that ~~this~~ he, single handed, can accomplish? Is such a course sanctioned by the three-quarters of a century's experience which the Board has had in carrying on mission work among the heathen? Looked at from the Board's work in Japan and the principles of missionary work which have from time to time been laid down

to us, this work in Hong Kong seems strange and abnormal. There may of course, be good reasons for this difference wh. I cannot see; but I can't help the feeling that in some way the Board has been ill-advised. Perhaps the Pacific constituency of the Board, looking at the question ~~work~~ from the standpoint of work among the Chinese in California, has unduly pressed upon the Board the need for such a mission. I have heard in more than one way that sectarian feeling strongly prevails among some of the workers among the Chinese in San Francisco (one of our Japanese was greatly shocked by it) and that may ~~have~~ been some relation to this mission. Be that as it may I cannot but feel that the position work of this mission need to be thoroughly reconsidered, and while I am in no sense authorized to speak for Mr. Hager I may say that he has much the same feeling. If he be not reinforced or if there should be simply the return of Mr. Jones, the resignation of Mr. Hager would not, in my judgement, be a very remote possibility. Three courses seem open: ~~to one~~ 1. To transfer the mission to the mainland and strongly reinforce it. 2. To let Mr H join the Foo Chow Mission. 3. To allow him to join one of the other missions, or to work in connection with one of the missions, (E.g. Presbyterian) working in this region — I doubt if any other course wi~~ll be~~

produce results permanently satisfactory -
I am greatly pleased with Mr. Hager. He has within him the making of a most useful missionary. He seems faithful, humble, self-denying and studious, and withal a very great facility in approaching the Chinese and drawing them out. Although being utterly ignorant of Chinese my opinion as to the progress he has made in the language is worth very little, yet his ready intercourse with the people implies a pretty fair working knowledge of the Colloquial, and I am glad to record the words of a Presby. missionary of Canton that "he is a first-rate man" and "getting hold of the language very well".

I find some of the miss.s here feel anxious about the Chinese Y.M.C.A. of California. They say that a belief in Xty is not at all necessary to membership, that in fact its aim is largely secular and that its control is in the hands of men who are not Christians and hence it is greatly feared. I think some of the Pres. miss.s of Canton will write the matter up & if you desire information on the subject you can doubtless get it from that Board. Trusting that you will accept this as written with a desire to aid the Board rather than to criticise it & hoping your health & strength may long be spared for your important work I am &c M. L. Gordon

Kyoto JAPAN.
Mar. 25th/85

Rev. N. G. Clark, DD }
Sec. A. B. C. F. M. }

Dear Dr Clark,

As you will learn from the minutes of yesterday's meeting, our mission has voted its approval of the return of Misses Talcott and Clarkson to Japan ~~to take up work together~~. The mission at the same time directed me to write the Board respecting the deeply felt difficulties in the way of ~~adapting~~ arranging for several important departments of our work, difficulties wh. may perhaps suggest a different plan of work from that proposed. My wish is to put all the facts fairly before you and then leave the decision with you in America.

The pressing points are these two: (1.) the return of Mr. & Mrs Pettee will leave Mr & Mrs Cary alone in Okayama; and (2.) the return of Miss Barrows will leave Miss Dudley alone with her woman's

theological class in Kobe.
Now we feel that Miss Dudley imperativ needs ~~[illegible]~~ associate who will be not a companion only but one who can assist her in instructing the women of her class, which means of course one who can use the Japanese language.

The need in Okayama seems equally imperative. The isolation of a single family, in the way in wh. the Carys would be left, is an evil of no slight moment. ~~Moreover~~ Moreover such an arrangement practically cuts Mr. Cary off from touring, as it would not be wise for Mrs. C. to be left alone. Beyond that, woman's work among the women — touring — is great called from that field —

How shall we provide for both these interests? If Mr. T. & C. go to Okayama, ~~the~~ work will be all right; but how about Miss Dudley? If Miss Talcott should go to Kobe, Okayama would not only lose Miss Talcott who is known & loved there as no other single lady ~~[illegible]~~ is known, but it would interfere with the arrangement of these ladies to work together, and leave Miss Clarkson without an associate in Okayama— You will see therefore the "Japanese puzzle" with which we have to deal. Here are several solutions proposed, no one of them free from grave objections:

1. That the Woman's theological school be removed to Okayama— But it is ~~not~~ by no means easy to do this, and the large amount of woman's work in Kobe calls for at least one lady worker there. Besides Misses Brown & Searle are feeling greatly the need of Miss Talcott in Kobe for her religious influence over the school-girls—

2. Bring Mr Cary & family to Kobe & let them work Okayama as best they can from there— But any one can see that this would be the greatest possible loss to that important field at this very critical juncture. The same objections obtain in regard to the thi[illegible] solution viz;

3. That Mr. Cary & family be transferred to Tokiyo where all agree—Americans and Japanese that an experienced missionary is just now greatly needed. This would involve the withdrawal of all foreign workers from Okayama—

4. Another solution ~~[illegible]~~ thought of is this, viz: that (a) Miss Clarkson bring a new associate with her for the Okayama work or (b.) that ~~the young~~ Miss Parmalee may be ready to come with her—

The difficulties above outlined will indicate why the mission while approving of the coming of the two ladies, is not perfectly clear that their taking up work together will be the best possible arrangement.

If you could send us at once a half dozen ladies of experience, and another half dozen to gain experience and a knowledge of the language by three or four years of study, you would make the solution of this puzzle easier and more nearly meet the wants of our fields for lady workers. Very truly yours M. L. Gordon

Dr & Mrs. [illegible] have expressed their readiness to receive Miss Clarkson into their home.

Rec'd Apr. 27.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Kyoto JAPAN.

30th Mar. 1885

Dear Dr Clark,

I wrote you a year or more ago speaking of the thought in the mind of some of our Japanese Christians that they had special calls to the work of Evangelizing Corea. Recent information convinces me that there are grave difficulties in the way of the Japanese Christians engaging immediately in that work.

In ~~the~~ first place the Japanese & Chinese ~~Coreans~~ have had their fight over the Corean King since I wrote; and in the second place I have learned through three different sources that the Japanese in Corea are treating the people with great disrespect. They are in fact playing the part of a superior race dominating over an inferior one, just as they have seen westerners doing in Japan during the past ~~five~~ twenty-five years; ~~and~~ as a result the Coreans dislike them as they do no other foreigners. As to this rough treatment I have seen it reported in the "Gospel in All Lands" by Mr Thompson of the Scotch Bib. Society; Dr Maclay makes the same reports; and non-missionary visitors to Corea speak of the same thing—

Recent letters from Boston have been so fully replied to by various members of the mission that it seems unnecessary for me to write anything. In Dr Davis' letter about Mr. Kozaki's periodicals he speaks of my having taken the matter up after Mr Hardy's letter was made known to us. It is true that it was after that event, but the moving cause was the interview I had with Mr K. in Tokyo last March. I hope Mr Neesima can be made to see that we have done something in the matter.

As to the great enlargement of our work marked out for us, the great lack is men. We have not the men unless we have Christian communities in this region that are crying for the gospel and ready to support—wholly or in large part—their Christian teachers, to take up work wh. must be worked at all the disadvantages of distance and where the bane of foreign money would come in with increased harmfulness—The Executive Com. of our Japanese Missionary Society have talked over Mr Neesimas letters wholly unembarrassed by our presence and they hope to occupy ~~some~~ such new fields as we have men for; Their proposition being that the old local work continue at the proportion of 6/10 & 4/10 while the work of the Central Society, in view of proposed enlargement be put upon the basis of 8/10 from us & 2/10 from the Japanese Christians—The Mission has expressed its readiness to accept this proposal substantially. We send no men to the North at once because there are no Japanese workers who can go; and because Mr Kozaki, Matsuyama

and other Drs in Tokyo think it would be exceedingly unwise for any foreign missionary to go at present, none will be sent. Before these letters came arrangements had been begun for putting Mr Katagiri at work in Midzusawa 30 ri north of Sendai
Mr Oshikawa's church has promised support to him —
It has been our thought that he wd go there in June but he thinks he ought to remain here several months longer to fit himself more fully for the work. Our desire is to spread the Gospel here as rapidly and as healthfully as possible and we hope to be delivered from a narrow devotion to pet methods on the one hand and any seeking of honor for us as a mission or a Board on the other.

In regard to appropriations I will say that I largely agree with what Dr Davis has written.

Hoping to hear of your improved health I am very truly yours —

M. L. Gordon.

P.S. I am greatly rested & improved by my short trip to Hongkong

Kioto, Mar. 30. 1885,
Rec'd May 27.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Kyoto JAPAN.

May 21st 1885

Rev N. G. Clark, D.D.,

Dear Dr Clark,

I mailed to you this morning a brief account of our recent meeting, but I wish to say a word or two about reinforcements. If we are to carry out, to even a small extent, the plans you have suggested a reinforcement and a large one is necessary.

This has been made painfully evident by recent calls that have been made on us. As you have no doubt heard from others our Tokiyo (or as, I suppose it is to be spelled in future, Tokyō) and Annaka Christians are calling for the location of a missionary in Tokyō. To give them one of experience we might take Mr Cary of Okayama and break up that station, but Mr C. has just begun carrying out extensive plans for work north & west of O. which it would seem almost cruel to interfere with. Coming to Kobe we have only Mr Atkinson who, as every one sees, cannot leave. Mr DeForest is the only preacher in Japanese in Osaka and to take him would be to leave Osaka without a missionary who preaches, Dr Taylor doing medical work, Mr. Gulick engaged in publication, and Mr Allchin who is said to be doing well in the language not yet ready to preach. So we are practically shut up to Kiyoto (Kyoto) or to Misses Talcott & Clarkson.

It seems difficult to spare any one from here. Our school is growing year by year and the Vernacular theological Class is growing in importance. We hope to be doing ~~the~~ more and better work year by year, but judging by the present year that would be impossible, if one of our present number should go away, even though Dr Berry and the young Episcopalian you have written of should join us. To increase even to a slight extent the work of those here (I mean especially the four senior missionaries) would be to invite a "break down" at once.

On the whole it seems impossible to spare one from here and we seem shut up to the plan of asking the ladies to go to Tokyo. Our Japanese friends would be satisfied with that at least temporarily, but Miss Talcott is sorely needed in Kobe, Kiyoto, and especially in Okayama - A Christian woman from that place said yesterday, and said it reverently too, that "the Christians of O. are waiting for Miss Talcott's coming as the ancient Jews waited for the Messiah" -

Yet the call from Tokyo & vicinity seems too loud to be ignored - I may say here that as Rev. O H Gulick is to leave Niigata soon his going to Tokyo has been spoken of but ~~I think~~ several of our number feel sure that he would not suit the somewhat peculiar wants of the Christians there -

I have spoken of this Tokyo matter because it has been pretty strongly pressed upon us and especially because it illustrates our need of men and women too - We ought to have several men and a larger number of women in course of preparation *now*. Our work is languishing for lack of lady helpers - and it must suffer still more before the ladies can come and prepare themselves for the work -

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Yet the call from Tokyo & vicinity seems ~~To~~ loud to be ignored – I may say here that as Rev. O H Gulick is to leave Niigata soon his going to Tokyo has been spoken of but ~~I think~~ several of our number feel sure that he would not suit the somewhat peculiar wants of the Christians there.

I have spoken of this Tokyo matter because it has been pretty strongly pressed upon us and especially because it illustrates our need of men and women too – We ought to have several men and a larger number of women in course of preparation *now*. Our work is languishing for lack of lady helpers – and it must suffer still more before the ladies can come and prepare themselves for the work –

The recent condition of our girls' Schools illustrates how "near the wind" we are sailing – We have all been anxious about the health of Misses Brown and Searle since Miss Talcott left, but they have borne their work remarkably well. Then in the month of April we had Miss Daughaday in charge of the Osaka school and Miss Hooper in charge of the Kyoto school. Both of these ladies have done admirably, but it is a great loss to have them undertake so heavy burdens so soon after their arrival. Misses Davis and Gardner are back giving them some aid now, but the health of both these ladies is very precarious – We ought to have a number of ladies on hand preparing for work now –

Nor is there any part of Japan needing reinforcements more than N. Japan – When the Gulicks leave there only Mr Davis's family & Dr Scudder & sister will remain – It seems to me the peace and prosperity of that Mission depends largely in ~~upon~~ having a third man to be on the ground by Oct. 1st

I may say here that we are all delighted with D. T. He seems to be just the sort of man needed - Very few men could have borne his disappointment about Corea with such a sweet spirit -

Rev. O. H. Gulick is invited to go to Fukuoka in Kiushiu and there is a very promising opening there. He ought to have associates, as Mr Cary apparently need them in Okayama -

These needs have been strongly impressed upon my mind and hence I have freely expressed them. I am not insensible of the difficulties you have to contend with but I hope you will do what you can for us -

I am very truly yours

M. L. Gordon

Kioto May 21, 85.
Rec'd June 19.

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American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
Kyoto JAPAN.
June 1st 1885

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Sec. A B C F M }

Dear Dr Clark,

In a letter to the mission received about a month ago you spoke of the desirability of conference between us and our Japanese brethren. As the mission at its annual meeting in June last had appointed a committee to arrange for a day of such conference this year, the suggestion was accepted as a happy coincidence. We were not, I may remark here, able to have the proposed conference this year owing to a misunderstanding by which the Japanese Annual Meeting came six weeks earlier than ours. But we did have an informal meeting at my house on the evening of May 5th in which representatives from all ~~the~~ stations of our mission were present and our Japanese pastors and evangelists to the number of ~~[illegible]~~ 20 or more were present and discussed in the most friendly way the needs of our work in the region of Tokyo and Annaka including the question of sending one of us teachers to work there; our work in Kōchi and its relation to the Presbyterians, &c. The occasion was very pleasant and while there was a difference of opinion among our Japanese brethren (who did almost all of the discussing) on all of the subjects discussed, the spirit of unity was very marked and it was noticeable that Pastor Hoshino of the Independent Church at Takasaki (near Annaka) was present and spoke in the meeting, as was also Mr Ōwada of the Niigata Church, this being the first year that representatives of these churches have been with us —

Your first letter on the subject has however been followed by one or two others to the mission, and another special letter to our station on the same subject in which you "beg" with great ~~[illegible]~~ earnestness for the measure as though you feared the lack of it would inevitably result in disaster. Even before we received your last letter some of us had the conviction that you must have unfavorable reports of the mission which impelled you to write so strongly and your letter to the station makes this conviction ten times stronger - As we have just had the only conference which it is possible for us to hold for some time (except through Evangelistic and other Committees) it seems in the highest degree desirable that ~~you~~ we should have ~~from~~ full, and free ~~and unreserved~~ dangers foreseen & of the expression of the wishes of the Board in this matter before occasion for another such meeting arises - In order to help you in ~~giving~~ forming a correct opinion and ~~in~~ giving to us the wisdom of the Prud. Com. on the subject I will briefly touch upon some ~~of~~ points in the situation as they appear to my mind -

In the first place there is no room for doubt that we are far, very far in advance of all other missions in Japan in the amount of freedom from all control which we yield to ~~them~~ our Japanese Christians. Not the self supporting Churches alone as you seem to report Dr Davis as saying, but those helped by us as well are in the strictest sense independent of our control — are self governing

Again I feel very sure that in your whole missionary field you have nothing like ~~this~~ freedom given ~~here~~ to the native churches here — Formal Conferences are of less importance and are less practicable here because everything almost is in ~~the~~ ~~H~~ Japanese hands — They control; we advise, when we have the opportunity. I have already spoken of the Churches. The same is largely true of their Evangelistic work — We may, & occasionally do, suggest places and workers, but the rule is that they select the men & the places, fix their salaries, we nine times out of ten agreeing with their action — In view of Mr Neesima's letters to them a few months ago ~~tot agreed in March &~~ they suggested that the General work of their Missionary Society be carried on in future on the basis of 1/5 from them and 4/5 from us instead of 2/5 from them and three fifths from us as in the past — We agreed to this in March.

although in some respects sorry to see them lower their standard — Yet although we now pay 4/5 of such expenses the appointment of the men and their fields of work, and their salaries, are practically all in their hands — Our Evangelistic Committee should and doubtless will be consulted on these matters in the course of time yet long before such a consultation we hear that Mr. A. is to go to Fukui, Mr B to Kumamoto, Mr C. to Hakata &c. &c.

Our newspaper is practically as much in Japanese hands as though it were self-supporting — Our school property including our private homes in Kyoto is owned by Japanese, and not only is our School under the control of the Faculty, but the purchase of land and the building & location of dormitories &c ~~are~~ are decided in the same way. It is true that the foreigners are now in the majority but we do not do things by majorities, one strongly or even hesitating dissenting voice from their side being enough to defeat action — I may mention here that for a long time our morning devotional exercises in the school were voluntary & so thinly attended for this reason; that when we wished to dispense with tuition in our

Theological department it was delayed more than a year after the mission had voted it and all the American teachers favored it, simply in deference to the opinions of our Japanese teachers, who finally proposed it as their own measure. We have just revised our theological course. In this not only were our Japanese teachers fully consulted but a considerable number of our pastors revised the course and all their suggestions even to the exclusion as a collateral reading book of Dr Storrs' recent work were accepted. The missionaries not connected with the school were not consulted. The same is true, as you know, in regard to the recommendation of the appointment of the young Episcopalian as a missionary. Now do not think I am finding fault with them. I certainly am not. In view of all the circumstances I think we are fully justified in yielding this freedom and putting upon them these responsibilities. As a result they seem to be (what Mr. Ise recently declared to be the fact) more closely bound to us than ever before. But as you will see the arrangement is a very delicate one. A breath of air almost from the outside might ~~to~~ disturb these relations and bring on the Evils which have been prophesied by those who are astonished at the way in which our work has been committed to Japanese hands. It is for this reason that we have dreaded the results of Mr Neesima's letters reporting free conversations re ~~of~~ with officers of the Board. Some of us have felt strongly that our continued success in securing self support depended in pretty large part on our ability to make the mission work of the Churches an organic part of their ~~Church~~. It is for this reason that we have been slower to occupy large and distant centers than you have wished. Now when Mr Neesima writes to us ~~of~~ not to be narrow ~~but~~ and tells our Japanese brethren that 2. to push out and the Am. Board will surely pay all needed Expenses, We feel ~~as though we~~ that we don't know where we stand.

Again Mr Kozaki comes into possession of an autograph letter of the Chairman of the

Pr. Com. saying that if the mission approve of his paper the Board will make the necessary appropriations - The mission thereupon take definite action asking $1000 yearly for three years. This the Board declines to give. Our Japanese brethren write us "Can you not do something?" We say we have done all we can, & have been refused - But six months later a letter comes from Mr. Neesima saying the Board stand ready to help if the mission will only express approval. How natural the conclusion that we have been guilty of double dealing!

Now in [illegible] I am not blaming Mr Neesima. No one could be more loyal, no one could use more modestly the position which he occupies - Nor am I blaming the Officers of the Board. I am simply drawing attention to the way in which a failure to emphasize to Mr. N. the positive action of the mission - action which was all that they asked - might create the slight breeze which would disarrange the delicate machinery of our work -

This letter is already too long but I want to ask you again for a fuller Expression of your views on this matter. Do you wish the Japanese made corresponding members of our mission with the privilege of attending all its sessions? Do you wish them to assist in making our formal Estimates of Expenditures? I hardly know what else is left for us to yield.

In view of all the anxiety and urgency expressed in your letter is it not due us and our work that you or some other officer of the Board visit us and give us the benefit of your wisdom and Experience? Let me say again that I have not intended to blame any one, but the urgency of your letter seemed to demand a full Expression of the situation here —

I am very truly yours

M. L. Gordon

Rev. M. L. Gordon, M.D.,

Kioto, June 1. 1885,

Rec'd June 30.

✓

Art.

A Notable Meeting, in Japan and Some of its Lessons –

By Rev. M. L. Gordon D.D. of Kioto

The Dai Shimboku Kai, or Great Fellowship Meeting, of the Christians of Japan was held in the City of Kioto, beginning on May 7th and lasting four days. This was the fourth meeting of the Kind that has taken place; the last one having occurred in ~~Tokei~~ Tokio two years ago at the time of the memorable Revival –

As was to have been Expected this meeting was larger than any of its predecessors, the delegates numbering over 70 and representing nearly 50 churches, while the number of Christians present unofficially ~~swelled~~ ~~brought the~~ aggregate to near 500 – The meeting was held in a temporary building erected for the purpose on the river-bank. The delegates were provided with tables on each of which was a little pyramid marked with the corresponding delegate's number, and in all the discussions the delegates referred to each other and were addressed from the chair not by their names but by their numbers – The formality resulting from this was less than might ~~was~~ ~~to~~ have been Expected, and it no doubt added to the dignity and decorum which marked all the proceedings – In this and some other respects the meeting compared very favorably with similar ones seen in America – The delegates were generally men of manifest ability and Experience. ~~and~~ The addresses

2

~~addresses~~ were as a rule, very able and the prayers and exhortations bore witness to a good deal of Spiritual life. In many hearts there seemed to be an intense longing for ~~a~~ greater Spiritual blessings, and if these ~~longings~~ were not received during the meeting in the fulness hoped for, many felt, at least, the blessing of "hungering and thirsting after righteousness". The spirit of union was very marked and although no missionaries took part in the exercises, those present were very cordially received as advisory members. On Sunday Christians connected with the Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Dutch Reformed, Methodist Episcopal, Canadian Methodist, Congregational, Episcopal, German Evangelical, and doubtless some other ~~[illegible]~~ churches, united in celebrating the Lord's Supper.

The Meeting proper closed on Sunday the 10th, but the Christians of Kiyoto took occasion of the presence of so many pastors and preachers to hold Sekkiyokai or preaching meetings on the 11th & 12th. These were held in a large theater, and lasted from 2 ~~P.M.~~ to 11 P.M. each day with a short intermission for supper. There were eight or ten sermons ~~each day~~ daily, only one or two ~~three or four being~~ having been preached by Americans. Hearers were admitted by ticket and nearly 5000 tickets are said to have been issued during the two days, though not more than 1200 or 1500 were present at any one time. The utmost good order prevailed throughout. ~~and the impression produced can hardly have been otherwise than very favorable~~ –

Such a meeting as this teaches many lessons. It shows among other things the progress Christianity has already made in Japan. These men are the pastors and teachers of several thousands of Christians. They represent Christian work that is going on in almost every part of the land. Their ability and position is shown by their appearance and by the thousands who flocked to hear their sermons. No one could follow them in their prayers and deliberations and see how they embrace the people of the whole land in their purposes of love without feeling that Christianity has come to stay; that if by some revolution in the government or in popular feeling, the missionaries should be driven away, the banner of the Cross would not be suffered to trail in the dust. Hundreds and thousands would bear it aloft at the hazard of their lives.

Such a meeting is pretty sure to have impressed the Japanese favorably. The one thing which more than all else fills the mind of the Japanese of to day is the idea of *a representative government*. In this his hopes center. Through it he expects relief from all, or almost all, the ills that flesh is heir to. Such a ~~one~~ person entering this Christian assembly would see representatives from all parts of the land coming together to consult over common interests. He would see them taking their places as equals and deciding all questions by vote. Moreover he could not fail to notice that the meeting was purely Japanese. Foreigners were present, it is true, and treated with proper respect, but they were after ~~all~~ outsiders, with no vote and no voice. Seeing this he could hardly have failed to say to himself "this is what I have been looking for; this is what I like".

Again, the prospective missionary to Japan would have found this meeting an interesting object-lesson. Looking at these educated gentlemen with their Japanese, Chinese, and English Bibles and other books in their hands he would have realized that his work was not among a barbarous people whose language he would have to reduce to writing, whose literature he would help to create. He would have seen also that his work is not to lay the foundations of a church, but to assist in building up and guiding a church already established. He would have learned that in his work he must stand by the side of native preachers who read English with ease and Japanese and Chinese better than he can ever hope to do; and that whatever influence he exercises on this growing church must be personal rather than official; mental, moral, and spiritual rather than ecclesiastical and formal.

And then, if he is the sensible ~~fellow~~ man he is likely to be, he will say to himself "If to be a doctor, or a lawyer, or a dentist, or a dress-maker is worth years of special study and untiring effort how swiftly and gladly will the months and years go by which prepare me to take part in "the building of a Christian nation"."

M. L. Gordon.

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M. L. Gordon.

Rec'd June 19. '85

Dr Sheng, X

How a New Church was built -

"One of the class of Thirteen theological students who were graduated from our Kyoto School just a year ago went at once to Nagahama on the North Eastern shore of Lake Biwa; and a few weeks ~~ago~~ since, in accordance with his urgent request that as many as possible of the teachers of the school to which he declares he owes the best part of his life should be present at his ordination, several of us went to Nagahama. To lose as little as possible from school we make the trip at night. An hour's ride on the cars brings us to Otza where at 10 o'clock we take the little steamer which crosses the lake to the place of our destination nearly fifty miles away." At Otza ~~(pronounced oats)~~ we are joined by some of the Japanese pastors and delegates from ~~to~~ the Churches - with them we go [illegible] "second class", which means sitting or lying on [illegible] the floor in a small room with twenty or thirty other passengers - The night is dark and rainy and the floor hard, but not too hard for a nap of an hour or two. ~~nap~~ Five hours ride brings us to Nagahama at three A.M., and as we near the shore ~~land there seem~~ to be ~~in the darkness~~ scores of lanterns, mostly carried by hotel runners light up the darkness. Among them however we see some with ~~a~~ red crosses on them and we soon learn that they are the lanterns of Christians who have ~~come~~ out this dark, rainy night to welcome us. Although the crosses are Greek rather than Maltese, ~~and~~ but we who have just been reading "E. E. Hale's little book are thrilled by the thought that here in this interior town of Japan are those who in self forgetfulness are serving others "for the love of Christ", and we gladly and gratefully accept their kind service

In His Name—

After another [illegible] sleep on the floor of the hotel to which we [illegible] guided, we repair at an early hour to the Church for the Examination of the Candidate.

Nagahama

Nagahama is situated at the point where the railroad from the west coast of Japan touches Lake Biwa, and though not large is quite an important center of Christian work. It is eight or ten miles ~~from~~ ~~Hikone~~ HIKONÉ, and members of that Church began ~~five or six years~~ ago to preach ~~there~~ in Nagahama and as a result, about three years ago, eight persons ~~become~~ professed Christianity & became members of ~~the~~ Hikone church. But little progress was made however either in numbers or in faith and doctrine till Mr. Hori went there a year ago. The work there has, however, been self-supporting from the ~~start~~ first and illustrates the way in which our young men frequently encourage their people to financial independence. He began work there with only five or six dollars a month, which is about the earnings of an ordinary day-laborer. As the number of ~~[illegible]~~ hearers increased his salary increased ~~and~~ so that at the time of ordination it was ten dollars. Now it is $12.50. The christians here recently had a very rich spiritual blessing the effects of which were visible in all the proceedings.

"The council was organized at 9. a.m. and was found to consist of sixteen delegates representing ten different churches, and of one missionary; two others arriving in time for the afternoon services. The council convened in the "temporary church" which is simply an ordinary Japanese house with the "insides" taken out. Most of the people sat on the floor in usual Japanese style, but the delegates were honored with back-less benches covered with red woolen blankets.

"The pastor of the Third Church, Kyoto was made Moderator and the examination which lasted two hours and a half" was conducted almost wholly by the Japanese. As illustrating its nature a few questions may be quoted: ~~[illegible]~~ Would you say that the Bible is God's revelation, or do you prefer to say that it contains a revelation?' 'Do you believe in verbal inspiration?' Were the "brothers of the Lord" real brothers?' 'What is the meaning of 1st Peter 3:19,20?' 'of 1st John 3:9?' If the soul had a beginning shall it not have an end?' 'Do you believe in future probation?' 'in an intermediate state?' 'Is prayer heard because it is a part of the divine decrees?' 'May there rightly be eternal punishment for the sin of a brief moment?' 'Are ~~children~~ baptized infants church members?' How much time do you spend daily in private prayer?' 'In what respects are you superior to your church members that you should be put over them as pastor?'

"The council voted the examination satisfactory, and in the afternoon the church was organized and the pastor ordained in the presence of a small but very attentive audience. The church numbers about thirty members—and is the sixth organized in connection with our mission since January, an average of one a month—

"In the evening several sermons were preached in a small theatre to a miscellaneous audience of two or three hundred— Taking a walk in the evening I spoke to a stranger of the Christians of the place. He spoke very highly of them, but said for himself he found the temptations of the world too strong for him to embrace so pure a religion—
At ten o'clock we took the return steamer and by seven o'clock the next morning were at home again—"

—M. L. G.

"In such fashion was the 30th of our little family of Churches built or rather "raised", for the true building was all through these months of self denying faithfilled labor of pastor and people—

Kioto, Japan
Rec'd July 27-1883

Dr [illegible]

A Trip to Fukui.

Kyoto, Japan. Oct 9/85.

Dear Friends,

"Those ~~of you~~ who have read "The Mikado's Empire" will remember Fukui as ~~the city~~ where Mr. Griffis, the author of that valuable work, spent his first year in Japan. It is a city of about 00.000 inhabitants, the chief-town of the province of Echizen, and lies in the middle of a large fertile plain not far from the western coast. Mr. Griffis spent ~~several~~ five days on the road between Kyoto and Fukui but with ~~improved~~ increased freedom from restraint and improved means of travel, two days now amply suffice for the journey -

"We have had work going on there at intervals for several years by students from our school who have gone there to preach during the summer vacation. But that kind of work, though valuable in making a beginning, is not very satisfactory if continued for a half-dozen years or more. It has been indeed somewhat like the old "sum" about the frog who climbed so ~~many~~ far up a pole in the night and slipped back an almost equal distance during the day; after deducting from the gains of two months ~~the~~ losses of ten, so little was left that the little band of Christians there were a good deal discouraged. However, the Japanese Missionary Society - which really has charge of our Evangelistic work, [illegible] and which receives some financial aid from us — sent there Mr. Fujita, a former ~~pupil~~ student of ours, ~~that~~ at the beginning of the summer, with the idea of continuing the work uninterruptedly. The repeated disappointments of the people made them loath ~~to be to~~ believe that the work was to be continued and so the few faithful ones planned for one or two days' public preaching and asked some help from Kyoto. So I promised to go over near ~~at~~ the close of the summer vacation and was so fortunate as to secure Pastor ~~Hon~~ Hori of the church at Nagahama — which lies about half way between Kyoto & Fukui — to go with me. Two of his church-members also went. ~~with us~~.

Arriving there late in the evening we found that the twelve or fifteen Christians — most of them as yet unbaptized — had hired the largest and ~~best~~ theater in the city for the two following days, and that the prog[illegible] was for preaching meetings from 2 to 5 o'c[illegible] each afternoon, and from 7 to 10 each evening, ~~and that~~ at each one of which there were to be three or four "sermons — i.e. one from each preacher —

We expressed some doubt as to an audience gathering in the day-time but the Christians ~~spoke~~ seemed confident of success.

We were shown to a quiet hotel that the Xns had provided for us and after supper and "good night" to the Christians who with ~~unusual~~ remarkable considerateness left us early that we might rest after the long rough ride of the day I donned my night clothes and was just about to get into my bed on the floor when one of the friends came back saying that there were three teachers desirous of meeting me. I explained the situation but the friend said ~~as~~ they would not care, if I did not, and so I received them at once — They proved to be ~~say~~ very intelligent men and apparently occupied very good positions as instructors in the Academy and in the Normal School, two government institutions which seem to be closely connected. After a talk of an hour or so they bade ~~me~~ good night, with the arrangement ~~that~~ I was to visit their schools the next day —

Early next [illegible]ing just as my Japanese bath was over [illegible] was brought me which proved to be [illegible] the head of the flourishing medical school and hospital of Fukui, and as he could not well be put off I received him En déshabillé also — Meeting one of the Xns after breakfast I suggested that we meet for prayer for a blessing upon the meetings, some-time during the forenoon, but was pleasantly surprised on being told that such meetings had been held at half past five in the morning for a number of days. In the morning I visited the Academy & Normal Schools, according to previous arrangement, and we were very politely treated by the Principal and teachers. The former studied in America during nine years, at Hope College, Michigan, I believe. He attended our meetings and afterward called upon me at my hotel. Professing high regard for the Bible his mind seemed to dwell on the its difficulties with special pleasure. He was very anxious, for example, to know _when_ the book of Job was written. I suggested to him, and not very indirectly, that "_doing the truth_" so far as it is known was one means of solving difficulties.

The first afternoon we had an excellent though not very large audience, composed largely of teachers and students from the schools, physicians, lawyers, and officials. I should have said there were nearly four hundred present, but as the Japanese leave their sandals at the door, and the men who took charge of & checked them off said there were fully five hundred. The four sermons covering a period of three hours had the very best attention. In the evening there was just about the same

prised on being told that such meetings had been h
at 5.30 a.m. for a number of days in succession.

The first afternoon we had an Excellent th
not large audience composed largely of teachers
and

amount of preaching, but the theater was packed, sitting and standing room all being occupied & the local newspaper reported an audience of 1700 but I should not have put it above 1200 or 1500 - Crowded as it was, we had good attention to the end, but I think the Xns were afraid to risk it a second night and so announced that the public meetings would close with the afternoon session of the next day - At that meeting we had about 700 present and it was a great success in every way - Mr. Horii's preaching was very direct, strong, yet tender. During the day I had ~~a callers~~ other callers; an ex-judge who now has a (small) private law school; the head of a private English school, who proved a very interesting man; a retired official who more than any other of the callers showed a heart-felt interest in Christianity &c.

In the evening the Christians had a praise-meeting and it was evident that they were greatly encouraged & their faith greatly strengthened, and later reports show that the meetings were "a real gain". Of course much allowance must be made for curiosity - curiosity to see the foreigner and hear him try to speak the Japanese language, but there is reason to hope that some, at least, were led on beyond their curiosity. I have dwelt on this trip longer than it deserves perhaps, because I ~~wanted~~ hoped by it to show ~~you~~ how wide a door is open for such work if we only had the experienced workers. Yours M.L. G

A. Wife & Father—

Mr. L. Eudore

Rec'd Nov 16. 1853.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

JAPAN.

Nov. 7th 1885
Kyoto—

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Dr Clark,

I regret to write you that I have just been advised by Dr Taylor, and by Dr Thornicraft of Kobe that I ought not to remain in Japan during the winter, but ought at once to go to California with the thought of remaining there or in Colorado two years—

I need not say that this is a great disappointment to us. The seven years since our return have gone by very swiftly and we hoped to stay at least five years more before taking our children home. But we see no other way than to follow the advice given as an indication of the Divine leading—

If we go to California with the thought of staying two years I hope to get some employment—on a farm— as an agent of some kind, or

perhaps the pastor of a Church, so that
I can pay my own way wholly o
in part – I should be glad to
have your advice on this point.
Our address for the present will,
of course, be Care of Mr. Flint –

Truly yours
M. L. Gordon

Rec'd Dec. 5.

Rev. M. L. GORDON.

Kioto, Japan, Nov 17th 1885.

Dear Dr Clark,

I enclose a copy of a memorial sent to the agents of the Bible Societies. No public use can be made of it but I thought you would be glad to know of it — We have two Bib Societies more than we need and they have done our Christians a deal of harm.

I should be glad to have you in Boston fix our allowance while we remain in Col. With Mr. Chapins family as a guide you can make a much better estimate than I. We have four Children, aged respectively 11 1/4 8 3/4 5 & 2 1/2 —+

We are expecting the Berrys in a day or two and I presume they will occupy our house —

You will be glad to learn that the Girls school is started again with greatly increased prospects of success —

Yours truly

M. L. Gordon

as I have said before I hope to relieve the Board of at least a part of this —

Rev. M. L. Gordon
Kioto Nov. 17, 1885.
Rec'd Dec. 17.

1

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I should be glad to have you in Boston fix our allowance while in Cal. just now. With the Chapins family as a guide you can make a check with Climate than I. We have four children aged respectively 11, 8 1/2, 5 + 2 1/2 —

We are expecting the Berrys in a day or two and I hope they will occupy our house —

You will be glad to learn that the Girls' School is started again with good prospects of success.

Yours truly
M. L. Gordon

[illegible]

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Dr. M L Eu

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL
MONTGOMERY STREET.
SAN FRANCISCO
CAL.
WM. B. HOOPER, MANAGER.

San Francisco, Dec 22 1885

Dear Dr Clark.

We arrived here on the 19th and are just taking the boat for Los Angeles—

We came over in about 14½ days, one of the quickest trips yet made.

Dr Berry especially feared the cold of the trip but I am happy to report that we recd no injury from it—

We go to Los Angeles for the present ~~but~~ Mr. Flint favoring that course but will look around Southern Cal. before choosing a place— This is

also in accordance
with Mr. F's suggestion—
our address will be
Los Angeles for the
present & I will
report to you after
our arrival there—

Truly Yours

M. L. Gordon

Los Angeles, Cal
Dec 29th 1885

Dear Dr Clark,

We arrived here on Christmas day - Since that time we have been looking for a home. The matter is not yet decided, but the probabilities are that we shall go to Pasadena, a colony six miles north of this place - This is where Mr Smith of China now is, and he and Mr Chapin recommend the place - It is several hundred feet higher, & the air is probably drier than ~~that~~ of this place - I will write you as soon as the matter is decided -

I am anxious to know what allowance the Board will make me - When I was here before I had the same salary as in Japan - mission allowances for house-rent, health-trave &c - I believe Mr. Smith has the same - House rents are very high here but I am willing to make the trial - With 4 children my salary is $1500 - For a small house of 4 rooms & a kitchen I shall have to pay about $300 a year - this will leave $12 00 for running expenses for a family of six - Which is not large where washing is 10 cts each & many other things in the same proportion.

To make even a fair trial of this it will be necessary to make some arrangement for the little furniture necessary - This ~~propos~~ idea has occurred to me: I believe it is the custom to give to returned missionaries some allowance for refit - Now could the Board place that at my disposal now, to

are so much as needed
and we would get along
with the remainder and
what we can sell our effects
for when we leave here—
This would make a very
simple arrangement—
One reason for proposing
it is that we might ~~pro~~ be
able to get a horse which
would I think, and am
told by others, add greatly
to the good I may hope
to get from my stay here—
I may add here that I am
more and more hoping that
there are years of happy ser-
vice yet in store for me in
Japan. It will of course be
something of an experiment
but if I improve as I expect
to I shall be ready to make
the trial— My address for
some time to come will be

South Pasadena
Los Angeles Co.,
Cal—

Truly yours
M. L. Gordon

P.S. I have just seen Mr Chapin. He tells me that he had \$1200 — this is less than the amt I have spoken of and it is possible we can get along on less — Mr. C says however that \$1200 was insufficent for his needs & that he used private funds

G

Rev. M. L. Gordon,

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 29. /85.

Rec'd Jan. 11. /86.

✓

Rev. M. L. GORDON.

South Pasadena, Los Angeles Co., Cal.
~~Kioto, Japan,~~ Jan 9th 1886.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Sec A.B.C.F.M.

My dear Dr Clark.

Yours of the 26th ult. was received yesterday and I thank you very much for its cordial and kindly words in regard to my allowance while here. I have written you once or twice upon the subject and my letters may seem to have sprung from a doubt of the Board's willingness to make adequate provision for returned missionaries or a wish to make as advantageous an arrangement for myself as possible: but such was not the case. I have had on the one hand a desire to put myself under the very best conditions for recovery; and on the other hand an intense desire to use the funds of the Board economically and especially a determination to make no unwarranted expenditures of them. This latter feeling led us to go from S. F. to Los Angeles by boat rather than by rail because there was nearly $40.00 difference in the cost, although the fact that we got on a dirty ~~Slow~~ boat were nearly three days on the way led us to doubt the wisdom of it afterward. Then, too the buying of the furniture needed for housekeeping puzzled me. We felt it would be more economical to go to housekeeping than to board; but we could hardly do so for less than $150, and if we were to get a horse about as much more would be needed. Then the high rents here also troubled me. This whole country is full of health-seekers, so that the prices of real estate, and rents, boarding, and especially all kinds of labor are very high. Pasadena seemed to offer better conditions for recovery than anywhere else but no suitable house could be found at a rental of less than $25. or $30. We finally rented a house with 4 small rooms & a kitchen at $25, with a water tax of about $1.50 more. Even with such a rent we think we can live more economically than we could board (Boarding alone wd cost $100. per month for our family.) and more comfortably too although my wife and children do all the work except a part of the washing. It was facts and plans like these that led me to write you, but we are perfectly willing to go on for a few months as you suggest, before fixing the amount. I should be glad however to have you consider my proposition that a part of my refit be allowed me in advance. Perhaps you may have some better way of meeting the difficulty.

I feel that in coming here I give myself the best possible opportunity for recovery, so that whatever happens I shall have nothing to reproach myself. We are here among the foot-hills on the southern slope of ~~the~~ Sierra Madre mountains, at an elevation of 1000 feet and with perhaps the best climate that California or the world affords. I feel too that I am to recover, and to take up my work in Japan again, and so that thought grows more

Rev. M. L. GORDON.

Kioto, Japan, ...188 .

and more prominent and the thought of finding a life work in California recedes into the back-ground. I may however find some work here after a while and if it promises not to ~~take~~ interfere with health considerations may take it up.

I think I have written that A H Smith of China is quite near us and supplies ~~the~~ new Cong'l Church wh. we expect to attend - He is quite popular. ~~with the people~~

Again thanking you for your kind letter I am very truly yours

M. L. Gordon -

P.S. Mr Flint has kindly supplied all my wants. I will shortly send Mr Ward an acct of travelling expenses - ~~H~~ How is your own health? Could you do better than come here for a few months?

G.

Rev. M. L. Gordon,
So. Pasadena, Cal., Jan. 9. 1886,
Rec'd Jan. 18.

✓

South Pasadena,
Los Angeles Co., Cal.,
Jan 26th 1886.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Sec A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Dr Clark,

Your letter of the 15th and your card of the 18th insts. were received last night. I am very well satisfied with the offer of the Board with the privilege of drawing somewhat in advance at first, I think the amount will prove ample without any special arrangement for housekeeping outfit. Indeed our first few weeks of experience at housekeeping leads me to hope that we shall not have to draw the whole sum – we shall ~~accep~~ be very glad if it prove so. Please accept for yourself and the Committee our thanks for your ~~[illegible]~~ kindness in the matter –

I am surprised to learn that the "papers" report me as having done "a good deal of speaking in San Francisco and Oakland". I have not seen the accounts but they must have been more than usually untruthful. The fact is that I was not in Oakland at all and the only speaking I did in S.F. was at the Monday Cong. minister's meeting whither Mr. Flint took me, and where I spoke to a dozen ministers *for less than a dozen minutes, and without rising from my chair* - I ~~left~~ went out before the meeting closed and as I did so left one of the catalogues of our school on the back of which I had noted some of the statistics of our mission. The report of these statistics may have made the speech seem more than it was - The only other speech I have made was on last Sunday when at Mr Smith's request I spoke to his people here on our work in Japan -

It was perhaps unnecessary to speak of this but I wish to assure you that I shall constantly make health considerations first - whatever else I may do. Dr Taylor tells me that I ought to stay at least two winters in this climate — that I cannot hope to overcome the tendency to lung trouble before that time. He also expressed the opinion that some light work — preaching work — wod not interfere with my recovery — As I have already written you ~~my mind~~ I am is more and more hoping and expecting to go back to Japan, and am feeling that any work that I may do must not interfere with health ~~and~~ or with such preparation as I can make here for future work in Japan. Anything that would not interfere with these might be taken up as a diversion. It is with this thought in view that I have given a conditional promise to go after a while to a little country community a few miles from here where there is as yet no organized church, and speak to them in a schoolhouse on Sunday afternoons. ~~in a~~ Such work will not I think be more taxing than teaching a Sunday school class, ~~but~~ and will give me just enough interest outside for the best effects on my health. If I find it interfering with the two objects named I shall drop it at once — Of course any remuneration that may come will be deducted from my allowance from the Board —

I am glad to report myself as apparently decidedly better — I have gained about ten pounds in weight since leaving Japan and improved in other respects also

I am very truly yours —

M L Gordon

P.S. I mailed Mr Ward a letter with financial statement today — I note approve also what you say as to traveling expenses when speaking on missions — G —

Dr. Gordon — Japan

Rev. M. L. GORDON.

South Pasadena, Cal

~~Kioto, Japan~~, Mch 18 1886.

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D. }
Sec. A.B.C.F.M. }

Dear Dr Smith,

I received a short time ago a letter from Rev. C. R. Hager in which he expresses surprise and disappointment at the report at the last Annual Meeting of the Board that the results of the Hong Kong Mission were not satisfactory. Mr H knows that I wrote you regarding the H.K. mission after my visit there a year ago and I fancy that fact was in his mind when he sent the letter referred to.

In replying I said that I was sure that the report - which I had not seen - could have implied no want of confidence in him in any respect, and that so far as that is concerned I had written you my own very favorable impressions and supported them by the very high commendations of Mr. Noyes of the Pres. Mission.

In regard to his work I reminded him of the fact that he himself had expressed his unwillingness to make the care of returned Chinamen the measure of his work (as some of his San Francisco friends seemed to expect him to do) and ~~he~~ said that I had written my approval of his position.

I told him further that I thought he had shown the true missionary instinct in turning his attention more and more to work in the interior and that my position was in short this that if the Board approved of this they ought to send him good men as colleagues— I promised further that I would write you again restating my views. If I remember rightly the above is in substance what I wrote to you last winter. In my recent letter to Mr. Hager I did not speak as strongly as I probably did ~~of~~ in my letter to you of the disadvantages of Hong Kong as a missionary base, but I implied it in my warm approval of his interior work. The blessing which he has had in this work shows that it is in the right direction. In the schools of Hong Kong a good deal of instruction in English is given, but given in the way that it is I do not hope as much from it as others do.

Mr Hager feels that he ought to be consulted before any steps are taken to discontinue the mission. Looking back now I can see that it might have been better to keep silent respecting the mission, but Mr. Hager seemed not a little perplexed as to the desires of the Board and his California friends and I saw that his work was on such a different basis from our own that I wrote thinking I might do the mission and the Board a service.

I remain very truly yours

M. L. Gordon

Rev. Dr. M. L. Gordon,
S. Pasadena, Mch 18, 1886
Rec'd Mch 31.

Rev. M. L. GORDON.

South Pasadena, Cal.,
~~Kioto, Japan,~~ Feby 12th 1886.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,–

Dear Dr Clark.

Yours of the 2d inst. was received a few days since. We are sorry that your son is not to come here because we feel he would have found it a pleasant, healing place; and because it would have been a pleasure to meet him and a privilege to assist him in finding a home here. The telegram cost $1.20 and may be arranged for with Mr Ward. By the way, acting upon your suggestion I wrote to Mr Ward for money considerably more than a fortnight ago ~~but~~ have had no reply since. Will you kindly ask him if my letter reached him–

I wish I could have the privilege of meeting the young men you speak of. I think I could help them to see how much better it would be to go out somewhat as you suggest rather than according to their present plans–

Not one of them, I take it, would be willing to go to Japan to teach Rhetoric or Philosophy only– They would be satisfied with nothing short of some influence on the Character of their pupils–

Now it is undeniable that good work can be done through the English language by teachers ignorant of the Japanese. Mr Gaines and Mr Cady are both working in this way; and for men who can't do better it is truly a noble work. But at the most they can reach only a few and those ~~only~~ imperfectly. It is true that Capt. Janes and Pres Clark each affected greatly ~~the~~ Character of a number of their students; but their circumstances were exceptional. No young going out now man,

$200. Sent Feb. 6

Rev. M. L. GORDON.
Kioto, Japan 188

could expect to have a similar success— A teacher in the school could teach, Rhetoric or Philosophy far better if acquainted with the Japanese ~~language~~ language. As teacher of philosophy or apologetics in English would hardly be content to let another do the work in the Vernacular department. Then, too, by means of our Sekkiyokwai or preaching meetings there will be constantly opportunities for reaching thousands outside of the school with Xn philosophy— How desirable is it then for every one not limited by age or infirmity to acquaint himself with the Japanese language! How desirable that he should know the people and their modes of thought; even if he be ~~only~~ a teacher in the school! And what better preparation ~~than~~ after the study of the language than general missionary work!

When they are thus prepared the school will, I feel confident, be open to them. Its needs increase year by year. Nearly half of our missionary force, as you know, ~~is~~ absorbed by it, and yet it is not fully manned. Of the men now working in it three or four are there not because they are specially drawn to that work or feel it was higher than Evangelistic work, but because there were no others to go— Dr Greene, for example, feels strongly the call of the Xns in Tōkyō and vicinity and would I think go there at once if his place could be supplied. ~~in the~~

The mission will probably be glad to get them on their own terms. But I would like ~~them~~ to urge them not to limit themselves to English work; and would advise them not to go to the school to learn Japanese, for it is about as bad a place as it could be for that purpose* — If I can be of any service by writing them individually I shall be glad to do so— Very truly yours

M. L. Gordon—

* Bad (1.) because of the temptation to use English alone & (2.) because he will meet there a sort of college slang, not the pure language.

Rev. M. L. Gordon's

So. Pasadena, Feb. 12, '86

Rec'd Feb. 18.

So. Pasadena
April 6th 1886.

Dear Dr Clark:

I received a letter from you several weeks ago in regard to the young men who wish to go out as teachers of Philosophy. I wrote Mr. Voorhees quite at length about a month ago, in reply to a letter from him. There is one thing which ought to be said to them it seems to me and that is this, that in choosing their special work before going to the field they are much more likely to interfere with the workers on the ground, than to fit into the niche where they can do most good. Thus Mr. Learned has made special preparation in Political Economy & Church History; one of our Japanese teachers prefers teaching Logic and Moral Philosophy to all other sciences; and these are exactly ~~some of~~ the departments which some of those proposing boys have chosen –

I am not surprised to learn that the mission has asked for two more additional English teachers. The great needs have forced them to this. But I must confess that I view with a good deal of solicitude the increase of non-Japanese-speaking teachers, followed as it is pretty sure to be with a decrease of Japanese-speaking teachers — I ~~feel that one~~ greatly fear that a decrease in the moral force exercised by the teachers over the students will speedily result from such a course — and I am sure that nothing would so strongly draw me to Japan as that thought.

In regard to what you say of my health I will say that while I have in common with many others been suffering ~~from~~ a cold during the past fortnight and in a way that shows that I am not entirely free from my abnormal sensitiveness in that respect, yet the 21 pounds increase in weight since October are to my mind an index of substantial gain made. I fear however that to return soon would be but to lose what I have gained.

It seems to me fortunate in this connection that Dr Taylor is to make a short stop here on his way home. He knows my case as well or better than anyone else and I am sure I shall be ready to start back just as soon as he declares such a course allowable —

Mr Smith and family go to San Francisco tomorrow and a month later will go East. They have done a good work here. Mr S. spoke in the 1st Church Los Angeles on Sunday last, in exchange with the pastor, it being the first opportunity he has had of speaking on the subject of missions outside of his own church — Very truly yours

M. L. Gordon

M. L. Endon Esq

ap. 6. 1886

South Pasadena
Apr 29th 1886.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D. }
Sec ABCFM. }

Dear Dr Clark:

Yours of the 16th inst has been received and its contents carefully considered. I feel the force of what you say concerning the question of the time of my return to Japan. There is no difference between us and no difficulty at all as to the general principle involved; the only difficulty is in the application. My gain in flesh is one of the best of symptoms but how soon the lungs will sufficiently share in the general improvement is not easy to say. Again my susceptibility to cold, in itself a symptom, as manifest in an almost constant succession of colds during the last three winters spent in Japan, seems much less manifest

M. L. Gordon [illegible]
5

here so that if my work were here I would have no difficulty in doing it*: but would a return to the old conditions bring on the old trouble with all it signifies? When is the earliest date on which I might hope to make the change without experiencing the results?

Dr Taylor spoke of two years, and my own judgement is that it would be unwise to go back this fall; that to do so would be to *invite* a return of the trouble. Hence it is that I have planned to spend next winter here and after a visit East to go out in the following Autumn, as owing to our long vacation in summer there seemed to be no great gain in going back in the spring.

*: I am preparing for future work by daily study in Japanese & English—

However, the unexpected need in Japan together with my continued improvement has suggested to me a modification of this plan, viz: that I take my family East, say in July, and after making necessary preparation for our return to Japan, leave my family there, returning to California [illegible] meeting of the Board in October ([illegible] (I have never attended a meeting) and have my family join me here early next Spring, so reaching Japan in May instead of October.

This would be a gain of five or six months which would give me time to get my Japanese tongue in running order and to prepare lectures for the fall work which time will be specially necessary if I am to take a part of Dr Davis's work — as some of my colleagues would like me to attempt — Again it would ~~bring~~ take me there in time not only for the beginning of the fall term but put me on the ground before the students separate for the summer which — if the presence of an old teacher counts for anything — would be of gain — Please let me know how ~~such~~ this plan strikes you. Of course if an examination of my chest shows no improvement there I shall have to govern myself accordingly — And I suppose my return to Japan is in itself something of an Experiment; but I am ready to try it if the Board is — Thanks for your sympathy in regard to our losses by the burning of Mr Cary's house — Mr C was just getting into his home as we left and it seemed just the place for our things & he seemed delighted to have the things. This will explain why he should have of ours furniture which cost $200 — and at least 500 volumes of books —

Very truly yours
M. L. Gordon

P.S. There is a Miss Denton here, a teacher in a graded public school who thinks of entering ~~the~~ mission work. She is a Californian by birth, has educated herself and helped educate younger brothers and sisters (from which she is just free) & is a Congregationalist. She has not had perhaps as many refining influences as some of our ladies but she is bright & energetic, evidently a good teacher, and seems to have a genius for sympathizing with and helping those who need help and sympathy. She is not a musician; would prefer school work and in my opinion has the materials ~~making~~ of a good missionary in her —

The sad news of Mrs Doane's death has just come and overwhelms us all. If Mr D should not come to America or should return to Japan at an early date it may make a change of plan desirable; still the general question of our early return remains the same —

9 —

May 4th. Another event has happened which may interfere with plans for an early return to Japan, though I hope not. Two or three years ago our oldest child showed ~~some~~ decided indications of a incipient hip disease.

we took hold of the matter promptly, and after six months or so she seemed restored and the treatment (crutches &c) was dispensed with. For more than a year she has seemed well. A few days ago she missed a chair in sitting down and the old symptoms have returned. I hope we shall again be successful in warding off the disease but it is impossible to tell now how soon she will be able to travel —
Dr Taylor is expected here in a few days & it will be a great relief to see him —

M. L. Eaton Esq.
Ap. 19. 1888

M. L. Gordon, D. D.,

South Pasadena
May 8th 1886.

Rec'd May 17.

Dear Dr Clark:

Dr Taylor has just been here, and given me a careful examination. He says I have gained all that could have been expected.

He also approves my plan for going back next spring. ~~as~~ I shall therefore await your opinion of the plan.

I am overjoyed to report that our little girl has improved so rapidly that we confidently hope there will be no ~~f~~ return of the

former trouble and so no delay on her account —

If we carry out this plan we shall leave here early in July and after a visit at my home ~~Early in~~ go on to Andover and Boston early in August, & to come back here early in October.

I am very truly yours

M. L. Gordon

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So. Pasadena Cal
May 22^d 1886.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.,
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Dr Clark:

Yours of the 14th inst. was received this morning and as you ask an early reply I write at once. As the ~~mat~~ question presents itself to me I should not refuse to send a well-qualified man to Japan simply because he "holds as an opinion that there is nothing in the Scriptures against the opinion that after death there may be an offer of Christ to such as may not have heard of him in this life" — Much however would depend on the spirit of the man. Many members of the Japan Mission do not hold to this opinion and one or two are strongly against it. Now for a man to join the mission with the thought that his first work was to ~~f~~ enlighten the missionaries and Japanese on this subject would surely bring dissension; dissension and strife that would cost more than the value of two or three good men— If however he goes there to preach the Gospel, with this question of future probation held somewhat in abeyance as a speculation difficult, ~~and~~ of minor importance, & on "probation" itself, he would I think find some men who do not greatly differ from him; and many who tho differing with him would yet give him fraternal treatment—

It is folly to think of keeping our Japanese Christians in ignorance of such views. A number of them read the Andover Review, the Independent, The Chris Union, and other periodicals, and indeed know quite as much about it as the rank & file of the ministry at home— ~~that~~ these new questions including those connected with the Higher Criticism are to be met in Japan much as they are to be met here — We cannot ignore them and to oppose them with dogmatic violence would be to defeat our own aims — I should ask the brother in question if he feels that he can work harmoniously with a mission which the majority of holds ~~different views~~ the older view and let his going be determined by his answer —

Our daughter seems to have entirely recovered the Effects of her fall. After further careful and prayerful consideration of the question of our return I think we shall plan to go back next Spring going East in July. Will the traveling Expenses East be considered as outside of the allowance voted me?

I will see Miss Denton again —

Very truly yours
M. L. Gordon

May 22d 1886.

New departure
news.

Dr. Tucker - Please
read and show to
Dr. E. C. Smyth
W. G. C

So Pasadena Cal
June 24th 1886

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec &c —

Dear Dr Clark:

We now plan to leave here July 6th spend Sunday the 11th in St Louis (Rev. W H Black 3734 Cook ave) and then go on to my home Waynesburg Pa. Now expect to reach Andover ly in August —

The enclosed has just been rec'd from Japan —

Very truly yours

M. L. Gordon

Rev. M. L. Gordon, D. D.,
So. Pasadena, June 24. /86.
Rec'd July 2.

So. Pasadena, Cal.,
June 28th 1886.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Sec A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Dr Clark:

Your favor announcing the kind offer of Buddhist books by Rev. F. S. Dobbins was received this morning. I enclose a letter to Mr. D. which I shall be very glad to have you forward. I thank you for asking him to send the books on and shall be glad to pay the Express Charges—

We rejoice to hear of the probable reinforcements to our mission. The door seems ever widening, and the call of our Japanese Christians for more missionaries is especially encouraging.

I sympathize with you in the embarrassment which must come to you through the discussion of the relations of the recent theological speculations to the Board.—

I cannot see in continued probation that relief from all theological difficulties which some appear to see; nevertheless it seems to me unwise and illogical to refuse to send good men and women out as missionaries because they hold to a speculation which, it is believed will "at the service of missions"

We now expect to leave here July 6th; spend Sunday July 11th in St Louis (Rev W. H. Black 3734 Cook Ave.) thence on to Waynesburg Pa., my home and early in August to Andover —

Very truly yours

M. L. Gordon —

South Pasadena, June 28,}
Rec'd June 28, 1886.

Waynesburg, Pa.
July 19th 1886.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

Dear Dr Clark:

We arrived here on the 15th inst. all well.

We are now quietly resting in my father's house and find it delightfully cool here among the Penn'a hills. We expect to reach Andover about Aug. 15th

Very truly yours

M. L. Gordon

July 19. 1886 5

Dr. Endon —

Biddeford Pool, Aug. 30, '86.

Biddeford Pool, Me.,
Aug 30th 86.

Rev N. G. Clark. D.D.,

Dear Dr Clark:

Yours of the 26th inst was received on Saturday: I notice that you write $230 instead of $320 that I spoke of or meant to speak of.

Perhaps I may as well say — to prevent the possibility of misunderstanding — that I estimate the amount as follows

From the Church & A.H.S.		$500.00
To the preacher in my absence about	135.00	
Expenses hitherto "	20.00	
Expenses in future "	25.00	180.00
Balance —		$320.00

9/1

I am willing to account for this as Mr Wood suggests if that is the best way, but it seemed to me a simpler way to keep the Board accts free from the whole thing. The ~~[illegible]~~ $320 was named as the probable amount to be received and not as meeting the loss which was more than double that amount. Then too my going there enabled me to get a horse + buggy and as it will be difficult to say how much of the horse's keeping and how much of the loss when he is sold should be charged to Extra Expenses Connected with the Church, and how much to ordinary absences, an exact statement of money paid will also be difficult to make — But I presume that is not sought and with this understanding I am ready to keep the account as Mr. W. suggests —

I hope Mr. Buckly will go out this fall — Dr Taylor wrote me that he was afraid Mrs. B. would be disappointed in Kyoto as a place for medical work — We are here for a week with Mr. J. W. Smith's family, but go back to Andover tomorrow —

Very truly yours
M. L. Gordon

and how much to ordinary agency, an exact statement of money used will also be difficult to make— But I presume that is not sought and with this understanding I am ready to keep the account as Mr. W. suggests—

I hope Mr. Buckly will go out this fall— Dr Taylor wrote me that he was afraid Mr. B. would be disappointed in Kyoto as a place for medical work—

We are here for a week with Mr. J. W. Smith's family. but go back to Andover tomorrow—

Very truly yours
M. L. Gordon

Cohasset, Sep 10th 1886.

Dear Dr Clark:

You and Dr Alden were kind enough to ask me to say a word to the Prud. Com. on some Tuesday afternoon. I doubt if I could say anything which would add to their interest in Japan as they have recently heard from Mr Neesima and Mr Pettee.

But during the quiet of this rainy day which I am spending in the house of a friend here on the coast I have been strongly moved to write a word respecting the unhappy differences which exist among the friends of the Board.

Several weeks and months of discussion have now passed away and an adjustment of those differences seems no nearer than it was in the beginning. The anxious solicitude which fills your own heart and that of your colleagues is felt only in a less degree by the thousands of Christians who love and support the Board. Must the approaching meeting witness open dissensions among those who would give their lives rather than bring reproach upon the cause of Christ? ~~Faith~~, Abilities of the highest order, the most thorough culture, faith, and consecration, arrayed as they are on ~~both~~ either sides seem unable to solve the difficulty. What can be done? This question is the burden of many a heart.

With much diffidence I make the suggestion that has come to me, viz: that the Pr. Com. call upon the churches to set apart Sunday Sep: 26th (or some other day if this be not available) as a day for private and public prayer ~~that~~ to God that he may in his mercy so ~~graciously~~ manifest himself to his people that this calamity may be averted and they be ~~kept~~ made one in him and in the work of carrying his salvation to the ends of the earth —

This suggestion is made not in the thought that prayer will make vigorous thinking and full discussion unnecessary; but with the hope that in addition to all our thought and discussion we ~~may by p self examination and prayer~~

may be led by the Spirit into such close sympathy with him who is the one Lord, Savior, Teacher, and Guide of us all that His Truth and the Salvation through him of a sinning and sorrowing world ~~through Him~~ may be put high above every~~thing~~ other consideration -

Hoping that the importance of the interests involved will be a sufficient Excuse for the liberty I have taken &

I remain very truly yours

M. L. Gordon

Cohasset Sept 10, '86.

Rec'd Sept 14.

✓

So. Pasadena Cal
Dec 4th 1886.

Rev. Judson Smith, DD,
Sec A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Dr Smith:

Many thanks for your note in reply to my Card to Dr Clark. I am very sorry to hear of his continued feebleness.

I write especially to speak of my allowance for next year. Fifteen were appropriated for 1886. Will it be in the same proportion for 1887?

We now plan to start back about May, though possibly it may be later. The condition of my health will largely decide the time.

glad to hear of such continued progress in Japan and I greatly long to be in the midst of it –

Very truly yours
M. L. Gordon

I had an annoying cold for several weeks after my return to Cal but am now quite over it.

South Pasadena Cal
Dec 28th 1886.

My dear Dr Clark:

We were greatly relieved and gladdened by the announcement of your return to Boston. In common with multitudes in many lands we hope and pray for your full recovery. There never was a time when your wisdom and devotion were more needed than now.

We are spending the winter here very quietly earnestly hoping that we may go back to our work in the Spring. I have given up my care of the little church in Sierra Madre and shall make the gaining of health and strength my constant aim. With the greetings of the season to you and your family and to all at the mission rooms I am very truly yours

M. L. Gordon.

So. Pasadena, Dec. 28, '86.

Rec'd Jan. 10, '87.

South Pasadena Cal
Jan 1st 1889.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

Dear Dr Clark:

Your kind letter of the 20th ult. has been received. In a letter which crossed yours I had already expressed my joy and gratitude at your restoration to health. It is delightful to have this evidence that you are at your post again and I hope the work may yet have many years of your devoted labors.

I am glad to hear the good news from Japan and also the good news of ~~the~~ much needed reinforcements for our Girls School in Kyoto. I think there is greatly needed there in addition to Miss Gunnison a lady thoroughly Educated in some such school as Wellesley and prepared to carry the methods of her *Alma Mater* into her work ~~there~~ in Japan. Miss Hooper — than whom there is no better missionary ~~nor~~ a nobler woman anywhere — has written to me and to her home friends and perhaps to you for such a lady. She modestly speaks of herself as lacking in this respect that her Education was not in one of the large public institutions, and says when Mrs. Corly withdraws from the school such a helper will be an absolute necessity. She ought to have this aid given her. It will be quite aside from the music teacher, who is also a great desideratum.

We plan to go out about May and shall be glad of Miss Wainwright's company. If however there should at that time seem to be great gain to my health by waiting a little longer it may be wise to ~~[illegible]~~ wait. Our plans are however for to leave S.F. somewhere from the middle of May to the first of June — Our plan is to take our children with us — The return of Dr Davis will make my return somewhat less urgent but I need not say that we shall go at the Earliest moment that it seems wise, and shall regret it beyond measure if we do not get off at the time named - We expect to go then.

The action of the mission at the last meeting transferring Dr Greene & family to Tokyo seemed to me wise at the time mainly for the reasons you mention, combined with his fitness for the work at Tokyo. He seemed to be heavily handicapped in Kyoto. Since then, however, things have apparently greatly changed. A part of those "runaway" students have reentered the School thus practically confessing their wrong. Again both Dr & Mrs Greene write that Mr. Neesima and the Japanese teachers in a body now urge Dr G. to remain - If this ~~change~~ action can be relied upon as expressing the sincere feelings of the Japanese I should strongly favor Dr G's remaining. For there is no one to take up his work. I know we seem to have a good many men in Kyoto, yet we have an amazing amount of work to do - Aside from the work we do in the Academic Course we have the two theolog'l courses — Mr. Buckley may take Apologetics in Eng. and Mr Stanford the O.T. in the same language; but neither of them can touch the vernacular teaching for several years. So we have Dr Davis teaching Theology in both courses; Mr Learned Church History & N.T. Exegesis in both ~~N.T.~~; my work being Homiletics & Past. Theology in both and Apologetics in the vernacular. This seems work enough, yet the O.T. vernacular is entirely unprovided for. Now unless Dr Davis can take this in addition to ~~his~~ theology — and I doubt very much whether he wd be willing to try it — I don't know who can take it; for we must remember that we meet in Japan all the theories ~~of~~ as to the character and composition of the O.T. that are met with in America, — & so no half-way preparation will suffice. I am therefore in favor of retaining Dr G in Kyoto, if ~~Kyo~~ the Tokyo work can be provided for in any way. Dr Greene kindly has suggested Mr. Pettee for Tokyo and I think perhaps that arrangement might be made. It would be a very great loss to my family to have Dr G's family go away from Kyoto; hence I may not be an unprejudiced judge of this question. With a Happy New Year to you & yours I am Yrs M. L. Gordon —

M. L. Gordon [illegible]
Jan. 6 1887

South Pasadena Jan 4th 1886.

Dear Dr Clark:

I have heard from Dr Taylor that he plans to spend several months among the Medical Schools and Hospitals of New York to fit himself for future work in Japan.

Without any suggestion from Dr T. and with the knowledge that I am touching a delicate subject I venture to express the hope that the Board will do all that it can to aid him in this matter.

I know Dr Taylor is a man with sharp corners; I know also that he has done a work which in its line is second to that of no other man. It is also true that he has lived with exceeding economy and thus supplied himself with instruments etc. which he might have asked the Board to pay for in whole or in part. and which in the cases of other men have actually been so paid for.

This fact together with the fact already alluded to that his work has made his ~~name~~ known ~~among~~ to the intelligent physicians of the whole country and so has added lustre to the name of the Society & work he has represented impels me to urge you to do all you can for him.

Hoping you will pardon the liberty I take I am very truly yours

M. L. Gordon

M. L. Gordon M.D.
Jan. 4. 1887

So Pasadena, Cal.,
Jany 12th 1887.

Dear Dr Clark:

In my recent letter to you you will remember that I reminded you that I spoke from the not altogether impartial point of view of Kyoto, and that what I said favoring Dr Greene's remaining where he is was upon the condition that Tōkyō could be otherwise provided for.

Since then I have realized that I was not just—entirely—to the important interests which center in Tōkyō and I feel this all the more since I hear of the composition and environment of our new church in the Capital, and of the progress of our work in that vicinity. I fear it will not be easy for you in Boston to give to that ~~the~~ a place in your hearts fully equal to Kyoto. I cannot now go into a general discussion of the subjects but will content myself with

P.S. We now plan to

Sail in the Oceanic May 12th

and have written Mr Wainwright so

naming some of the reasons why it seems to me absolutely necessary that we have an Experienced man there at the Earliest possible date.

1. The greatness of the work and its distance from Kyoto—
2. The large amount of money we are compelled to use there with comparatively little supervision. This is hazardous.
3. The danger from the presence of persons of rank and position in our new church of it and other churches being turned away from the common people—
4. The danger from their close relations with University professors &c. of their being led into rationalistic views of the Gospel.

These are some of the considerations which lead me to recommend the recommitment of the question to the mission. Perhaps Mr Pettee can go. Possibly Dr Davis can be prevailed upon to take Dr Greene's work. Mr. Cary would be an admirable man for the place.

Faithfully yours

M. L. Gordon

So. Pasadena, Jan. 12, '87.

Rec'd Jan. 19.

✓

So. Pasadena Cal. Jan 14th 89.

My dear Mrs. Adams:

We went to Los Angeles to day to visit the Chapins (formerly missionaries in China) and on our way back were speaking of you and how we were disappointed in seeing you in September. When we got home we found your letter awaiting us, and [illegible] with I hasten to make a reply.

In the first place I want to express my cordial approval of your decision to have your boy with you whether you go or stay. I hope you will stick to that as ~~it~~ your duty to him is a duty you can transfer to no other.

In the second place I see no insurmountable objection to your taking the boy with you - I have felt quite deeply some of the difficulties that Mr Jencks suggests. But the experience of the past

year has convinced me that the dif-
ficulties of rearing children in purity
and truth here are as great if not grea
than they are in Japan. They may
be different in Japan but they are
not greater. It is by no means true
of all our children that they are im-
polite to, or ignore, the Japanese -

Being alone ~~with~~ in the care of your
son you would be at some special
disadvantage; and if you could not
have the sympathy and cooperation of
some family it might be decisive
against it. But it seems to me you
might arrange with some family in the
station in which there are children to
leave yours with them when you are
engaged and he is not in school.

If you are in a station with us we
will ~~would~~ gladly give him a place
with ours. I see no reason why
he may not remain in Japan
~~till~~ five or six years. Crosby Green
is now fourteen years old and

I believe his parents expect him to stay some time yet. In Kyoto during the last two years we were there our children were in the "University" (the mother's school) ~~to~~ about five hours daily. It might be well, if you decide to go, or in making your decision, to have your station fixed and then to make some such arrangement with a family. A family *with* boys would naturally be *the* place for him.

We now plan to go on the Oceanic which sails May 12th. We would not influence your decision unduly, but I am sure you would find a warm welcome in Japan and we would be delighted to have you go with us.

Mrs. Gordon is writing you and will give you the news.

Heartily yours

M. L. Gordon

Japan.
Jan. 14. '87.

Mr. Adams

So. Pasadena Cal
Jany 19th 1887.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Dr Clark:

I received a note from Mrs Adams the other day asking my opinion respecting her taking her boy to Japan. I wrote her in substance that my year in America had convinced me that the temptations for boys are about as great in America as they are in Japan; and that it seemed to me that if she could be in a station with a family in which there are boys she might arrange to leave her son with them when he was not in school (I had in mind our Mother's School in Kyoto) and his mother was engaged in her work. We would gladly have him with us if we are to be in the same station.

Rev. Mr. L.
Jan. 19th 1887 – Easton; Adams; Taylor;

184.

Yours of the 10th inst is just at hand. I believe I have written you that we plan to leave on the Oceanic which sails May 12th. I have written Miss Wainwright to that effect and Mrs. Gordon has written her with reference to outfit.

I note with a good deal of solicitude what you say of the Board's having asked Dr Taylor "whether he really ~~thought~~ thinks it is best for him to return". I am afraid we shall lose Dr T. to the mission. As to Dr T. taking the position that ~~native~~ American physicians are not needed in Japan I understand him to hold a position similar to that of Dr Berry, Dr Palm, Dr Hepburn and others; i.e. that physicians are not needed for pioneer work – No one denies that they can do great good in working with the Christian native physicians guiding them in their benevolent work and so winning a good name for

Christianly. Dr Taylor has been very successful in this, and I suppose it is practically the work Dr Berry is doing and that Dr Scudder is recommended to do in Niigata. The Board has had no more devoted missionary in Japan than Dr Taylor, no one who has made a stronger and more permanent impression upon the Japanese. I have had no word from Dr. Taylor on this subject and write this quite as much in the interests of the Board as in those of the doctor. I feel that I could not well say less than this.

I have already written you in regard to Tokyo and need say nothing more. The school will undoubtedly suffer but the loss may be less at this critical time than if he were to remain.

Very truly yours

M. L. Gordon

South Pasadena Cal.
Feby 18th 1887

Rev N. G. Clark. D.D. }
Sec. A.B.C.F.M. }

Dear Dr Clark:

Yours of the 8th inst. came to hand this A.M. Mrs. Gordon and I are entirely ready to ~~offer~~ give Mrs. Adams a home with us. It may be ~~need~~ necessary to make special arrangements in the house for room for her and her boy. Possibly it may necessary to put up a cheap building with a couple of rooms or so on our premises. That can of course be determined by the Mission and the Board. But we gladly and unreservedly make the offer of a home to her. Mrs Gordon will feel that anything she can do for Mrs. A. in this way will be indirect missionary work, and that of the best kind.

As to houses in Kyoto I will give you the facts. Messrs Learned and Gaines have theirs, and the ladies in the school are of course provided for. Dr Berry & Mr Cary have their appropriate. Dr Davis's has been taken for ~~the Nurse~~ School for Nurses. When I returned from the East last fall I wrote to the Station that I thought I would run less risk in a house with a furnace, and that you had told me I could have a furnace. My special question to the station was whether my house could be altered so as to take in a furnace. The reply of the Station was that as Dr Greene had been voted to ~~Kyo~~ Tokyo they thought I had better take his house and give mine to one of the newer Missionaries, as Dr Greene's house has a furnace (probably needing to be replaced but as to this ~~& of which fact~~ I am now awaiting more definite information) and is larger than mine & so better suited to my larger family -

If therefore I take Dr Greenes house, mine will be vacant for Mr or Mrs Stanford. This will leave Dr Davis and the Buckleys unprovided for –

It is possible these may all board. It is also possible that Dr D may feel that he can have greater usefulness in a house of his own, and that the Buckleys may come to feel the same way or that they may find no family ready to take them permanently. They would then need to be provided with houses.

If we have the Greene house we could take Mrs. A[illegible]ms at once (though her room might be too narrow for a permanent arrangement); and we shall be very glad if she can go out with us in May.

I believe I have covered the ground of your letter. I am very well now. Rev E. S. Williams of Minneapolis & Eaton of Andover is here with his family and we are enjoying these closing months of our vacation. Very truly yours M. L. Gordon

On Endorse –

Feb. 15. 1887

Homes in Kióto

Confidential

So. Pasadena Cal
Feby 18th 1887

Dear Dr Clark:

You will remember that in talking over the matter of my losses by fire you told me that if when I got ready to go back I found myself in need of $100. or so to write you about it. At that time I told you that I thought it would be unnecessary, but said that it might be necessary for me to do something for my father. I have just had a letter from him which makes it seem very desirable that I do something if I can towards securing him a comfortable house to live in. Without troubling you with a long story I will say that being turned from his chosen occupation of teacher into business pursuits he (in my childhood) became heavily involved in debt. With this he has been struggling for 20 years using a large part of his Earnings from his farm to pay the interest on the debt, until at 71 he has his farm pretty heavily Encumbered, and has not the ready money to ~~repair~~ make much needed repairs on his house -

I can readily see that he has not been always wise in his management, but he has shown a very generous spirit in not hindering his sons in securing their Education, although he could help them but little. Since I entered the service of the Board I have helped him a little from time to time, but of course only a little. I do want however to help him get a better house and I have written him to know the amount necessary. It will not be much as he has the lumber from the farm itself -

What I would ask of the Board through you is whether I can have Either a special loan of $200 or $250 for a year or at most two years, or without any special amount being set aside may be allowed to overdraw my ordinary account not exceeding that amount for that time.

I do not care for a grant as I hope that will not be necessary, and besides I have a few hundred dollars of my own invested in some land which although not available now may be in the course of a year -

I am sorry to trouble you with this personal matter when you are already overburdened, but I feel that I ought to do something in the case -

Very truly yours
M. L. Gordon

So. Pasadena. Feb. 18. 87.

Rec'd Feb. 28.

P.L.

✓

South Pasadena, Cal.,
Rev N. G. Clark, [illegible]D. } March 16th 1887.
Sec. ABCFM }

Dear Dr Clark:

Your favor of the 9th inst. has been received and I am grateful to you and the Committee for your action respecting help which I wish to render to my father, as well as for what you say respecting my losses by fire.

As I have already written you I have hoped to "get along" without a *grant* for either purpose; but your letter read in the light of some of my experiences of recent date leads me to think that I ought to ask for some compensation - say $150 - for the losses.

I am led to do this in the first place because it would take that amount or more (in addition to what I have received

for preaching here) to make good the losse
and would therefore be just and in accorda
with the rules of the Board — if I underst
them.

In the second place I fear that
if I attempt to carry the amount needed
for books in addition to that needed for
my father on my personal account, I should, to use your language,
"find it an Embarrassment" and also be
tempted to do without books greatly needed.

It is not difficult for me to live
Economically, but I find that debt or prospective debt inevitably worries me, my
mind continually running forward int
the future foreseeing difficulties and plannin
ways of meeting them, to such an extent
as to interfere with the highest health and
usefulness.

On the ground therefore of my losses
by fire and for the sake of the highest
usefulness in the future I respectfully
ask a grant of $150.00 —

I had heard from Dr Scudder that he
and his sister would probably stay

in Japan and am delighted at that and at the thought of their parents going out. I am sure there will be a wide field of usefulness for Dr Scudder (Ex) there. I enclose a note to him which I hope you will kindly forward -

I do hope also that reinforcements may be sent out for Niigata at once. Never was the field there & through all Japan so inviting as to day and I firmly believe that all our remarkable success in the past is only as the few drops before the shower, if we can only have more consecrated men and women. Is not the great call for teachers of both sexes in self-supporting schools truly wonderful ~~if taken~~ especially when taken in connection with the number of young people in the schools who want to go as teachers? Mr Learned has written you for another English teacher in our Kyoto school. I should like to second that, as thorough instruction in the lower grades is a sine qua non of the best results in the upper.

You will doubtless notice Mr. Lawrence's article in the Andover Review. It is good, very good, though the Osaka side of our old discussion, & the Osaka results are given undue prominence. It is worthy of notice that the self supporting school at Sendai is a result of the Doshisha rather than of the Osaka Girls School. Their determination to have Mr Neesima's name connected with it shows that. So too is the fact that the success of the other stations in establishing self-supporting churches is quite as marked as that of Osaka. The Osaka side is however the "line of safety" – my influence shall be as strong in the side of these self supporting schools & churches as I can make it.

The Miss Denton I wrote you about last year cannot go to Japan this Spring but is still earnestly thinking of it & will I think make a first class missionary.

There is also here a Miss Orton daughter of a Prof. Orton late of Vassar College, of which she herself has been a student, who would go if freed from some family cares —

I am glad to report my health as very good now, my improvement having been much greater since the holidays than before. We now expect to leave here about april 20th when we go to San Francisco or Oakland to remain till May 12th. I think a few weeks rest before sailing will be very good for my wife who has been & is doing the family work and is quite tired.

Hoping your own health is improving
I am very cordially yours

M L Gordon

Rev. W. L. Tabor

March 11. 1869

Ple –

South Pasadena, Cal.
Apr 5th 1887.

Dear Dr Clark:

An Editorial note on the first page of the Current number of the Missionary Herald says, "Prof. Newton ~~has~~ shows clearly (in the Bibliotheca) that we are responsible for the existing form of the treaties between Japan and all the foreign powers" and further, "As we took the initiative in making the treaties wrong we ought to take the initiative in making them right."

I have not seen Prof. Newton's article, the spirit and purpose of which seems to be so admirable but I feel sure that the statements quoted above were made in ignorance of a very important fact and one greatly creditable to the U.S. government and our former minister, ~~Judge~~ Bingham. I refer to the fact that three or four years ago Judge Bingham did negotiate a new treaty which was approved in Washington whereby the Extra-territorial provisions of the old treaties were practically abandoned. When, however, this new treaty was just ~~[illegible]~~ being completed the Japanese government much to Mr B's surprise & regret introduced a clause declaring that it would go into Effect only when similar treaties had been ratified with other nations!

It may seem strange that the Japanese Government should introduce such a clause but the Explanation is easy. Japan had in this new treaty granted permission to citizens of the U.S. to reside in the interior of the Empire on condition that they waive their Extra-territorial privileges of the old treaties and ~~to~~ submit themselves to Japanese law. Now Japan's ~~reason~~ unwillingness ~~for~~ that this new treaty so favorable to ~~them~~ her should go into immediate effect was because the European Governments took the astounding position that under "The most-favored-nation clause" of the treaties whatever favors Japan grants to the United States on conditions. She must, ~~(for might makes right when strong Christian governments are dealing with weak non-Christian ones)~~ grant to each of them without conditions. Knowing ~~that~~ from bitter experience at Shimonoseki and Kagoshima that "might makes right" when strong "Christian" governments are dealing with weak "heathen" ones, the Japanese were simply afraid to take the risks of ~~the new~~ putting the new treaties into effect.

As to the existence of this treaty there is no question as the text of it was published in Japan at the time. The explanation I then had from Judge Bingham himself. Soon after When the memorial (to which I and Prof. N. refer) signed by all the Protestant missionaries in Southern Japan was drawn up it was not addressed to the US Government or to its minister to Japan, because their position was precisely that of the memorialists. We should therefore give them the honor due them.

It was understood at that time that

all the European governments took ~~that~~ the view of the treaties referred to, but it is now thought that England and Germany have abandoned it, and under their lead the others will pretty surely follow. Indeed it is given out semi-officially that in the treaty Conferences now being held in Tokyo from time to time considerable modifications of the Extra territorial provisions will be made —

I am my truly yours

M. L. Gordon

Rev M. L. Gordon
Apl. 5. 1890

P.S. Thanks for yours with reference to reinforcements. It is joyful news indeed. One of our children has the measles which will delay our going to S. Francisco but not we trust our departure ~~from~~ thence. If it seem necessary to wait over a steamer we will write Miss Wainwright at once —

Thanks also for the appropriation.

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Kyoto Apr 9th 1887

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Dr Clark:

It was my great pleasure yesterday to baptize six persons in the city of Otsu (pron. Oats). This makes twenty three Christians in that place, and as I met them in the meeting a very interesting and promising band they seemed the work has been carried on mainly by our theological students, Dr Davis and our school pastor. Mr Kanamori, having gone there several times. As yet there is no church organization, but I am happy to say that their thoughts are strongly turning in that direction.

On Tuesday last I attended the dedication services of the New Church building for the Osaka (1st) Church – The land belongs to an Osaka Christian who lets it to the Church at a nominal rate. The building itself cost about $1600. silver – less than $100 of which came from foreign sources – It was dedicated free from debt. It will hold 800 people and about 700 - almost all of whom were Christians - were present that day. It seems but yesterday since the Church was organized with seven members. It now numbers 293. and in the six churches which may be called its children and grandchildren there must be now not far from 1000 Christians. It is greatly blessed in its pastor, Mr. Miyagawa.

Dr Davis & Dr Learned and perhaps others have written you of the proposed visit of Mr Neesima to America to raise an Endowment fund for the College. I meant to have ~~done so~~ written before this but am not sure whether I have done so or not. Our school as you know is exceedingly popular and prosperous. It is however to have new and peculiarly strong competition. Perhaps you will be interested in a brief description of the Jap. School system.

The System until within the past two years comprised the following:

1. Shō gakko (Small schools) = our common schools.
2. Chiu " (middle ") = " High schools or Academies.
3. Dai " (Great ") = Modern University
4. Shihan " Normal Schools - for the Education of Shōgakko teachers -

~~I presume~~ it was the intention at first to have the Shō & Chiu (small & middle) schools prepare students for the University but this proving impracticable a Prep. Dept to the University was established - Later this Prep Dept was replaced by what is called Kōtō chiu gakko (High~~er~~-grade middle schools). The number of these is five in the Empire, one of the five ~~being~~ to be in Kyoto. This school will be of a ~~slightly~~ considerably higher grade than ours will be well equipped in every way, and will have the especial attraction of having its students exempt from the conscription. To secure a similar exemption we must have an Endowment of at least $50.000

These Kōtō schools are supported by

the Central Gov't. & so there will be no lack of funds.

The lower-grade middle schools are dependent for support on the Local Gov'ts & so are not so well off. This low-grade middle school of Kyoto was just about to be given up when ~~be~~ lo! a strong Buddhist sect (the so-called Reformed Buddhists) ~~has~~ stepped forward and assumed the financial support of it & so secured the control of it. It is said that they will put one of their own members, an Oxford "M.A." at the head of it and they will no doubt put it on a strong financial basis. Notice that this school while really a Buddhist school, is nominally a gov't school & so secures exemption from the conscription for its students. So that we are to have these two schools with this remarkable advantage close beside us. Even with this disadvantage our school will continue to prosper but we shall still find it especially difficult to keep our older students. (and these are the ones most likely to become preachers remain with us. It is such circumstances as these that lead us to favor the plan of the trustees to have Mr. Nuesima go to America to raise the endowment

We are just beginning our Spring term to day. Apr 10th. Everything starts off well

Yours

M. L. Gordon

[illegible] Government [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] in strong Buddhist [illegible]

[illegible] the control of it [illegible]

will [illegible] their own [illegible]

Oxford "Hall" at the back [illegible]

they will no doubt put it on a strong permanent basis. Notice that the schools which really are Buddhist schools in [illegible] really a first school & so obtaining [illegible] exemption from the Government for its students. So that we are to have these two schools with this atmosphere advantage close beside us. Even with this disadvantage any school will continue to prosper but see that this fund is especially difficult to keep our older students (and these are the ones most likely to become

Apl. 1, 1888.
Rec'd May 5.
Schools -
Grants

1887, So. Pasadena Cal
Apr 23d

Dear Dr Clark:

Our little boy gains strength so slowly that we fear to take a sea voyage so early as May 12th & so have written Mr. Flint & Mr Wainright to plan for May 31st instead. We do this all the more as we still have another possible case of measles in the family -

Yours truly
M. L. Gordon

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Dr Clark

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

So Pasadena
May 12th 1887

Dear Brother:

Your card has been received. I am glad to know that you and your daughter have made the overland trip without accident.

As I wrote you we have been compelled to give up going on this steamer. Our little boy is still seriously sick - We have taken rooms on the Gaelic but time alone can decide whether we can go on her or not

M. L. Gordon to G. W. Wainwrigh

South Pasadena, May 12, 188

Rec'd May 23.

hope and work for the best — I shall be glad to know what course you decide upon —

With kindest regards to Miss Wainwright & regrets for the continued uncertainty I am very truly yours

M. L. Gordon

Rev. G W Wainwright
c/o E. P. Flint Esq.,
San Francisco

So. Pasadena Cal
May 17th 1887

My dear Dr Clark:

I wrote you three or four weeks ago that owing to the sickness of our youngest child we would be unable to sail on the 12th inst. He is still seriously sick and it begins to look as though a second postponement would be necessary. If it prove so we shall plan to go out with Dr Scudder & party on June 21st. Our little one has been more than six weeks in bed; measles, bronchitis, capillary bronchitis, & something like pneumonia being the list of diseases he has had to go through. There is as yet no decisive change, his temperature still running to nearly 104°; but we are still hopeful that he may be spared to us. As we have had no help in the family my wife and I are both quite tired. One result of this disappointing delay has been to show me how my whole soul is wrapt up in the thought of going back and taking up my work there again.

I will write you later when it is decided what steamer we shall take.

Very truly yours
M. L. Gordon

So. Pasadena, May 17, /87,
Rec'd May 26.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec A.B.C.F.M.
Boston

So. Pasadena Cal
May 24th 1887

Dear Dr Clark:

We have just had a second consultation of physicians in regard to our little boy. The decision is that one lung has been affected by the measles; that "the case is serious but by no means hopeless"; and that a sea voyage will probably do him great good, and that he may before many months shake the whole thing off. We have just begun a new course of treatment which it is hoped will bring his strength up enough to start in the course of a month and I have just written Mr Flint to engage rooms for us on the Belgic which sails June 21st. We are greatly relieved in regard to the child; joyful in the hope of being in Japan soon; and glad at the thought of having the Scudder party for ~~our~~ fellow-voyagers. In hope and prayer that we may be enabled thus to go forward I am truly yours M. L. Gordon

Rev. M. L. Gordon.

South Passadena, May 24.

Rec'd June 3.

Mr. Ward ✓

So. Pasadena May 31 1887.

Dear Dr Clark:

I am exceedingly obliged to you for your most kind and sympathetic letter of the 23d inst. We are still filled with anxiety respecting our little boy. I do not think he is gaining as the doctors expected him to. On the contrary I fear that the difficulty in his lung increases, and we may not be able to keep him with us. But he keeps up strength & courage in a way that cannot but inspire us with hope. A very few weeks more will it seems to me in view of the active nature of the disease, decide his case. "And so we go on not knowing"

My own health, aside from considerable weariness that these eight weeks have brought, is very fair. I have been much better the latter part of the winter than the former. The Des Moines Meeting used me up pretty badly. Your letter strengthens my ~~desire~~ purpose to get some help for my wife who with only occasional help has been ~~doing~~ ~~the~~ the housework during these trying two months. The gain to my own health even will warrant the Extra Expense; but it is due her aside from that. I shall remember carefully all that you say in regard to caution in assuming ~~work~~ more work than I can carry. I feel that even such limited work in Japan at this time will be a great privilege.

Again thanking you for your cordial letter I am very truly yours

M. L. Gordon

So. Pasadena, May 31, 1887,
Rec'd June 8.

So. Pasadena June 10th 1887.

Dear Dr Clark:

We have again been compelled to relinquish our steamer passage. The doctors' predictions and our hopes of the little boy's gaining strength enough to go on the Belgic have not been fulfilled. Neither have our fears that he might ~~ere~~ this slip away from us been realized.

I think he was growing gradually weaker until a week ago when we began Dr Bergeon's new treatment by means of injecting gas into the ~~fo~~ bowells. There is some apparent gain since we began this treatment and it is the judgement of our physician & ourselves that we would better remain here a month or two longer and continue this treatment. We are the more ready to do this as to go later than the 25th inst would bring us to Japan in the midst of the heat. We make no definite plan now as to the time of sailing but hope it may be Aug. 23 or Sep 10th Either of which date would bring us there in time for the Theological School year. My own health remains good & it may prove better for me to spend the summer here than in Japan. Being on the Pacific coast we can start Earlier than if we had the transcontinental trip before us

Very truly yours

M. L. Gordon

P.S. I do not know whether I have told you that the deposit on the boy's lung is now thought to be Tuberculous, or not

M. L. Gordon
June 10 1889

So Pasadena Cal;
July 12th 1887

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. }
Sec A B C F M }

Dear Dr Clark:

Our little boy has been gathered into the heavenly home after nearly fourteen weeks of sickness and suffering. During the latter part of his sickness especially it was a great privilege to be near the brave and patient little spirit which made his face shine like that of an angel. It has been a very heavy blow to us ~~and~~ but the Good Lord has very graciously revealed himself in it all so that Mrs Gordon and I both feel that we have a richer message to all Gods children in Japan and elsewhere than ever we had before.

We are both quite tired and

I am sorry not to feel a little stronger and further as I go back to my work. Still I hope a few weeks rest here and in Oakland, and the sea air on the voyage will give the needed strength and that I shall be able for a good amount of work in Japan. It rests me to think of being on the way.

I thank you very much for your kind letters of sympathy and offer to meet extra expenses by a special grant if necessary. I am afraid I shall have to ask something as my allowance barely covers ordinary expenses, but as the attending physician has gone to Alaska for a month or more without sending me his bill I cannot now tell the amount that will be needed. I will write later.

Very truly yours

M. L. Gordon

Rev. M. L. Endorsed
July 12, 1887

So. Pasadena
July 19th 1887

Dear Dr Clark:

Your kind and sympathetic note from Clifton Springs has been received.

I note what you say in regard to taking plenty of time before starting. We now plan to sail Aug 23d which may seem too soon, but (1) it seems desirable that we get away from here promptly as we all, and Mrs. Gordon especially, need a change; (2) a fortnight at the beach and an equal time in Oakland make about as long a time as we can contentedly tarry in boarding houses. In addition to this the gain of a few weeks in Japan before the theological department opens seems to make it advisable to go then rather than later.

Another thing. Some of my friends ~~are~~ think it unwise for me to go back at least at present. While I must grant that Japan is less favorable than California and that our going is something in the nature of an experiment I do not think the risk taken is greater than is often taken for important business interests.

For the sake of all concerned I have consulted one of the very best physicians of Los Angeles who after a careful examination (including microscopic examination of sputa) approves my going as on the whole the best thing to do. The case, he would say, is not perfectly clear, but all things considered it is advisable to go —

I speak of this because I wanted you to know that I am not risking my health & the Board's funds without due care. I feel too that if I am to go back at all it should be this fall.

Very truly yours

M. L. Gordon

M. L. Gordon
5. Pasadena July 87

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Oakland Cal
Aug 23^{d} 1887

Rev A. G. Clark, D.D.
Sec ABCFM

Dear Dr Clark:

We are now very near the hour of sailing, and I am glad to report that we are all in good health. My own health has improved right along during the past few weeks and I go back to my work with increased hopefulness.

We have had a very pleasant stay here of nearly two weeks. I spoke once for Mr Pond, and on Sunday last for my Classmate Dr Barrows. I think there is a growing missionary interest in the Congregation of this Church, especially among the young people. By the way Dr B. would be glad to be informed beforehand of the coming of missionaries that he may make arrangements to have his people meet them and frequently hear from them.

Mr Flint though not in very robust health has very kindly looked after us while here

In regard to extra expenses connected with the sickness of our little boy if we can have $100. it will relieve us of some solicitude as to our accounts.

With kindest remembrances to all at the Mission Rooms I am very truly yours

M. L. Gordon

M. L. Gordon D.D.
Aug. 23. 1887
J.J.

Kyoto, Japan
Sep 20th 1887.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.
Sec A B C F M }

Dear Dr Clark:

I am very happy at being able to address you again from Kyoto. We arrived in Kobe Sept 15th having made the voyage from S.F. to Yokohama in 15 days and 19 hours, the second best westward trip on record. We reached Y. a few days before the close of the [illegible] hot weather of summer. The air was dead and stifling, and many other residents no less than missionaries show the effects of it in their pale, ~~thin~~ faces, and thin weakened bodies.

But if you add to this and other causes the ever-driving work wh. presses upon all miss^o and somewhat especially on those of our own Board, you will be ready to ~~see~~ expect a large number of very tired faces in the mission.

"Our school opens with 360 applications from new students. In the school proper only about 100 additions are possible with our present buildings and corps of teachers; and even with 200 in our newly organized Prep. Dept more than 100 must be turned away. Roughly speaking we have now 300 in the Academy; 55 in the theological dept. and 200 ~~in~~ the Prep. Dept. making a little more than 550 in all. This of course means work and a good deal of it. We have six theological classes which in themselves aggregate Eighteen Exercises daily, about half of them being in Japanese. If we had room and sufficient teaching force we could with the present outlook have 1000 pupils within a few years, if not by next year.

Our Girls Schools are Equally Crowded. In Kyoto we have 130 pupils about double the highest number in previous years. In Osaka there are 340 - (90 boarders). In Kobe the school does not open until the Enlarged buildings shall be completed which will be sometime next month, and yet they are already compelled to refuse numerous applications.

Before leaving America I was thinking frequently of the large reinforcements the Board is sending out. Here on the ground it is almost impossible to think of anything else than the need of more workers. Our mission and in fact all the missions seem like an army with every man fighting up to the limit of his strength, and many faint and weary and ready to fall and yet not a man in reserve. And this illustration holds good with reference to our Japanese workers. The need of more teachers ~~workers~~ in our schools is matched by the need of more trained men and women from these schools to take up the ever waiting work. No better use of twenty consecrated Christian men and an equal or greater number of Xn women could be be made than to put them here; and the probability would be that even such a number would be forced into active work before they could ~~prepare themselves~~ by ~~a~~ study of the language prepare themselves for it."

Among many other needs presented by our mission at its last meeting one was for a lady to teach English in our Prep. Dept. I have spoken to our station of Miss Flora Denton of Sierra Madre Cal. who it seems to me ~~as~~ is more specially fitted for that work even than for work in our Girl's School. The station has directed me to write to you urging you to Endeavor to secure Miss Denton for that work. And also to write to her on the subject which I do by this mail. You may remember that I wrote to you in regard to her before leaving Col. I will only say here that her successful experience as a teacher gives me great assurance that she would give satisfaction here. She spoke in a letter to me which I enclosed to you of her lack of training in our higher schools, and of a knowledge of music as against her as a missionary. These would certainly not be against her in this work which would call for just those qualities which she possesses. Mrs Gordon & I offer her a home with us at least for the present.

Another thing. Rev C.D. Barrows, a classmate of mine hopes to induce his Young Peoples Society which numbers 400 to support a missionary in Japan and he spoke especially of sending a lady to inaugurate Kindergarten work in Kyoto. Our station voted in favor of accepting his proposition and asked me to write to you and him. It seems to me, & to many of us that carried on in connection with mothers meetings, in connection with our churches, it would be one of the best possible ways of reaching the people of the city. It is his desire and it would be our purpose to make it more thoroughly Xn than Kindergartens in America are. Dr B. might be willing to have this done in some other city than Kyoto, and we would not selfishly push our own work to the disadvantage of others, but

I think he is somewhat specially interested here. They might perhaps be willing to send a lady for some other work but I know that his church, ~~each~~ are especially interested in Kindergarten work - Mrs Cooper a teacher of a large Bible Class being ~~interested~~ connected in some way with ~~in~~ almost all the Kindergartens of S.F. It is true also that the Japanese are quite anxious to secure this kind of work. Please do what you can for us.

There are many more things that I would like to write about but lack of time forbids. Our prayers go out for you and for all the Officers of the Board in this great Crisis. The Lord must be leading us to greater and higher things. ~~I am~~ glad to report that my family and myself ~~we~~ are all in Excellent health

Very truly yours

M. L. Gordon

Kyoto, Sept. 20, '87.
Rec'd Oct 24.

Kyoto Japan
Oct 3d 1887

Rev N. G. Clark, D.D.

Dear Dr Clark:

I wrote you hastily from Oakland last month specifying $100. as the amount of grant for extra expenses ~~for~~ in connection with the sickness of our little boy which I would be glad to receive. I think I did not say then that that by no means covers the extra expenses, a considerable part of them being of such a nature that we prefer to meet them ourselves ~~rather~~ even at the expense of some considerable self-denial.

I wish I could express in some way proportionate to its importance the great need of reinforcements needed here. I will speak only of two facts: 1. A large proportion of the older Japanese speaking missionaries are working up ~~to~~ or beyond the limit of their strength. 2. The demands of the work are so great that very few of the new missionaries have time or strength for the thorough study of the language. It is no reflection upon them to say this; but it leaves unanswered the uncomfortable question, can we leave our work to be directed in future years by those who have not a knowledge of the language, or even by a smaller proportion of Japanese-speaking missionaries than we have now?

Greater than ever & constant therefore is our need of men and women who come out — not to engage immediately in teaching — but to prepare for the closer hand-to-hand work of telling the story of Christ to the people in the language in which they were born —

Very truly yours

M. L. Gordon

M. L.
Oct. 4. 1889

Rev Dr Clark
Sec.

Kyoto _ Japan Nov. 23/87

"A meeting has just occurred here which well illustrates the progress that Japan is making. It was the opening of a Christian Hospital and Training School for Nurses, and the dedication of a new building connected with our Doshisha School. ~~Bot~~ All these buildings are within 300 yards of the old palace in Kyoto.

"Invitations were sent to a large number of officials and influential men in the City and surrounding Country and perhaps 300 of these were present. Governor Kitagaki occupied a prominent seat on the platform and read an excellent congratulatory address. In it he said that as it was necessary that a nurse be honest and virtuous as well as skilled in the performance of her duties he was glad that this School was established by those who ~~dwell upon~~ emphasize both. Instead of one mayor for the whole city we have one for each half of the city, and both of these were present and read addresses. So also the president and V. president of the provincial assembly. The leading physician of the city - a man not a Christian, said in his address that in former times, in cases of ickness, the husband cared for the wife, the wife for the sick husband, ~~[illegible]~~ the parents for the children, and the children for the parents, all in accordance with family love. But beyond the family as there was no love they had no nurses or Nurses' Schools. Now the religion of Christ comes and puts love in the hearts of all men & between all men. And so nurses' schools are a result. That is pretty good testimony from a "heathen".

The Exercises lasted over two hours and were very attentively listened to throughout. Two American travellers who happened along supposed from the close attention that the audience was mainly composed of Christians, whereas less than one third of them were so. But from what I have already written, you can see that the leaven is working even outside of the churches.

On such occasions as this the growing tendency to foreign dress is noticeable. A very large proportion have black broadcloth coats on. Recently I attended the ~~[illegible]~~ dedication of a school building in Osaka, at which were a number of Japanese ladies dressed in foreign style. The governor's wife was there in a fine carriage. How strange to think of all this taking place in a city where long after we came to Japan, a man died in prison simply for having a part of a Bible in his possession.

Yours
M L Gordon

[illegible]ordon,

Kyoto, Nov. 25, 1887,

Rec'd Dec. 22.

for the [illegible]

But [illegible] the family as there [illegible]

[illegible] Misses' Schools. Now

[illegible] of Christ [illegible] and puts love in the

[illegible] Misses' Schools [illegible] a

[illegible] testimony from a teacher"

[illegible] suppose [illegible]

[illegible] attack on the [illegible]

[illegible] Christians [illegible]

[illegible] of a school building [illegible]

Kyoto Japan
Nov 25th 1887

Rev N. G. Clark D.D. }
Sec A.B.C.F.M. }

Dear Dr Clark:

On one or two previous occasions you have kindly secured for the members of the classes graduating from our theol. dept. gifts of a limited number of books necessary to their efficiency as Christian workers. Can you do something for the present class? We have *one* man in the regular course, i.e. one who has taken our five years collegiate course. We have also *ten* men in the vernacular dept; and of these *seven* have sufficient knowledge of English to read English commentaries. For them a few books would be very helpful. As a committee appointed by the faculty for the purpose I write asking if you cannot provide for them as follows:

1. By sending

Eight Copies Schaff's Bible Dictionary A.M.S.S. Union
Eight " Handy Commentary on N.T. } Edited by
Eight " " " O.T. } Bp Ellicott
Eight Copies of Mozley's Sermons - Revell
Eight " Pentecost's
Eight " Arthur's "Tongue of Fire"
Eight " Phelps's "Still Hour" —
One " H B Smith's Theology. Armstrong
One Fisher's Beginnings of Christianity
One Fisher's "Reformation"

Also that [illegible] $16. each be given to the three men who can't read English for the purchase of books in Chinese and Japanese. or $ ~~48~~ in all $48.
Also that [illegible] 8 Each be given to seven men to supplement the English books with ~~by~~ Chinese and Japanese books - in all $56.
Making a total appropriation of $104.00 in addition to the above books and the cost of freight &c. These books to be returned to the mission when no longer used for Christian work in Japan.
I am sure they would be greatly valued & do great good
yours sin. M. L. Gordon

Books
English

Kyoto, Nov. 25, 1887.
Rec'd Dec. 22.

Kyoto, Nov 26th 1887

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Sir:

Mr Neesima Dr Davis and I have been appointed by the faculty to do what may be done to secure some more land for the school. Our rapid growth makes constant demands for enlargement. The enclosed rough draught may aid you in taking in the situation. We need first of all the bamboo grove just north of the school. My house in which I write this, it is proposed to turn into a dormitory and another, one or two can go between this house and the recitation hall directly south of it. But others still will be needed and there is no place so convenient as the bamboo grove. We need it to get more air and light and change around our kitchen. We shall need it - relentlessly - when we make the necessary enlargement to our Chapel. To Enlarge it by a transept would be impossible without this land -

It belongs to the priests of the adjoining temple. They have hitherto refused to sell, but recently the governor of the city who is very friendly towards the school has volunteered to see the priests and tell them they must sell, that it it is absurd to keep for a bamboo grove land needed by a school like ours. If he succeed in inducing them to sell we ought to have the money on hand to buy it. We hope it may not cost more than $1000 but it would be better to have $1500 as other land is also needed. We Earnestly request you to secure this if possible and Dr Davis agrees with me in thinking it sufficiently important to have the money promptly to ask you in case the money is granted to cable the word bamboo. With the rapid increase which has just taken place we may expect almost any addition in the future. For example we limited our first (Freshman) year to 120 - It now numbers over 130 and there are a number of others who are waiting to come in at the end of this term. With our present force and accommodations we can take in other scholars only by raising the standard and so by dropping some make room for others -

I enclose a brief account of our recent opening exercises of which others will doubtless write you more fully -

The demand for English teaching is so great that it seems to me there is danger of theologically educated men giving too much to that work - It certainly is poor

Economy to have men who ought to be giving their best strength to Evangelistic work or more directly Christian instruction in schools, or the study of the language preparatory to that work, giving their strength to teaching English spelling and reading. Such work is productive it is true, but young ladies or gentlemen without theological training might in many cases do the same work equally well.

The work in other stations seems equally prosperous. I do hope the trained Educator promised for Sendai may be sent and thus free Mr DeForest & Mr White for more directly Christian work —

But I must close.

Yours truly

M. L. Gordon

Kyoto, Nov. 26, 1887.
Rec'd Dec. 22.

Jan 4 C

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Kyoto Japan Jan 10th 1888.

Rev N. G. Clark D.D. –

Dear Dr Clark:

At the request of our Station I wrote you in regard to the Coming of Miss Flora Denton of California to Kyoto, and wrote her at the same time. I have just heard from Miss D who says she had offered herself to the Board a number of weeks before writing me but had received no reply up to that time.# ~~She wrote me~~.

I can easily understand that with a large number of ladies near you offering themselves, you may hesitate to take up the question of the appointment of one so far away. Then, too, you may feel that Miss Shed and Miss White are sufficient for our needs. Miss Shed although now in our School, still feels inclined to take up work in a gov't School so soon as any shall offer. Miss White Ex

June 21. She did not write until Nov 4. Her letter arr^d Nov 4 – H'd from again Dec 16. & arr^d Dec 16 & so on —

when she comes will probably not study the language. What then will become of our Girls' School when Miss Hooper leaves it? I know of no lady in the mission who can & will take it, unless we take Miss Talcott or Miss Barrows or Miss Colby from even more important work. I beg of you then to send Miss Denton unless you have some lady nearer you of rare consecration and ability. Miss Denton is now the principal of a School with two gentlemen as assistants

Then too Miss Richards needs an associate. I am more and more convinced that the best ~~than~~ way to accomplish this is to give Miss R a trained nurse to do routine work in the Nurses School and let Miss R who is a host in herself & who is getting hold of the language rapidly, go out a part of her time either with her women for special work or in general missionary work. She has a friend in Shanghai who is dissatisfied with her place

who may be the one to come -
I presume some one has written
you that 43 of our students
were baptized Dec 18th. and nine
in our Shijo church the same day.

We have just received from Mr.
Ward a copy of the new regulations ~~for~~ in regard to orders from
Boston. It will be a very serious
inconvenience to us if made to
apply to the orders which went
on in December -

Very truly yours
M. L. Gordon

Kyoto, Jan. 10, 1888,
Rec'd Feb. 9.

✓

Ans Dulton.

✓

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
JAPAN.

Kyoto
Jan 28th 1888

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Dr Clark:

By vote of the faculty of our School I am directed to write you asking that. Six (6) Babcock's Fire Extinguishers and one hundred (100) hand grenades be sent ~~for the~~ use in our School; or if you know of something better, please send an amount equivalent to the above.

The Board has put many thousands of dollars into buildings here, and the only protection against fire are a few buckets for carrying water. The city fire department is very inefficient. We feel therefore very strongly that something should be done, and all the more strongly because our new library building caught fire a few weeks ago and narrowly escaped destruction. We have asked once or twice for an Engine, but the Com. has not seen its way clear to grant this request. We cannot however refrain ~~to~~ from asking that at least the above named articles or their Equivalents be granted. There may be some difficulty in regard to packing the grenades but it may be that an arrangement may be made whereby the chemicals may be mixed after they reach here.

Trusting that you may in this or some other way be able to relieve us from the anxiety we feel for these buildings

I remain Very truly yours

M. L. Gordon

Kyoto, Jan. 28, '88.
Rec'd Mar. 3. D.C.

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American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Kyoto JAPAN.
Jan 28th 1888

Kyoto, Jan. 28, '88.

My dear Dr Clark:

This steamer will carry to you a request from our mission (through the Com. ad Interim) for a trained nurse & who can so relieve Miss Richards from the routine work of the school that she (Miss R.) can devote a portion of her time to direct Christian work outside of the hospital & School for Nurses.

It has been the hope of those either connected with the School that Miss Talcott or Miss Gulick might see her way clear to join Miss R. But the claims upon those noble women elsewhere seem so great as to leave no hope that they will come to Kyoto. Nor does there seem hope of any other lady of experience. The plan proposed ~~seems~~ to promises most for the work. Miss R ~~seems to~~ have made quite remarkable progress in the language and she shows great love and zeal and tact for the direct religious work. With a helper as proposed she could, in connection with the [illegible] Japanese women she has secured, at once do an excellent and greatly needed work.

Let me give my testimony ~~say~~ here that in these carefully chosen single ladies the Board has almost unequaled agents for carrying out its purposes in missionary fields; and especially ~~for~~ the present crisis in Japan [illegible] they seem to meet the needs of the work, in the best possible way and at the lowest cost.

Trusting that the brevity of this letter may not be taken as a measure of the earnestness of our request I am very truly yours

M. L. Gordon

Rev. M. L. Gordon, M.D.
Kyoto, Jan. 28, '88.
P.C. Rec'd Mar. 3

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Kyoto
JAPAN.
Jan 30th 1888

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Dr Clark:

My work this year has been almost entirely with our theological classes and in by means of lectures in the Japanese language. At present I have Homiletics, Pastoral Theology, Natural Theology and Prophecy. The latter two in the vernacular class only. I find the mere manual labor of writing these lectures no small item and as I look forward to the work of revising them and putting them in good shape for next year I find a very strong desire for a type writer asserting itself. A type writer would not only lighten the labor of writing but as lectures are necessarily written hurriedly & so indistinctly it will be a relief to my eyes (which still need some care) to have the legible page of the type writer –

Rev. M. L. Gordon, M.D.

I am led to Explain this thus fully because of the new rules of the treasurer which practically say that a man whose accounts are not square cannot have any orders filled in Boston. Now I am not "square" & have asked as a favor to be allowed to remain "unsquare" for a little time. Ordinarily therefore I would let the type-writer go ~~for the~~ until my account should appear in better form, but as I have above intimated I feel the need so much that after a good deal of hesitation I have decided to write. I may say that there was a balance of $65 against me Dec 31st but my real indebtedness is a good deal more than that.

If you approve of my purchase of a type writer kindly pass the Enclosed to Mr Ward with your authorization of the purchase.
Yours truly M. L. Gordon

Rev. M. L. Gordon,
Kyoto, Jan. 30, 1888,
Rec'd Mar. 9.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
JAPAN.

Kyoto Feby 6th 1888

Dear Dr Clark:

Yours of Dec 28th has just been received. I am sorry the Pr. Com. did not see their way clear to authorize the purchase of the bamboo grove adjoining our school grounds. This results from the impossibility of conveying by means of pen and paper a sufficient impression of the great need – not a future but a present need – of this ground.

Many thanks for your solicitude in regard to my health. I think I am much better than you take me to be. I am really quite well. The winter so far has been remarkably favorable & I have kept free from colds almost entirely. I am doing full work in the school – it is impossible to do less – but am taking the best of care of myself; and am not going to meetings in Japanese houses at night at all. There is

Rev. M. L. Gordon,

a great deal of work in connection with the school which necessarily falls on three or four of the older men, and for one of them to decline work simply means that the other two or three shall bear extra burdens in addition to their already heavy loads.

You can rest assured however that I am ceaseless in my care of my health & purpose to continue my work here if it is at all possible —

Yours truly

M. L. Gordon

Rev. M. L. Gordon.
Kyoto. Feb. 6, '88.
Rec'd Mar. 3.

Copy

Kyoto Feby 28th 1888

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Rev A. C. Thompson D.D.

My dear Sir

Yours of Jan. 24 asking about an incidental reference of mine in a letter to Sec. Clark, to a suggestion of yours to Rev. Dr. Davis of our mission concerning the theological standing of the members of the Japan Mission, has been received.

There can be no question that the suggestion referred to was made. Dr. Davis will write to you recalling to your mind the time and other circumstances.

If I understood correctly a remark of Dr. Davis, your letter to him received by the last mail intimates that my letter to Sec. Clark claimed that there was a good deal of sympathy with the Andover theology in our mission, and I do not see that either extract of which in your quarter you quote in letter to [illegible] might be so interpreted.

I think however if you will examine my letter to Dr. C. you would see that a belief in future probation was not charged upon those intimated. I thought I distinctly stated that the majority of the mission stood where Dr. Clark stands.

There is however a very general sympathy here with the "toleration" [illegible] [illegible].

8 by Profs. Harris & Fisher at Springfield.

There are many who feel keenly the action of the Board in voting down Prof. Fisher's resolution declaring that the missionaries have "the same right of private judgment and the same freedom of thought & speech" that are enjoyed by ministers at home; and if it were felt that those are the true sentiments of the churches, and that when dealing with inquiring souls we should be bound to stop and ask ourselves what the Board would say to what we might not say, I see there would be more than one resignation. We consider the Board's prosecution of such a sentiment [illegible] as [illegible] of peace. In all the discussion of this question when so many missionaries have written, officers and friends of the Board on one side and the other with the excitation of [illegible] of the conversation [illegible] I have not published a single line. But this silence has not been from indifference, but from [illegible] unwillingness to add anything to the bitterness of a controversy which has brought anxiety & sorrow to many, and which seems likely to be greatly hindering the cause we all love. With the greatest respect I am truly yours M. L. Gordon.

Kyoto, Feb. 28, 1888.
Rec'd Mar. 22

Kyoto Japan
March 9th 1888

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Dr Clark:

Your recent favors announcing that friends in Andover and Boston had placed $500. to our credit was an entire surprise to us. I have just written Mr. Smith explaining the circumstances and thanking him for the gift: I told him that our indebtedness ~~grew~~ came mainly from the facts that I wished to provide somewhat for my father's comfort before saying what may be my last farewell, and that there were unusual expenses connected with the death & burial of our little boy. In both these cases I have every reason to believe the Board would have relieved me but we felt that we could not allow others to perform a task so sacred to us. We hoped from the first that we would be able to make up the amount from our salary and we had not lost that hope. Still, we admit that it pressed somewhat more heavy than we expected, and while we had no thought of asking such aid are very ready ~~to~~ and grateful to admit that by this gift ~~our~~ we shall be better able to do our work. One way in which this will result will be in freedom from anxiety; another will be found, I feel sure, in the type writer for which I have already written.

Expressing my gratitude to the donors and to you for your interest in the matter I am sincerely yours

M. L. Gordon

Kyoto, Mch. 9-1888
Rec'd April 7

Kyoto Japan
May 9th 1888

Rev N G Clark, D.D.
Sec A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Dr Clark:

Your recent favor announcing gifts of books for our young men was duly received, and we are grateful to you for your interest in the matter, as well as to the donors for their generosity. The Schaff's Bible Dictionaries will I am sure be very valuable. As to the "Peoples Hymn-books" and some others in the larger lot we cannot tell till we have seen the books, but I have the impression that we could choose better here. Many of our young pastors read English well, but not so well but that it is desirable to give them the best thoughts in the most compact form —

By this mail a request will go on to you: to employ a young Mr Wyckoff who has come out under the Y.M.C.A. & is now teaching in the Osaka Middle school, as a teacher in our school it being understood that he will give especial attention to singing and Elocution. He has qualifications for this work as you may learn by addressing Dr Noble of Chicago in whose Choir he has sung. He is ready to take up this work on the salary of a single missy ($66.) though this will be at a pecuniary sacrifice. He now gets $120.00 per month from Gov't & $30.00 more from private parties. He has not however decided that his life work is to be in the foreign field, but simply leaves that to the Lord & the future to decide. At present and for two or three years he feels he could do much more in our school with our young men than he can in gov't schools. I think at this stage his work for our young men and for our Churches especially is of unexpected value. Theo. Gulick has gone into Gov't employ & Mr Allchin is left with three hours of teaching daily in addition to his other work. He will write of this, but I wish to record my conviction that unless Mr A can receive help from some source he is pretty sure to break down - but where it is to come from does not appear at all clear -

Our Com. ad interim to day voted to ask $750 to be used in connection with 1500 Yen given by the Japanese for a new building for our Kobe Girls School. I do hope it can be granted at once. For myself I was ready to assume the responsibility of authorizing them to go on with the building at once. For if the building has to be put up in the summer it means a very heavy burden to the already over-burdened ladies there, and it seems to me to be quite as good economy to save the ladies here as to send new ones out -

I have wanted to write more fully on several of these points but have no time to day -

Very truly Yours

M. L. Gordon

Kyoto. May 7, 1888.
Rec'd June 4.

To the Japan Mission: Kyoto May [illegible] 8[illegible]

I send herewith Report of the J. M. Society. One of the noticeable things is the success of the work, the increase being a little less than 80%. Special interest is reported to have marked the close of 1887 in many places. I wish I could give you on paper some adequate representation of the unanimity of feeling and the spiritual enthusiasm which characterized the recent meeting in Osaka. At the 10th Anniversary of the founding of the Socy 1200 or 1300 persons, largely young men and women gathered in the Y. M. C. Hall. No one could ask a more inspiring occasion or audience.

Another noticeable thing is the organizing of Schools. Our brethren may be in the [illegible] danger that we are of over-doing school work but [illegible], as to us the opportunity & the appeals are [illegible]. In many of these places churches ought to be organized, and I strongly favor a modification of the rule which [illegible] to form half organized churches. [illegible] on the other side, but [illegible] discourage organization. Mr. Kozaki suggests the organization of mission churches, the word mission to be dropped when self-support is reached.

The report of gifts is not satisfactory. But it may be said (1) that large numbers [illegible] in December last, and (2) that [illegible] been done for schools. Still there [illegible] more, & I think organization would greatly increase the gifts. A collection [illegible] meeting resulting in Yen 66. [illegible] strongest feature for Japan – [illegible] the mission plan of letting them [illegible].

Yours truly

Kyoto, May 20-1888

Rec'd July 2

2

[illegible] May 20-1888

Kyoto, Japan, June 2, 1888.

Dear Friends: I have been having a little run away from the routine of school, and will tell you a little about it. My first outing was across Lake Biwa to visit our two little churches at Nagahama and ~~Lake~~ Hikone. An "Enzetsu-Kwai" or "lecture meeting," had been arranged for at the latter place on Saturday P.M. and our ride on the little steamer was finished just in time for it. Of course you know that this is the largest, most famous, and, perhaps, most beautiful lake in Japan. It is nearly 50 miles long and varies from five to twenty miles in width. The day was perfect, with just enough wind to set the waves dancing in the sunshine. Mts. Hiei and Hira to the left, and the still higher Ibuki to the front of us, with the rich and varied green of field and forest, made a scene never to be forgotten. "How does this compare with the Sea of Galilee?" was the question of a Japanese Christian who accompanied us - a question often suggested by the sight of this lake. This is of course nearly three times the size of that lake whose shores were so often trodden by the blessed feet of the

Savior of men.

The meetings was held in a theater which was closely packed. The number is said to have been 850 or more and from 2 to 5 P.M. they quietly listened to the addresses. Dr Nakashima, the leading physician of the place; Mr. Keshimoto, a graduate of our School and now a teacher in ~~the~~ a govt ~~School~~ School in ~~Kyoto~~ Hikone; Mr Sharp, an Englishman who teaches in the same School (who spoke through an interpreter) Pastor Hori, and myself were the speakers. In Mr. Sharp's presence and help we had an illustration of what Christian teachers in govt schools can do to help missy work, and you will understand how we rejoice in the prominent success of the Effort which the Y. M. C. A. of the U.S. is making to put Christian young men of thorough training down in Japan so that they can fill some of the loud calls for English teachers in Japanese Schools.

We found that a strong interest had recently sprung up in the Hikone Church in regard to a new Church building. This came to a head on Sunday when $280 of the $400. needed were contributed. ~~by~~ The amt was a great surprise to them but was accepted with tears of joy as an answer to prayer. They hope to have a building at no distant day.

It goes without saying that the missionary, on such trips, has a specially good opportunity to dispose of any surplus benevolent funds which may be burdening him!

It is the policy of our Board not to aid in building churches for the Japanese, and the policy is a wise one. But I have often thought that if we had a small fund to lend to weak churches, temporarily, it would be a great boon to them. The need of better church buildings is being felt more and more as the better classes become interested in Christianity.

That afternoon we went on to Nagahama where another theater-meeting was held with 350 hearers. Some years ago at the organization of the church a meeting was held in this same theater. Tonight our first speaker was Mr. Ishibashi, Evangelist in Tsuruga, and I was not a little interested and encouraged to be told by him that at that former meeting he learned the A.B.C. of Christianity".

My second outing was to Osaka, to the Annual Meeting of our "Kumi-ai", or Congregational, churches. About fifty pastors and delegates were present, and I have never seen in conference or presbytery a more earnest and orderly body. Reports were made from all parts of the field showing marked religious interest almost everywhere.

On Thursday the 1~~8~~4th Anniversary — how quickly time flies! — of ~~the~~ Japanese Missionary Society was held in the Hall Erected by the gifts of the Y.M.C. Associations of the United States and Great Britain. It was ~~the~~ wise gifts that made it possible for 1200 persons, mostly young men and women to meet together to celebrate this joyful occasion — this occasion which registered so great an advance in the Kingdom in Japan. I am sure no one could have asked a more inspiring occasion or audience.

Ten years ago, according to Mr. Neesima's report which now lies before me, the Contributions of the year were $71.49; the Expenditures $69.90. The Evangelists were nine of ~~the~~ our students who went out only for a few weeks in their Summer vacation. The churches then were nine in number, with a total membership of not far from 250. With the missionary spirit then manifest the churches have increased to about 40, with a membership of 7000. During ~~the~~ past year the work of this Society — not the work of the churches — has been carried on throughout the year in the important cities of Kumamoto, Yokoshiro, Takanabe and 5 smaller outlying places, in Kiushiu; in Kochi (now an independent, ~~Chr~~ Self-supporting Church) Takamatsu and Marugame in Shikoku; in Onomichi, Tottori, Nara, Otsu, Tsu, Tsuruga, & Fukui in Central Japan; and in Tokyō, Fukushima, Wakamatsu, Mizusawa and other places in Eastern Japan. The Christians gathered by these Evangelists now number 638, 80% of whom were baptized the past year. The average number of hearers was 1089 & of S. School pupils 706. Part of the necessary funds were contributed by the Board, but aside from the gifts of the people in these several localities, for ministers pay rent and other running expenses ~~the~~ Japanese Churches contributed over $900. for this work.

I have been anxious to note the subsequent history of those young men who first went out and of the places ~~to~~ which they went. Two have gone to their reward; five ~~three~~ are pastors, two of whom add the work of teaching in important Christian Schools; and another, the Editorship of our best weekly and monthly Christian journals; Another is a teacher in our School, & the last after several years in America, I know nothing of.

In seven of the nine places these men visited there are now self supporting Churches and they claim at least seven other churches as ~~their~~ their children. But my letter is already long and I close. Cordially yours
M. L. Gordon.

[illegible] 5 [illegible]

Yokkaichi, and outlying places; in Shikoku in Kochi (now an independent and Self Supporting Church) Tokushima and Marugame in Shikoku; in Onomichi, Tottori, [illegible], Obama, Tsu, Tsuruga, & Fukui in Central Japan; and in Tokyo, Fukushima, Wakamatsu, Niigata and other places in Eastern Japan. The Christians gathered by these evangelists now number 638, 80% of whom were baptized the past year. The average number of hearers Jan 1887 & 495 School pupils 706. Part of the necessary funds were contributed by the Board, but much from the giving of the people in these several localities. The Japanese themselves contributed including salaries traveling and other necessary expenses over $900 for this work.

I have been curious to note the subsequent history of those young men who first went out and of the places to which they went. Two have gone to their reward; five three are pastors, two of whom add the work of teaching in important Christian Schools; and another, the Editor in chief of our best weekly and monthly Christian journals; another is a teacher in our School, & the last after several years in America, I know nothing of.

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M. L. Gordon.

Kyoto June 2-1888

Rec'd July 5

Kyoto, June 6th 1888

Dear Dr Clark:

You will receive either by this mail or the next the action of the Ad. Int. Com. asking approval of Miss Daughaday's return for six months, on account of the serious illness of her mother. It seems to me that this is not only proper in view of the personal relations involved, but that regard for Miss D's health demands it. She has been carrying a tremendous load, and this anxiety if long continued would certainly prove too much for her and so it seems to us better that she go at once and be relieved.

She proposes to pay her expenses at least one way; that however is a matter for the Board to ~~settle~~ arrange with her. We have more than fifty applications for baptism among our students.

Truly yours

M L Gordon

Kyoto, June 6-1888
Rec'd July 2

Kyoto, Japan, June26th, 1888.

My dear Dr. CLark:

Enclosed please find statistics of our churches nad schools. Those of the churches are taken from "The Christian" newspaper; those of the schoolswere read at our service last Sunday. While the religious interest has not been allthat we wished, we feel that we have much to be grateful for. A very large part of our theological students go out to work for the summer; some of the lower class men also go out.

By the way we have as yet had no response to our appeals for books for our graduating class, except thoseof Mr Alden,s publications so generously given by Mr. Boardman of Barnet Vt., and which I presume are now on the way. These you will remember are not theological books at all. Though they willundoubtedly be very useful they will not take the place of commentaries, etc. Even if you can secure no others I hope you may be able to send the eight sets of commentaries.

There is another thing I wish to speak of. I believe the new Manual speaks of the unmarried ladies having $25o ~~xxx~~f outfit, and where they keep house $75 extra. Neither Miss Wainright nor Miss White has ever had such an allowance, and with our Treasurer,s approval I write to ask if it cannot now be given them. The only possible reason that I can think of for refusing it is that an appropriation of $25o was made several years ago to furnish the Kyoto Home. But that was

Kyoto, June 6-1888

D.6.

several years ago ; there has been a complete change in the ladies that occupy the home; and the increased popularity of the school among the higher classes makes it very necessary to give a good deal of attention to the entertainment of guests and so to the furnishing of the house. I am sure therefore that it would be a great help to these ladies to have the sum named in the manual; it would be quite a relief also.

We are having a little visit in Kyoto from Miss Bacon who as you know has come out to take a position in the Empress,s Normal school for girls. I feel sure she will add much strength to the Christian forces in Japan.

I have as yet seen nothing of Mr. Knapp the Unitarian Ambassador. He was in this part of the country a short time ago but he did no t make himself known although Mr Atkinson gave him to understand that he would be treated in a friendly way. He has been writing for the Japanese papers much in the strain of his farewell address. Of course that sort of thing will have its admirers; but whether his articles and tracts will make any converts or not is another thing. The Kokumin no Tomo("Nation,s Friend") speakig of the broadness of his views as noteworthy, remarked that they were quite in contrast with those of Paul who preached with his arm chained to a Roman soldier, and also with those of Xavier who came to lay his bones in the soil of the Orient if he might but win its people to what he believed to be the truth. This "Kokumin no Tomo" is said to have the largest circulation of all the periodicals in the country. Our Japanese Christian newspaper has replied to some of Mr. Knapp,s articles, but so far the missionary body have had the grace of silence. Please regard what I have said as not intended for public use in any way ,but merely for your personal information.

I think we have every prospect of having three or four times as many students next year as we can teach or accommodate with rooms,and with the religious results of the year just closing it is easily seen that no more hopful form of missionary work could well be presented than the enlargement of this school.

I have just received a letter from Miss Denton enclosing letters from you , Dr.Alden,Miss Fay of San Francisco.She and we also are troubled over the fact that she cannot as a missionary of the W.B.of the Pacific engage in work in a boys, school;as her desire for that work and her qualifications for itseemed to fit into our great need in a way that suggested providential direction.

I am glad to report myself as having gone through the school yearwith an increase rather than a diminution of health.

Iremain with the kindest regards,sincerely yours,

M. L. Gordon

Kyoto, June 26, 1888.
Rec'd Aug 2
R.C.
✓

Kyoto, Japan, July24th, 1888.

Dear Dr/ Clark:

Several weeks ago Miss Parmelee wrote to me that ex-pres. Cutler of Adelbert Collegehas a daughter who is desirous of going as a missionary, and that her parents were thinking of going with her if a field of usefulness should open; and Miss P askedwhether there were not such a field open in Kyoto. I spoke of the matter to our station and later to the faculty , and both bodies were very cordial in their desire that Dr Cutler come here. I notified Miss Parmelee of thisand intended writing you about it a mail or two ago ; but am afraid it slipped my mind when I was writing. It seems to us that Dr Cutler might be of great help in our school and add greatly to the Christian influences at work in Japan. So we would urge you to get him for us if you can.

Mr. Neesima is writing Mr Sears I believe to see if he won,t do something to enlarge our school chapel. It is a thing greatly needed. During the coming yearour Preparatory Department will not be able to meet with the rest of the school. We do not care so much for this on week days; but we do feel it a loss for them not to be able to meet with the rest of the school on Sundays. Just now we are revolving the plan of putting in a small gallery. With crowding this may enable us to take all in, but it can suffice only for this year; and then when we have outside friends present we shall have to exclude a part of our students; as has already happened. But everything indicates that we are to have a large yearly increase of students, and some provision for axxkapl a chapel large enough to holdthem ought to be made.

I speak of this not because I wish you to appeal to Mr Sears on my reccommendation--much better that theis should come from Mr. Neesima---but rather that you may know our needs should Mr. Searsconsult you about it .

I am sorry to say that the reports of Mr N,s health are not as encouraging aswe wish they were,

Very truly yours

M. L. Gordon

Kyoto, July 24, '88.
Rec'd Aug 20.

Kyoto, Japan, Aug. 14th, 1888.

Dear Dr Clark:

Our annual meeting is over and was a very delightful one indeed. The minutes will go on by this steamer and will acquaint you with the work done.

I wish to speak especially of one or two matters. The first is in regard to some of our Japanese teachers going to America for further study. I do hope some arrangement can be made so that they can do this. They have great and sincere devotion to the school and I am sure it would do them and the school great good if they could spend two or three years abroad. Mr Morita, for example, has been teaching continuously for about ten years; and most faithful work has he done. The others are equally devoted though they have not had quite so long a term of service. I will not here go into arguments to prove the necessity of this for it seems to me that while they may have an exagger ated idea of the advantages that American schools will offer , their arguments in Mr Morita,s letter and in Mr Ise,s letter are substantially sound. In the strong competition that we shall have from government schools some arrangement of this kind is very necessary. Nor can I believe that it would decrease th the gifts to the Board. On the contrary I should expect an increaserather than a decrease. Hoping that you will do what you can to bring this aboutI remain most truly yours

M. L. Gordon

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Kioto Aug. 14, 88

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aid to young
men visiting U. S.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

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Kyoto, Japan, Aug. 24th, 1888.

Dear Dr. Clark:

I did not have time to complete my last letter and so add a word to day. One thing which I want to speak of is the need of a good organ for our school chapel. There is a small one which I think you sent out to Dr. Davis five or six or more years ago. As youknow our school has quadrupled since that time and such an organ is now entirely insufficient. Really it has not been used in the school for some time but has been in use for a considerable time in one of our city preaching places and later in our Girls, school where the large number of music pupils makes several organs necessary. Recently we have been using one from the Hospital in connection with Mr. Wyckoff,s work; but that is needed at the Hospital, and is also insufficient for the needs of the school.

Mr. Wyckoff recommends Mason and Hamlin,s "Liszt" organ as adapted to our needs; and if that cannot be securedthen action 25 in Case 26, or "action 50" in case 139of the same company. I do hope you can get one of these for us. As M &H could have no better advertisementin Japan than such an organ in our school it is to be hoped that their liberality and businesssagacity will so combine as to secure the gift of a Liszt organ. I know you will do what you can to keep them from losing this fine opportunity. The coming of Mr Wyckoff for more continuous work in the school greatly emphasizes this need.

Very truly yours
M. L. Gordon

~~I am sincerely yours~~

If the "Liszt" is sent, Mr. W. would like the pedal-front attachment.

Dear Dr. Clark,

I join heartily with Dr. Gordon in this request. In fact the little organ which he speaks of was sent out eleven years ago, and it is of no use at all now for our chapel services. I think that there is no place in our mission work where an organ is so much needed or would do so much good as in this school.

Yours truly

D. W. Learned

Kyoto Aug. 24 '88.
Rec'd Sept. 20

Kyoto, Japan, Sept. 4th, 1888.

Rev. N.G.Clark, D.D.

DearDr. Clark:

Iwant to say a word in regard to Miss Denton,s work and her relation to the Pacific Branch of the Woman,s Board.

Our station asked the mission to give us three of the new ladies: one for our Prep. Dept., one for our Girls, School, and a third to be associatedwith Miss Richards. The mission voted that we should have two: Miss Denton and one of the two Mt Holyoke ladiesyou several months ago asked us to send a telegram for. But as we now hear that these two ladies are not coming to Japan, we have Miss D only.

Miss White proposes to try to get along with the help that she can get from Mrs. Davis and others until she can get an associate from America; and so our greatest need seems to be for the Prep. Dept ., and for this Miss Denton is our only supply. We are therefore driven by the necessities of the case to put Miss D at work in our Boys, Schoolcontrary to the constitution of the body which supports her. May we ask you at Boston to make the necessary explanation to the Pacific Branch, and also to make the requisite adjustments in the case? Culd not our Pacific sisters be induced to take up someone else in Miss D.s place?

As Miss D. was appointed partly through my influence I may be pardoned for quoting from a letter just received from Mrs. Straightof the Normal School for Girls in Tokyo. She says

Kyoto Aug. 24 88

" I think very highly of Miss Denton and sincerely congratulate you in securing her for your school" I may remark in this connection that it is a grand thing for the Cause to have such ladies as the Misses Prince, Miss Bacon, and Mrs. Straight in the government schools of the capital.

Miss Richards will still be left without an associate, and if this continues much longer I greatly fear the effects on her health. Her almost incessant labors have already affected her health and I am sorry to say that she has not rallied as it was expected she would during the vacation. If you would save her to the work send her an assistant at the earliest possible day.

I am aware that the Japan mission is like one great Oliver Twist always asking for more; and often we are so anxious for new favors that we forget to acknowledge the old. You would find it easier to bear with us if you could see how the work presses on us from every side. With ever increasing personal regards I am truly yours M. L. Gordon

Kyoto, Sept. 4, 1888
Rec'd Oct. 8

I enclose a brief article, a How to Build a Ch

Kyoto Japan
Oct 2d 1888.

My dear Dr Clark:

It is now arranged that Miss Denton when she come shall teach one hour in our Girls School and two in the Boys' School. This will be less of a break with the Constitution of our Pacific Sisters than the plan at first thought of and will I hope be accepted as satisfactory in view of our necessities —

Our school now stands about as follows:

Prep Dept.	200
Collegiate	425
Theological	80
	705

This is a low estimate —

Heartily yours

M. L. Gordon

I enclose a brief article on How to Build a Church.

Kyoto, Oct. 2, 1888.
Rec'd Nov. 2.

Dr. M. L. Gordon

Kyoto, Oct 11th 1888.

Dear Dr Clark:

It gives, me great pleasure to introduce to you Mr. Nakamura, a member of the Legislative body of this City and district, and on the Standing Committee of the same; a trusted member of our Doshisha, and withal a humble and beloved Christian brother. He goes to New York on business, and any courtesies ^at the Rooms^ you may be able to show him

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Kyoto, Oct. 2, 1888.

Kyoto, Oct. 2, 1888.
Rec'd Nov.

will be bestowed upon
one in every way worthy,
and will be gratefully
appreciated by him and
by your humble servant.

M. L. Gordon

Kyoto, Nov. 1st 1888

Rev N. G. Clark, D.D.

Dear Dr Clark:

Our school has just had another visit from Count Inouye, Min. for Agriculture and Commerce. He came down here to award the prizes at an Exhibition of the Manufactures of this part of Japan - The Governor of Kyoto gave a dinner to the governors of the surrounding provinces in the Count's honor, and it was arranged that Mr Kanamori who now acts for Mr. Neesima should call at the close of the dinner - this he did and gave an invitation to them to call and see our school, whereupon the Count addressed them eulogizing Mr Neesima and the school in the highest terms, concluding by saying that he expected to visit our school the next day and asking them to accompany him - this quite a number of them did, and the Count, assuming rather the attitude of host rather than guest spoke again of Mr. Neesima's life and purpose, and also the purposes of himself & others who had contributed to the school and urged the students to earnestly strive to carry that purpose on to completion – Of course his point of view does not correspond to ours in every detail, but, he is evidently ready to do what he can for the school.

His approval and that of Count Okuma was secured to a plan for bringing the school before the whole country. That plan is for Mr. Neesima to write an appeal to the Japanese people to contribute to this the first private university in Japan – and a meeting of the Editors of the leading papers in Tokyo having been called, ten leading daily papers and five leading magazines of Tokyo have agreed to publish Mr. N's appeal as a supplement to their issue on Nov. 7th and also to offer to receive contributions for the school. In addition to this five of the leading daily papers of Kyoto and Osaka, and as many more

magazines will join their Tokyo contemporaries in bringing this matter before the people - With such help from the press and such backing as Counts Ito, Okuma and others give we have good reason to hope that a great deal may be accomplished for the school -
Mr Neesima is now in Kyoto, but will probably go to Kobe for a while so as to be away from the school - He looks better than I feared he would.

Yours in regard to some our teachers going to America has been received. I have passed it on to them, and will write you about it later -
The Church at Hikone has just been dedicated without debt. Ditto of the Church at Fukui, and as you will hear from Kobe, one at Akashi also -
Rev E. G. Porter of Lexington Mass. is now visiting our mission -
With best wishes for your health & continued labors I am truly yours M. L. Gordon

Kyoto, Nov. 1, 88.

Rec'd Nov. 30.

Kyoto, Japan, Nov 16th 1888.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Sec A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Dr Clark:

You will hear from others of the action of our Com. ad interim asking for a lady especially to work in the Osaka Boys School. We feel that such a lady is greatly needed, 1. for the work's sake and 2. for Mr. Allchin's sake. Anything that can be done to lighten his burden will be the best economy for the Board.

Others will also write of our thought of asking Miss M. Helen Wooster, No. 9 Courthouse Los Angeles Cal. From Miss Denton's recommendation I am sure you will find her very well fitted for such work. The fact that she is already in Cal, & the Board would save the expense of transporting her across the Continent twice is quite in favor of yr employing her for a limited term.

Yours of Oct 10th is just to hand. Miss Shed is teaching in Maebashi.

that is the "Province without a Missionary" which Mr DeForest has written about so interestingly, and it was at his solicitation that Miss Shed went there. She seemed especially well fitted for the work, and for the somewhat lonely life there. As your letter seems to ask why we let her go away from Kyoto, I will say that in addition to the above reasons, there was some incongruity of feeling here which prevented us from insisting on her remaining with us. She is a lady of excellent abilities, strong character, and seems sure to gain a knowledge of the Japanese language rapidly & to do a large & good work.

In regard to a physician for Kumamoto, Dr Berry can answer better than I. I think however that to send Dr Murdock there would be an excellent arrangement. I think in some respects a lady physician would do better than a gentleman; she could work in with our ladies in their work for women & so make her medical knowledge useful - There seems to be no great call for a physician of the other sex, so far as the Japanese are concerned -

In regard to our Japanese teachers going home Our faculty have voted to recommend you to secure arrangements for Prof. Morita morita & Kato to spend two years in study asked me to write you about it - in America: they to retain their connection with the school, and so of course to come back to the school - The trustees also approve this course. and there is no doubt that the two teachers mentioned have that purpose in mind.

This as I understand it relieves you of two difficulties (1.) the length of the term abroad & (2.) the fear that they may not come back to us - I may say here that after consultation with Dr Davis we decided that while not questing your statement as to Mr. Shimomura's remark — we would say to them confidentially that Shimomura's long stay and the report that he was not certain to return to the Doshisha was increasing the difficulties of getting aid for them to go. Our thought was that it might help them to see the importance of staying only two years and of returning to the school. Mr. Shimomura has just written to Dr Davis asking if we want him in our school and the Faculty have voted that we do; in this the trustees will doubtless concur. We all hope strongly that the arrangement proposed can be made: for two if practicable: if not for two at least for one. If for one only, for Prof. Morita.

He wants to go especially to study Philosophy and as the names of Pres. Porter, Wright & Profs Harris & Fisher are names to conjure with in Japan, he wishes to go to Yale & take the two years Philosophical Course there.

I Enclose a Statement of the studies he has pursued and those he ~~p~~ desires to pursue.

If the arrangement can be made he would like to know what Examinations he will have to pass; when he should go, and whether graduation from the Doshisha Collegiate & Theolog'l departs would be accepted as the equivalent of a College diploma—

Mr. Kato wishes to study Mathematics & Physics and would like to know where those studies can be pursued best—

Others will write you I think. I write in great haste as I am just starting for the Meeting to consider the question of union with the Pres. Churches— There is every reason to expect a postponement for at least six months— What the final result will be is not clear— The millennium comes slowly—

Yours

M L Gordon

Kyoto, Nov. 16, 1888.
Rec'd Dec. 21.

✓

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 5th, 1888.

Rev. N.G. Clark, D.D.

Dear Dr. Clark:

The information you call for in your last letter in regard to the Japanese teachers whowish to spend xxxxxx two years of study in America, I think I gave pretty fully in my last. I will only say that the plan for them to go is fully approved by ur faculty, our trustees, and by our mission. Profs. Morita and Kato would like to go so as to be able to begin with thenext school year, that is in September, 1889.

A request will go on by this mail for another teacher for our theological department. Mr. Learned will write in detail of the need and little more is necessary from me than to express my stromg approval. We now have over 8o theological students and the number will increase. Mr. Learned has more work than he can do and ought to be relieved. We have just been delighted to have one of our graduates who had gone to the University, return to enter our Eng. Theo. Dept. which is a n added reason for keeping the teaching force strong. We hope this marks a turning point in that department, and that we shall see many of our very best men going into it. Ihave, as I may have written you decided to spend the third school term in outside evangelistic work, and there is so much need of that that I hope nothing will turn me aside from it. If you are able to send us a man urge him to give his time to the study of the language. Our greatest need is for men and women with the language. I wish we could have ten xxxxxmen who could give themselves wholly to the study of the language. But I suppose that is too much to hope for or even talk about.

Very truly yours
M. L. Gordon

Kyoto, Dec. 5, 1888.
Rec'd Dec. 29.

Teachers to go to U.S

(Copy)

Kyoto,Dec.17th,1888.

Rev.J.T.Ise.---DearBrother:

Yours of the 12th inst.was duly received,and those to whom it was addressed at once had a conferrnce over it and I was asked to write you the result.If the ~~rep~~ reply should not prove to be just what you have hoped and expected we hope you will believe it is made in the same love for Christ and Japan,which so strongly marks your letter.

In the first place then let me say that as missionaries of the Board we do not feel free to approve the going to America of any one to solicit money,without first consulting the Board on the subject. We were compelled to take this position when ~~our~~ early this year we learned that it was Mr.Neesima's desire to go to America to solicit funds for the Doshisha,painful as it was not to accede to his wishes.With all its importance and urgency your case your cause, seems no more urgent and important than his.It may seem to you that in taking this position we yield to the Board more than one Christian is called upon to yield to others yet,not to speak of the fact that by accepting appointment under the Board wepractically give our consent to its rules,the best interests of our beloved work in Japan make conformity to this rule a necessity. For the Board rightly feels that it is doing much for Japan absolutely, and relatively to what it is able to do for other needy fields;and for us ~~by~~ to make direct appeals for money to the constituency of the Board, or to sanctioni~~ng~~ appeals by our Japanese brethren,would be simply to cripple them in their efforts to help Japan,would be in fact a slow method of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. So ~~m~~ you see it is for Japan,s sake that we are kept from making or sanctioning these appeals.

In the next placeit seems questionable whetherit would be wise to put up just such a building as you propose. We know the great importance of your work,and the great disadvantages under which you have been working. We wish you could secure money enough for a large and commodious building,and while we cannot promise you money we are hoping that bysending on your strong letter some money may be raised. You will remember that when I asked you last spring to write a Report of the work of the churches in Tokyo and vicinity,~~last spring~~, I suggested that you mi might put in a plea for money for a church building as well as for more men. I was surprised that you spoke of the latter need only.

I still think that a letter like the one you have sent us would produce a strong impression there. But would it be wise to put up a $10,000 church? Would it be wise to have your church so different from the other Kumi-ai churches in Tokyo?or so different ~~fm~~ from the churches outside of Tokyo? Soppose you succeed in getting the $10,000,would not many other pastors and churches wish to repeat the experiment,and so a good deal of confusion and disorder and loss to the work result?

It is questions like these which prevent us from approving your plan,much as we sympathize with you in

Kyoto, Dec. 5. 1888.

the noble ends you have put before you.

But as you know we have not ,and would not have the slightest authority over you. ~~Beyo~~ Beyond giving our reasons,we would not put the slightest obstacle in the way of your going,or in the way of your receiving the most cordial welcome after you reach there. You are already widely known and honored and loved for your work,s sake,and if you go we shall gladly unite in a letter of introduction to the officers of the Board, and in an expression of our love for and confidence in you ,and our deep sense of your ability and devotion to thework in which you have already had s ch great success,and in which we hope you are to have still greater success in the years to come.

Such a letter could of course be shown to thefriends of the Board/ but we could hardly give you personal letters to individual "moneyed men" because there are very few of these that we know well enough to appeal to for any purpose,and these are already contributors to the Board.

Such a letter of introduction we are ready to send you at any time. If you go our prayers shall go with you. But the foregoing considerations lead us to suggest what seems to us a more excellent way,namely,that in addition to the letter you have sent us,and which we shall forward to Dr.Clark, that you write directly to himof your needs and wishes,and see if in some way it may not be possible for you to secure help.

Personally I feel it would be a great loss foryou to be away from Japan during the next six months,when this union question will be up for final decision. Whatever the decision may be our churches should have all the wisdom available in reaching it

With the kindest regards I remain your brother

M. L. Gordon

J. D. Davis, Kyoto, Dec. 17, 1888.
Rec'd Jan. 18.

Kyoto Dec. 26 1888.

Rev N.G. Clark, D.D. }
Sec A.B.C.F.M. }

Dear Dr Clark:

Enclosed please find two letters from Mr. Ise. Letters similar to the former were sent to different stations of the mission and in response Mr. DeForest advised Mr I. to come on and consult Drs. Davis, Learned, Berry, & myself. He did so and all save Dr Berry met and talked the matter over with him. As the letters show he is very much in earnest in the matter. He is as you know one of our ablest men, naturally of strong impulses, a characteristic which has been increased by his strong faith and the large success which he had in Imabari. In Tokyo he has been working at great disadvantage. His helpers were few with little money and experience and of no settled position. Their meeting place was an ordinary Japanese house of small size and miserably inadequate to his purpose - Being a rented house they were of course subject to the whims of their landlord, and as a matter of fact they have had to move twice within the past few months; first into a Pres- church & then into their present building which is more inconvenient than the former one -

While we have gladly contributed individually for a new church building, the rule of the Board & the Mission (~~wise and right on the whole perhaps~~) not to help in church building has prevented us from giving any present relief; and so the matter has pressed itself upon his thoughts. ~~Is~~ it any wonder then that his eyes have turned to the land beyond the Pacific, the land of Plenty, the land of men who delight to build schools, Y.M.C.A. halls, and so on as the solution of the problem which has been pressing on his soul for so long?

And yet we all feel that we cannot approve of his going. We feel that it would embarrass you in your relation to the churches and individual givers, and that in other respects it is not wise to go - We have told him this frankly as you will see by a letter which I have asked Mr. DeForest to forward to you.

And so partly because we wished to prevent his going, but far more because we believe in him and his plan we suggested that he ask the Mission to ask the Board to look upon the case as exceptional, and grant him money for the land which (for 1/6 of an acre) will be about $5.000; and one half of the amount needed for a church building capable of seating 1000 persons, say $2000 or $2500, the other half to be raised in Japan -

The matter will doubtless come formally before the Mission soon, and I write not to solicit action on my individual request but to prepare you for the more formal action which, I think, will come later. Drs Davis, & Learned approve this & I think Dr Gor

Berry
White, Curtis, Taylor & Atkinson do.

In considering the matter I beg you to note that it will go directly to increase the preaching of the gospel to save men. Nothing for missionary outfit, travelling expenses, support while learning the language etc; but by it we put a fine scholar, an eloquent preacher, a noble man right among the masses of ~~his~~ the capital of his native land to preach the gospel.

I realize that it is ~~ex.~~ a new departure, but it is exceptional and I feel sure the results will show you and all of us that it is so. Hence I feel like urging you in no ordinary way & to no common degree to put this case before some ~~m.~~ wealthy Christian who wishes to put hundreds of stars into his crown of rejoicing.

Yours in Christ

M. L. Gordon

Kyoto, Dec. 26, 1888.
Rec'd Jan. 18.

[illegible]

Kyoto, Jan. 23d, 1889.

DearDr. Clark:

I wrote you a week or so ago in regard to Mr. Ise,s going to America. At the recent Special Meeting of the Mission it was decided to take no action in the matter except to pass the following resolution: "That while we as amission can not advise Rev. J. T. Ise to go to America for the purpose of raising funds for a church building in Tokyo, we realize the very great need of a large church building in connection with his work there, and if Mr. Ise decides to go to the U.S. on his own responsibility, we most heartily commend him to the Board as a Christian brother beloved for his own and his work,s sake, and ask them to render all assistance in their power."

As you know this was not my plan. I wished to keep him here, and to give you a chance to make an effort there. But I cordially join in the recommendation of Mr. I. as a n able and devoted man. He deserves a trip to America, if I may speak in ~~th~~ thhat way, and I think too his going ought to do great good in showing what sort of men we ~~ak~~ have here. I also agreethat a large church building is needed in Tokyo. This you will see from my last letter. It seems to me that it would be wise for the Board to do something for the ground for some of our city churches. The burden is so heavythat it ~~seems to me~~ is unreasonable to ask the churches to bear it all in all cases. The result will be either that our ch buildings are put up in poor places or that the churchs

Kyoto, Dec. 26, 1888.

get so heavily in debt thatthey will be hampered in their evangelistic work. This work in Tokyo is in some respects exceptional and I would favor the Board,s furnishing half the funds for the building in addition to the land: but I cannot see my way clear to recommend the Board to pay for the whole ch building in addition to the land. But I may be wrong in this; and I know that any help you may give him will be bestowed upon one who is worthy, and that he will use it for the Kingdom of Christ.

We are just about to have a visit from Mr. Wishard/College sec. of the Y.M.C.A. and are hoping much spiritual good to our students from it.

Kyoto, Jan. 23, 1887,
Rec'd Feb. 20.

There are a number of thingsI would lik to say a personal word to you about, if there were time. One thing is the strong denominational sentiments that are being so vigorously pushed here and at home. These with some things that have happened in America are very depressing. More than once I have been tempted to resign, but the fact that I know of no place where my life would count for as much as it does hereweighs more heavily than the annoyances that come from the things spoken of. Then, too, the thought of the way in which you have stood at your post during these past years when so many trying things were happening, has been a source of inspiration to me. For myself I purpose more and more to give my strength to the preaching of the Gospel and to leave polities and to a large extent theologies to others.

With strong personal esteem and affection I am yours most sincerely. M. L. Gordon

"I expect to pass through this life but once: if, therefore,
there be any kindness I can show or any good thing
I can do to my fellow human beings," let me do
it now, let me not defer or neglect it, for
I shall not pass this way again.

DOSHISHA SCHOOL,
KYOTO, JAPAN.

Feby 2d 1889.

To Rev. Dr Clark
& the Officers of the
American Board.

Dear Brethren:

The bearer Rev. J. T. Ise needs no introduction to you. You already know of his ability, devotion, and success as a Christian worker among his own people— Of the special object of his going to America you are fully aware from the letters already sent you and from the Resolution of the Mission which he carries with him— We beg you to receive him as a brother beloved.

Cordially yours
M. L. Gordon

Rev. M. L. Gordon

Feb. 2, 1889

Mr. Lee

Kyoto,Japan,Feb.13th,1889

Rev.N.G.Clark,D.D.

Dear Dr.Clark:

Dr.Learned has handed me your letter with enclosures from Pres.Porterin regard to two of our teachers going to America to study.We are glad to see that the latter in his second letter agrees with us that two years is the proper time for them to spend there.It would doubtless be the ideal way for Mr.Morita to take his wife; but with their children that seems to be impossible. The trustees propose to arrange for their families here, so that all you will require to raisethere is the cost of living.I hope it will not be as great as Pres. P. thinks.

I thank you for your recent strong words as to the undenominational character of the Board. We have a few brethren here who needed them greatly.

The greatness of the blessing through the labors of Messrs. Wishard and Swiftgrows upon me.At a meeting held the other evening for those who have recently decided for Christ, about one hundred were present.Over sixty formal applications for baptism have been handed in. The influence on the Xns of the upper classes has been most excellent.

Very truly yours

229
over

"I expect to pass through this life but once: if, therefore, there be any kindness I can show or any good thing I can do to my fellow human beings," let me do it now, let me not defer or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again.

Dr Creegan:
Sat.

DOSHISHA SCHOOL,
KYOTO, JAPAN.

July 26th 1889

My dear Dr Dunning:

I sent to Prof. Fisher by last mail several of the books produced by our mutual friend Dr Forest, asking whether in view of the literary work Dr F. has done, in view of the fact that he has become pre- one of the most correct if not the

And if Yale will do nothing cou
you not bring the matter before
the authorities of some other College
I think it would do great
good if he were so recognized

Very truly yours

M. L. Gordon

most correct Japanese speaker among (no small achievement) all the missionaries ~~in~~ Japan x ^ in view of the further consideration that he is now the foreign head of that important school, and of mission work in that part of Japan, his Alma Mater could not recognize the really great work he has done and is doing by giving him a D.D. or some other degree.– Will you not give the matter a helping hand?

Kyoto,March19th,1889.

Dear Dr.Clark:

I do not remember whether I have written especially to thank you and through you Mr. Pearson of New York for the valuable books sent out by him for our students and workers. I have never known books more eagerly calledfor than these,especially the Baxendale,s Dictionary of Anecdote etc?I have just received a letter from a pastor in a distant field to whom I had sent a copy asking if I could not furnishh two copies to two evangelists working near him. With this request I was unable to comply as the stock was already exhausted.

We have another class coming on who ought to have some books to help them in their work.There are five in the graduating class of our English Theol.Dept.; and three of our Vernacular class can read English well enough to use easy commentaries with great advantage. These commentaries are a sore need, not only for the present class but for the class thar was sent out last fall. I hope something may in some way be done for them.

Very truly yours

M. L. Gordon

Rev. M. L. Gordon,

Kyoto, Mar. 19, 1889,

Rec'd Apr. 23.

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Kyoto. Japan. March 25th, 1889.

Dear Friends:

It has been quite a while since I wrote you of our work, and a word now in regard to our school may be acceptable. It has been much more prominently before the country this year than ever before - Mr. Neesima's appeal to his countrymen for money to enlarge the school into a University - the first private University of Japan - was warmly received. The money will doubtless come somewhat slowly, but he has carried it too long as a burden on his heart to be easily discouraged. Fifteen thousand dollars for a Science Hall has recently been given by a Connecticut friend.

Recent examination shows the number of students to be as follows: Preparatory 243; Academic 440; Theological 89. Total 772. Messrs Wishard and Swift, of Y.M.C.A. recently spent two or three weeks working among the students. Their thorough earnestness and the simple and direct methods were greatly blessed. Many of the Christian students re-consecrated themselves, and I think the number looking forward to the ministry is largely increased - Yesterday was the in-gathering into our Church. It was a grand sight to see ninety eight young men and five young women publicly consecrate themselves in baptism to the Service of Christ - there were a number of additional applicants especially from the Girls' School, who for various reasons decided to wait till the next Communion. We are now thinking of having a "Summer School" of ten days in July for Students and other Christian workers. [illegible] [illegible] M. L. Gordon

Kyoto, March 25, 1889.

Kyoto, March 25, 1889.

Rec'd Apr. 22

Kyoto, Mch 29th 89.

Dear Dr Clark:

The trustees of our school have decided that they cannot send two of our teachers, at once, to America, and so the plan now is for Mr. Morita only to go this year. Mr Kato will wait another year –

The trustees also desire to have Mr. Shimomura remain another year in America to raise money for the University.

We have discouraged this, feeling that he could do more for the immediate and remote benefit of the school by returning soon to his work. Accordingly the faculty have voted that the needs of the school call for his return by December at the furthest.

Mr. Shimomura's friends assure us that he did not make the remarks about not coming to the school, which were reported to you – Very truly yours M. L. Gordon

Kyoto, March 25, 1889.

Kyoto, Mar. 19, 1889,

Rec'd Apr. 23.

✓

Teacher for Ca

M. L. [illegible]

Tokyo. Apr 15th '89

Dear Dr Clark:

I have been here for a few days and go tomorrow with Pastor Osada of Kobe to Jōshu for a fortnight of Evangelistic work. We meet the pastors here tomorrow p.m. for a preliminary Conference. Of this & my recent visit to Tamba I will write you later.

I write now to call your attention to the bearing of the new treaty - not yet ratified so far as I have heard - on our work. It will at once open up all of Japan to mission work without any need of the missionaries binding themselves to teaching English. Doubtless other societies will push rapidly into the interior & I hope they will & will be successful where they go. But

Excuse paper - I have no 4to paper with me there are a number of places which _we_ ought to occupy - Fukui is one of these, a grand wide-open crying field - Tsu, in Ise is another - To have another society take it would be better than for no one to take it: but it is properly ours - So Fukushima & Wakamatsu in the north are examples of places to which both duty & privilege are calling us -

But where are the men to come from, you will be saying - That _is_ the question -

I have thought of a plan that I think will help - I have just come from Kobe with Mr. Stimson of the Shansi mission & have learned of him of the great difficulties there, the lack of means, and the way other [illegible] even think we [illegible] them— Now would it not be "Sanctified common sense" to ~~withdraw~~ yield that field to those who want it, withdraw those missionaries & place them as reinforcements to the N. China mission— it would do the members of both missions good— and then put men— a part of them at least— which you would otherwise send to N. China right here in Japan— where Eager hearing ears await us—

Paul went where the doors were opened to him— Can we do better? It would be a great deal of self-denial on the part of Sec. Smith & you all to give up that mission, but Fathers & brethren, Stewards of the grace of God, is not this worthy of your careful consideration?

Yours

M. L. Gordon

Yokohama, 9th May 1880

Dear Dr Clark:

As I have already written you I am out of School during the third term and am doing some Evangelistic work. Instead of giving you a journal of my doings or an itinerary of my travels it may be more interesting to ~~the~~ give some of the impressions I have received.

1st The first of these is the general readiness of the Japanese to hear. There has been almost no attempt to secure large meetings, but almost everywhere we ~~I~~ have found persons interested, and deeply interested, in the Christian message. Nowhere have we ~~I~~ met opposition, and ~~in~~ we ~~I~~ heard of opposition during the past year as occurring in only one narrow locality. It is true we ~~I~~ go ~~went~~ under favorable circumstances. The friendliness of the U.S. government and people for Japan is warmly reciprocated here, and the recent appropriation of $15.000 for the families of Japanese killed accidentally or carelessly by shells from a U.S. man-of-war, and the generally accepted rumor that the U.S. Govt. has

broken the solid phalanx of Western Natio
which has ~~hitherto~~ refused justice ~~to~~ Japa
in the matter of treaty revision, have
combined to ~~greatly~~ increased this friendly feeling.
The U.S. Senate missed a rare opportuni
by adjourning without confirming
the new treaty. Again, a Doshisha teacher, anywhere, finds a spe welcome among the thousands interest in the building up of that institution.

~~2~~ ~~It~~ It is also unquestionable that those mos
ready hear are among the middle an
upper classes. In one inland town whe
on a short notice a meeting was held
about forty persons were present. Of
these about one-fourth were women
and children, one fourth students from
the Higher Common School, and of the
remainder I noted, the prosecuting atto
ney, ~~the district~~ (whose wife and daughter
are already earnest Christians), the district
14 Judge, a Christian physician, a County
9 official, the (Christian) head of the school
just mentioned, etc. etc. And so whe
ever one goes school teachers, students, gov-
ernment officials, physicians, and
other intelligent men are ~~the ones~~
sure to be found among the hearer
In one province seven of the member
of the prefectural assembly are ~~already~~

Christians, and they are already using their positions as a means of combatting evil, ~~go~~ with the same Christian zeal which inspired Wilberforce and Buxton to fight against slavery in the British Parliament. At one time they ~~secured~~ ~~a decision~~ an act abolishing every brothel in the prefecture; but Mammon was too strong for them and they compromised by putting up a high screen in front of every such establishment. In the small town of Annaka where Mr. Neesima found his parents on his return from America, four keepers of such houses have become Christians & closed up their business. In a recent visit I lodged in one of these and when in the evening I heard the people of the house singing to ~~the~~ tune "Fountain" the Japanese version of ~~the~~ Cowper's grand old hymn "There is a fountain filled with blood" I could ~~[illegible]~~ not but think how the knowledge that his ~~hymn~~ words ~~would~~ would bring comfort and strength to such people in such a place would have gladdened the oftentimes desponding heart of Cowper — though dead how widely does he speak.

I spent one delightful evening in the home of a Christian manufacturer who has no stronger desire than that of seeing his 250 Employes brought into the service of Christ.

Prominent Educators in Japan are greatly puzzled over the problems of moral Education. By the new Constitution religion is now free. Religion as a Cannot therefore be put into the course of instruction in the schools. But shall moral teaching be omitted? If not how shall it be secured? This is why "a basis of Ethics" is now so ~~prominently~~ great a desideratum here. The success of Christian schools, and especially of our Doshisha, in raising up men of high moral purpose has arrested their attention. They are not disinclined to learn from us. But the difficulty is to do in ~~public~~ government schools what we are doing and more and more aiming to do in private schools. ~~is a serious question~~ I will not now discuss the best means of removing this difficulty. I bring it up as illustrating how the upper classes are interested in Christianity. ~~Said one of~~ In an earnest conversation on the subject of moral educati a man high in authority in one of the

~~in an earnest conversation~~ on this subject
first schools of Japan, said to me, "You (at the Doshisha) have Christianity for a basis, and so all is plain before you; we are not so fortunate." This is perhaps enough to make my point clear, enough also to make it evident that we need men of the very highest abilities for our work in Japan. I would not disparage the power of simple faith nor forget that it can remove mountains. I would not forget that great success has already been given, ~~to~~ nor claim that we on the ground are more than ordinary men.

But there are strong reasons why ~~the~~ men who come during ~~for~~ the next decade or score of years should be better and stronger men than we are.

Our work in the early years was more or less narrow. There were not the same temptations to engage directly in work without waiting for the study of the language. There were no mission schools suffering for lack of teachers. There were no government schools offering salaries to ~~seeking~~ Christian teachers. There were no audiences asking ~~to be~~ addressed even though they be given through an interpreter. And so for one, three, or five years

God was calling us in a voice we were not always quick to hear to thoroughness of preparation for the future - The men of the future will have much more to drown the "still small voice" than we have had. ~~They will therefore need to be men~~ - To hear and obey this divine call they will need to be of quicker ~~spiritual~~ discernment and readier obedience than we -

~~Again~~, ~~tel~~ in our early days if we did not preach there was little or no preaching done - Necessity is the mother of preachers - Now we have a considerable body of well-trained, experienced, and gifted preachers - ~~As we~~ Some of these were educated in American theological Seminaries, many of them read English commentaries and other books about as well as we, and are of course are at home in their own exceedingly difficult language - As a people they have special gifts as speakers so that a Presbyterian missionary not long since made the remark in public that "aside from the difficulties of the language the Japanese are better preachers than we" Among our hearers too are ot unfrequently those of education equal or superior to our own, graduates of the ~~Imperial University~~, of American and European Colleges, ~~and~~ or of the Imperial University. or of other good schools in Japan— How different such a state of things from the usual idea of the mission work. Some people think they are conceding a good deal when they say mission work calls for as good men as the home work— Do not the foregoing facts indicate that work in Japan calls for the very choicest men from our Colleges and seminaries?

In many respects Japan is one of the most inviting mission fields in the world. In many respects it is the most difficult. It is no place for one who loves intellectual ease, or who is afraid of criticism, or who has no reason to give for any article of faith that is in him."—

Very truly yours
M. L. Gordon

Yokohama, May 9. 1889

Rec'd June 4

Kyoto,May25th,1889.

Dear Dr.Clark:

I wish to say a word further in regard to Prof Morita,s going to America to study. You have from time to time apprised us of the difficulties in the way;but have assured us of your interest in the matter,and have expressed the hope that the difficulties would be removed and the money secured.We all have felt grateful to you for this,and have encouraged Prof. M. to go on with his preparationsfor the trip.He has done so and will be ready to startsoon after the close of school,June 28th. If possiblewe would like to hear by that time that the arrangements for his going have been completed.

Prof. Morita has nowbeen a most faithfol teacher in the Doshisha for ten years. His work has been mainlyin the acad-emical dept.but he has taught in the theological dept. and also occasionally in the Girls,School;and he has done a good deal of preaching besides.In all these labors he has won the confidence and respect of all associated with him. We feel therefore that he has fully earned thisopportunity for further study, and also that it will be strictly in the interest of our work here to have him go.He may teach in the University when he returns,but his work will doubtless be in the future as it has been in the past,mainly in the academic, theological departments. May Itherefore urge you to endeavor to secure the money for his going at once,and if word cannot reach here by the first of July in any other way,please telegraph the word "Yale-" at my personal charge.

Thanking you for your constant labors in our behalf

Iremain truly yours

M. L. Gordon

Kyoto, May 25, 1889

Rec'd June 19

Kyoto, May 28th 1889

Rev E. E. Strong D.D.

Dear Dr Strong:

In the statistics for 1888 sent on to you by the Mission Secretary ~~five~~ six of the outstations of our Kyoto station were not included. I can not give you the exact statistics for 1888; but for May 1 '88 to the same date '89 the statistics of those places are as follows:

Preaching Places		6
Evangelists		5
Christians		278
Additions by profession during the year		104
Hearers - average -		260
Sun. School "		260
Contributions	Yen	700

These numbers should be added to the mission totals

I am very truly yours

M. L. Gordon

Kyoto.
May 28 1889.

Kyoto, Japan, June17th, 18[illegible]7

Dear Dr. Clark:

Yesterday was another time of ingathering into our Doshisha church. Forty students made public confession of their faith in Christ. This makes165 for the school year. Last year the number was 141.

Fully 800 were present at the service, every seat being occu- ~~pied~~ pied. As I looked at the crowded house I could not help asking myself the question, What shall we do for chapel room from next September on? We expect our own students to increase by 120 (the applicants will be many more but that is all we can possibly accommodate); and then the Government Higher Middle School with its 300 or more students will by that time be removed from Osaka to Kyoto. Those of its students and teachers who are inclined to hear Christian preaching would naturally come to the school church where the services are more appropriate to them than in either of the city churches. Must we ask these to remain away? That is a question which we shall have to decide.

We have foreseen this difficulty for some time and have written of the necessity of the enlargement of the chapel. Mr. Neesima has I think made an especial appeal to Mr. Sears with the thought of making the enlarged chapel a memorial to Mr. Hardy, but I have not heard of any response. Under this increased pressure we again come to you and to the Christian men of wealth in Americawith the needs which the Master is grac—iously forcing upon us. Even if we send these away our own students will be uncomfortably crowded, and so we ask again, What shall we do?

Truly yours

M L Gordon

Kyoto, June 18, 1889.
Rec'd July 13–

addition – Church.

Kyoto, June 17th, 1889.

Dear Dr. Clark:

Yours in regard to Mr. Morita,s going to AnnArbor has just been received. Notwithstanding his appreciation of all that you say he is inclined to go to Yale if he can.

While he may not find there the superior or even equal of Dr. Dewey, he feels that the other members of the faculty there are superior; and the other opportunities greater; that he could there take a more systematic course, and possibly a Ph.D degree, which would count a great deal here in Japan. Theh, too, he feels that the society and life that he would see in NewHaven or some eastern city would be much better than he could have at Ann Arbor. For these and other considerations he is still desirous of going to Yale. And the more so beca-use his classmate and friend, Ichihara will go there. My own judgement agrees with his

I am truly yours

M. L. Gordon

Kyoto, June 18, 1889

Rec'd July 15

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~~Kyoto, Japan, July 12th, 1889.~~

" The First Japanese students' Summer school for Bible Study, so long planned for, ~~prayed for~~, prepared for, and prayed for is now a part of history. On Saturday evening June 29th, a company of fully 700 students, evangelists, and pastors assembled in the Doshisha Chapel to participate in the opening exercises of the school.

" Principal Kanamori of the Doshisha English and Theological schools (the beloved and honored Neesima is still president of all the schools embraced under the name Doshisha) presided, and gave an address of welcome. This was responded to by students from the Imperial University, the Anglo-Japanese College (Methodist), the Meiji Gakuin (Presbyterian), and by Rev. Mr. Tamura of Tokyo.

Mr. Wishard, the well-known college secretary of the Y.M.C.A., of whose most excellent work in Japan during the past six months this school is a direct outgrowth, then gave an outline of the object of the school, which in a word was to "Make Jesus King" in the hearts and lives of the Japanese people.

" On Sunday two excellent sermons were preached by Pastors Miyagawa of Osaka and Tamura of Tokyo. A gentleman who heard Mr. M. on two or three occasions said with much feeling, "The sending out of one such man as Mr. Miyagawa is more than enough to repay American Christians for all the money they have put in Kyoto."

" On Monday the regular week-day sessions of the school began, the instruction clustering around four points: Prayer; the Holy Spirit; the Use of the Bible in Christian Work; and How to Reach Young Men. The principal feature of the instruction was the daily Bible readings and addresses of Mr. Wishard; but he was ably supported by a few Amer~~ican~~ missionaries and a larger number of native pastors. The addresses of some of the latter were so able that Mr. Wishard seriously raised the question of having them translated into English and published for circulation in the United States. Arrangements have already been made for their publication in Japanese.

p.2

" The number of regular attendants at the school was about six hundred, and transient ~~attenda~~ hearers sometimes swelled the number to seven or eight hundred. Twenty six schools were represented by regular delegates, and at least seven different Christian denominations were present by delegation. These came from Sapporo in the extreme north to Kumamoto in the far south.

Perhaps the two most important lessons learned in the school were the importance of individual work, and the direct use of the Bible in such work; but the increased confidence inspired in the workers by this short season of Christian fellowship was no small gain. We of the Doshisha have much to be grateful for; if I may mention just one thing, during the school the last member of ~~the~~ our incoming senior class decided to follow Christ.

" A similar school is planned for next year, and will probably be held in Tokyo.

Mr. Wishard will soon start for China, and after a few months there, go on to India. May a continual blessing follow him!"

M. L. Gordon

Kyoto, June 18, 1889

Rec'd July 15

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M. L. Gordon

Kyoto June 18/1889

Kyoto, July 21, 1889

Recd Aug. 12.

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Kyoto, Japan, July 19th/89

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

DearDr. Clark:

I was greatly surprised and pained to know that the Pr.Com.had decided against locating missionaries at Tokyo, and feel sure that fuller knowledge of the situation would have modified their action.

For example one of the reasons assigned is the question of comity as between us and the Presbyterians.If comity forbids us to locate missionaries in Tokyo, does it not alsodemand that the churches there be turned over to them?Comity is concerned not with the juxtaposition of missionaries, but withrivalry in mission work;and we can not avoid that entirely without xxyxxx stopping the work of those churches. But we couldn,t do this if we would, as these churches do not recognize our authority;and the Presbyterians would be very sorry to see us try it. For they feel, and feel strongly that in cases of somplication that are sure toarisethe presence of missionaries would be of great help in avoiding trouble.The Com.may rest assured that our occupation of Tokyois sincerely desired by thexxxx Pres.missionaries.

In regard to the expenseI do not see how there is to be any great increase.xxxxxxxxx Dr.Greene,s family will haveto have a new house wherever they go, and the land is already bought in Tokyo. Of course Mr.White can stay where he is, and so much saved;but money saved by keeping at English teachinga man full of desire to spend is of very questionable value.

Iwish now to speak of the needs there though I am sure I shall not be able to state the case strongly enough.

We have practically three churches there. Mr. Kozaki,sis in fair condition, but needs help especially in Woman's work. Indeed, the women of that churchand those of the other Tokyo churches are urging us to give them helpin this direction. The First or Reinanzaka church is without a pastor, and in a very deplorable condition. There has been a struggle there between the older and younger members, and the latter have gained the ascendency. These again are divided into two parties, which may be called conservative and radical. The latter seem the stronger. The point however is that as Lieut. Foulk has recently written with great sorrow, all sorts of student addresses have largely taken the place of the preaching of the gospel. Mr. Kozaki, when recently here spoke in a very discouraged way about the church. When the Lord,s Supper was observed on my recent visit, the bread and the wine were distributed by some young man evidently appointed for the day, who seemed fairly to snatch the m from my hands. Now I am not saying that Dr. Greene or Mr. White, or any one could stop this; but I think their presence would do good, and that we are inexcusable if we leave them alone. Mr. DeForest, Mr. Atkinson, Miss Talcott, and all who have visited them feel in the same way, the desirability of our having a station there.

In Jeshu the churches are in fairly good condition, but our large evangelistic work calls for supervisionfrom a point no farther distant than Tokyo.

Thus Mr.Uehara at Matsuidaon $12 salary;Suda,Shimonita,$8salary; Sawada,Haramachi,$12:Takahashiand Tanaka near Maebashiat salaries of $15 &$7;Takahashi,Numata,at $15;Moteki,Fujioka,$15;Okubo,at Omi $15;Nakayamaat Sano$15are all supported in part by the missionand depend on Kyoto for supervision.I made one visit,butowing to restr ions on my passportcould not see them all .Some I have never seen, and so far as I know some of our mission have never seen. I feel that it is very unwise to help support men in this way ,and the only thought that has made me willing to take the responsibility has been that befote another yearwecould turn it over to a station in Tokyo. To my mind such care and supervision over work alreadyin operationis far more pressing in importance than the opening of new centers ,pressing as that is.

I fear that words of mine do not weigh heavily in the ~~mind~~ minds of many at the Mission Rooms;but having been put in charge of this work by our Station,and having but recently visited the field I can do nothing less than express my convictions on the subject.

Very truly yours

M L Gordon

P.S. I recently sent an Article to the Cong^t en-titled "A Lost Opportunity". If not published I wish you would call for it as there were some things in it I would be glad to have you see. The Pacific's attack on you is simply — outrageous; but what cd. be expected of it after [illegible] the friends of "Union here" & "Oklahoma boomers"?

Kyoto, July 19, 1889 R.C.

Rec'd Aug. 14

Tokyo.

A Little Bit of a Missionary Trip.

July 21 1889.

Kyoto, July 19, 1889

"One of the good ladies of our Mission who go scattering blessings in their pathway,has recently beenvisiting our Tamba church. The members of this church arescattered in the villages and towns of that mountainous province embracing a district over thirty miles long and more than ten miles wide. Three church buildings have been erected;four houses are rented for church services;and regular meetings are held in nine different places.If we add the places in which occasional services are held the number would be doubled.

"After spending a few weeks among these Christians Miss B. accompanied by her Japanese associate and the unordained pastorof this "church in the mountains"went for a short visit to the important town of Fukuchiyama a dozen miles into "the regions beyond". From there came an earnest invitation to me to join them.

An early breakfast and thirteen hours in a jinrikishathrough beautiful mountain scenery,and the nearly sixty milesthat separate Kyoto and Fukuchiyama are behind me and I am with the little company arrangingour plans for the campaign of the next day.

"It appears that there is an invitation for us to go to Ayabe, seven miles awayMiss B. to speak to the women and I to speak on education to the teachers and pupils of the High School there.One the teachers in the school,a former student in our school ~~and~~ is now an earnest Christian,and another is interested. A Christianfrom a village beyond waits to carry back our (affirmative) answer on foot and by night.

We are off early in the morning;are met outside the town and conducted to the best house in the place.Soon after the Guncho(the chief officer in a district as large as two or three New England towns) ,having first sent us a present of fruit ,called and gave us a warm welcome to the place.A little later the second officer,the principal of the school,and others ~~cal~~ called.

"At 10 o,clock Miss B. held her meeting,and reported an audience of nearly one hundred eager listeners. Later we went to the school wher I spoke to an audience of 200,or moreon the relation of education to character. A considerable number of the officials of the district were present.When my address was ended the Guncho said "We would like to hear you on Christianity; come to my house and I will invite my friends to hear you."So we wentand for another hour I gave in just as simple and straightforward language as I can command the story of the love of God in Christ to the more than thirty ~~of~~ teachers and officials who gathered there. Miss B. was speaking to the women in an adjoining room.

"We were under promise to go back to Fukuchiyama for a meeting in the evening, and on the following day engagements called us both elsewhere and so we could not follow up this work. How loath were we to go!And yet as was said there are to day a thousand-- I might

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Recd Aug. 14

A Little Bit of a Missionary Trip.

One of the good ladies of our Mission who go scattering blessings in their pathway, has recently beenvisiting our Tamba church. The members of this church arescattered in the villages and towns of that mountainous province embracing a district over thirty miles long and more than ten miles wide. Three church buildings have been erected; four houses are rented for church services; and regular meetings are held in nine different places. If we add the places in which occasional services are held the number would be doubled.

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We were under promise to go back to Fukuchiyama for a meeting in the evening, and on the following day engagements called us both elsewhere and so we could not follow up this work. How loath were we to go! And yet as was said there are to day a thousand-- I might as well say ten thousand--places in Japan where the same kind of an opening awaits the bearers of the glad tidings of a Savior,s love.

At Fukuchiyama that evening a hall seating about 3oo was crowded to its utmost limit ,and addresses by two Japanese evangelists and myself were very attentively listened to. Here ,too, the principal of the High School called to see us repeatedly,and gave us his assistance in arranging for our meeting.Other men of intelligence and position did the same. Doubtless,there was in all thisa good deal of simple curiosity;but the earnestness with which they plead for an evangelist showed that it was much more than mere curiosity.

"Well,what of it? " I hear some one say. "That is the way with you missionaries.You fix your eyes on some insignificant placeand then speak as though its evangelization were a matter of tremendous importance.Why is it necessary for missionaries or evangelists to try to rush into all such places?What good will come of it any way?"

To which I would reply,not by recalling the fact that this is not a New Testament question;nor by showing how foreign this is to the whole spirit of Christ;but by taking the questioner,s own point of view,and asking "What good may *not* come of it?"

A few years ago, for example,a young man from this same town of Fukuchiyama came to our school and becoming an earnest Christian began fitting himself for Christ,service.TO day he is serving the Master by teaching philosophy ~~to American youngmen~~ from a professor,s chair in Yale University,to American young men; perhaps to the sons of the very men who are crying "*Cui bono*?

Often as I stand before a Japanese audience I say to myself "Who knows but there may be here a Neesima or a Nakashima?"

~~Doshisha School ,Kyoto,Japan,July,1889.~~

M L Gordon

as well say ten thousand--places in Japan where the same kind of an opening awaits the bearers of the glad tidings of a Savior's love.

At Fukuchiyama that evening a hall seating about 500 was crowded to its utmost limit, and addresses by two Japanese evangelists and myself were very attentively listened to. Here, too, the principal of the High School called to see us repeatedly, and gave us his assistance in arranging for our meeting. Other men of intelligence and position did the same. Doubtless, there was in all this a good deal of simple curiosity; but the earnestness with which they plead for an evangelist showed that it was much more than mere curiosity.

"Well, what of it?" I hear some one say. "That is the way with you missionaries. You fix your eye on some insignificant place and then speak as though its evangelization were a matter of tremendous importance. Why is it necessary for missionaries or evangelists to try to rush into all such places? What good will come of it any way?" To which I would reply, not by quoting a New Testament question, nor by recalling the fact that this is the whole spirit of Christ, but by taking the questioner's own point of view, and asking "What good may *not* come of it?" A few years ago, for example, a young man from this same town of Fukuchiyama came to our school and began fitting himself for Christian service [illegible] becoming an earnest Christian [illegible] by teaching philosophy. To day he is serving [illegible] in Yale University [illegible] young men [illegible] from [illegible] the very men who are carrying [illegible] *our boys?* Often as I stand before an audience I say to myself "Who knows but there may be here a Neesima or a Nakashima?"

Doshisha School, Kyoto, Japan, July 1889.

Rec'd Aug. ?

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M. L. Gordon
Kioto - Aug. 10. 1889.

Kyoto, Aug 10th 1889

Dear Dr Clark;

The enclosed memorial is commended to your earnest consideration. You will see in it an expression of deep feeling and conviction which has been growing upon us for months. As one of the very oldest of our missionaries said a few days ago (O.H.G.) the Christian Church never had such an opportunity. The ~~Committee~~ mission feel so deeply the importance of this, and the full consideration of it in the Mission Rooms and at N.Y. that within the next few weeks various individuals will ~~will~~ write to the leading papers and to leading members of the Board urging them to go to the meeting with the thought of giving the memorial a careful discussion, and of doing something to meet the crisis here. I shall send a copy to Pres. Storrs.

We are all greatly pained to see the course taken by the Pacific in attacking you. Does it realize how serious would be the results of its policy upon a mission

Constituted as ours is? It condemns the Board for appointing non-Congl missionaries. If that policy be tried there is one at least who will not be an encumbrance to such a movement. There is no more time to write. So I will defer much that I have to say till next mail.

Truly yours

M. L. Gordon.

The union movement has received a quietus — perhaps for ever —

Kyoto, Japan, Aug 8th 1889.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Sec A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Dr Clark:

My family is now approaching a critical and trying period in its history, as we are forced to consider plans for the education of our children.

By next summer they will be 16, 13, and 9 years of age respectively and we feel that the return of the two older ones to America cannot well be longer postponed.

Various plans have suggested themselves, but the one that most commends itself to us is this, viz; that Mrs. Gordon go with all the children to Auburndale next summer, and put them in the schools there; I to remain at my work here two years longer. After that the way does not appear so clear. I hope that Mrs. G. and I will then, or a year later, be able to resume our work here; but perhaps it may be better to leave that an open question, as we feel in a strait between two, the desire to be with our children and our unwillingness to give up our work here at this most critical period.

If Mrs. G. and the children go home next year we ought to have it fully understood so as to make our plans with that end in view. I therefore hereby request the sanction of the Committee to this arrangement. Were I planning to go, too, the proper course would be to bring it before the mission here; but as I am to continue at my work without interruption the question of my wife's going becomes a personal matter.

Hoping that the Committee may be pleased to approve this plan I remain most truly yours

M. L. Gordon

Kyoto. Aug. 8. 1889. J.C.
Rec'd Aug. 31
N.G.C. wrote Dr. Gordon Sep. 4 '89

"I expect to pass through this life but once: if, therefore, there be any kindness I can show or any good thing I can do to my fellow human beings," let me do it now, let me not defer or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again.

DOSHISHA SCHOOL,
KYOTO, JAPAN.

Aug 15th 1889

Rev. R.S. Storrs, D.D., LL.D.,
Pres. A.B.C.F.M.

Dear Sir:

The Japan Mission of the Am. Board has forwarded to Sec. Clark a memorial, a copy of which I enclose. We have no thought of bringing undue pressure upon the Board to favor our mission as compared with the other missions of the Board; we simply cannot rest without seeking to bring home to the churches an appreciation of the unparallelled opportunities for mission work which now exist in this land - this memorial is one result of this unanimous feeling. Another result is the appeal which we shall make to our Japanese Christians to increase the number of young men studying for the ministry. Both of these movements may stop short of success, but we shall at least have relieved ourselves of our burden of responsibility in the matter. Praying God's blessing upon the Officers & Members of the Board in all their deliberations I remain truly yours M. L. Gordon

Rev. R. S. Storrs D.D.
fr Mr. L. Gordon
Aug. 15. 1889

Kyoto. Aug 16th 1889.

Dear Dr. Clark:

By last mail I sent you the memorial of the mission in regard to making a grand onward move in Japan. I told you also that members of the mission would probably write of our convictions to leading newspapers and influential men. In this we have no thought of interfering with the Board in any way, nor would we put Japan forward at the expense of other fields. We are simply oppressed with a sense of our responsibility to bring to ~~the~~ American Christians some appreciation of the extraordinary situation in Japan & desirous of helping you in every way possible to secure for Japan the attention it deserves – Dr Davis will write to Dr Alden, others to Dr Thompson & Dr Plumb. In view of Mr. Wishard's work here and Mr Moody's recently awakened interest in foreign missions it occurred to some of us that M. might be secured to speak at the Coming Meeting, and I wrote to M. W. about it. The En-

Enclosed is his answer. Of course we know that this is your business and not ours; and we beg you not to think that we have any thought of doing more than help on the cause wh. we all have at heart.

Dr Phillips Brooks was in Kyoto about ten days ago while the Mission was in session here on the mountain. We sent him an invitation to come up here which he cd not accept. I sent him a copy of our report and Prof. Kanamori took him over our school buildings; so I trust he will go back with considerable interest in our work.

I have no time to write more. With ever increasing regard and sympathy for you personally, and prayers for God's richest blessing upon the Board and especially upon the coming meeting I remain truly yours

M. L. Gordon

Kyoto, Aug. 16, 1889
Rec'd Sept. 13

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Kyoto, Aug 27th 1889.

Rev. N. G. Clark, DD }
Sec. A.B.C.F.M. }

Dear Dr Clark:

As Secretary for the Ad Interim Committee for the current year I report the following:

1. "Voted, that Miss Shed be authorized to use up to ten (10) yen per month for house rent and repairs, provided the Joshu Christians are unable while building (Girls' School) or employing teachers to furnish suitable accommodations for her; and that the rent be taken from the rent fund of Kyoto Station."

2. "Voted; to approve Miss Scudder's visiting Central Japan for medical examination and advice by the physicians of the mission."

The Joshu Christians are assuming quite a heavy burden for them in putting up a new school building and in paying the running expenses of the school with the exception of Miss S's salary.

For this reason, and especially that the matter of a house might not become a source of irritation between her and the Christians, it has seemed wise to put her on an equality with other teachers in such schools, viz, that the Board furnish house rent as well as salary. As you will see the amount is not large.

We are all saddened by the news that Miss Scudder has incipient lung disease; and so the action above seemed imperative. She has already come to Kobe and been examined by Drs Berry & Taylor and I learn that the result is even worse than was expected and that she is ordered to return to America. Dr H M Scudder is recommended to do the same for his own health, and all this will necessitate the going of Dr & Mrs. Doremus Scudder too.

This ~~is~~ a terrible blow to our work in Niigata, and we hardly know what to do. It is probable that Mr. Newell will be advised to go to Niigata and Mr & Mrs. Cary recommended to join them on their arrival in Japan. This action will be taken probably within a few days, and you duly apprised of it.

Very truly yours

M. L. Gordon

P.S. Aug. 28th

Voted: That Miss Griswold be recommended to locate in Kyoto for work in the Girls' School, to take the place of Miss Marchant who has decided not to come out under our Board.

Aug. 27, 1887
Rec'd

Aug. 27 1885

Dear Dr Clark:

I take great pleasure in introducing to you Prof. Morita of whom I have frequently written you before as one of our beloved and honoured teachers who by your kind help goes to America to study. Assuring you that you will find in him a worthy Christian brother, and praying your good offices in his behalf I remain truly yours

M. L. Gordon

Kyoto Sep 2d 1889.

Dear Dr Clark:

The following has been passed by the Com ad Interim:

"In accordance with the recommendation of Drs Berry and Taylor that Miss Scudder go at once to So. Cal. for the sake of her health, voted to authorize this movement on her part, and as a result that Dr & Mrs. D. Scudder be authorized to accompany her, the Treasurer advancing the funds necessary for the journey."

As Dr Berry has kindly consented to write you fully of this matter there is no reason for my dwelling upon it. We all regret exceedingly the loss of Miss Scudder and that loss is greatly increased by the necessary going of such excellent people and workers as Dr & Mrs. Doremus Scudder. We hope and pray that they may soon be able to come back to us.

Truly yours

M. L. Gordon

Kyoto. Sep. 2. 1889
Rec'd Oct. 11
Ack^d Oct 17.
Doremus Scudder

Kyoto Sep 4th 1889

Dear Dr Clark:

The following recommended by the Finance Committee of the mission and for which they assume responsibility is unanimously approved by our Com. ad Interim:

In as much as Mr & Mrs. Cody began housekeeping under difficulties arising from Mr. Cody's total loss by fire (a loss which was only very partially made up by the grant from the Board) and from other causes.

And whereas they have consequently been continually burdened with debt,

Resolved that the Pr. Com. be asked to make them a grant in aid of $200."

Mr. Atkinson who is much more familiar with the circumstances than I, being on the Finance Com. as well as the Com. ad. Int. has kindly agreed to write you in regard to the above, and hence it will not be necessary for me to do so.

Very truly yours

M. L. Gordon

Kyoto. Sep. 4 - 1889

P. L. Ackd Oct 17.

Cacly

Kyoto Japan
Oct 6th 1889

Dear Dr Clark:

The Com. ad Interim present the following:

1. Voted to ask for an appropriation of $60.00 for repairs on the Stanford house, with the thought that the money may come from the proceeds of a furnace in the Berry house which is not needed & will probably be sold.

2. The Com. repeat the Mission request of the mission for $1500. for a dormitory for the Doshisha.

A Com. has been appointed to write up the letter so I need say nothing, save that I cordially approve the request.

Mr. Stanford's house was injured by a recent storm and this appropriation is needed to preserve the property. I hope it will be granted, especially as it calls for no new appropriation from Boston.

Yours truly M. L. Gordon

Rev. M. L. Gordon.

Kyoto Oct 5, 1889.

P. L. Rec'd Oct 28, 1889.

Reg Estimates

Kyoto, Oct 8th 1889.

Dear Dr Clark:

The Com. ad Interim request the Board to grant $200 for the Evangelistic work of Kyoto Station for the remainder of the year 1889, and authorize the Mission Treasurer to advance funds needed before a reply can be received from Boston.

This is a request for a special grant, and is made necessary partly by several missionary tours made by members of this Station and by Miss Gulick, Miss Barrows and others for our Station; but also by the increase of our native workers especially in Jōshu. As it is for direct evangelistic work, we hope you may be able to approve our action and grant our request without delay. The enlargement of our work in this way is certainly a great disideratum. We have just had a visit and a speech in our school from Rev. Dr Arthur Mitchell of the Pres. Board. We wished it were one of our own Secretaries.

Mr & Mrs. Wishard sailed today for India. They will probably come back to China in March next.

Mr Shimomura is back and has decided I believe to work with the Doshisha -

I am hoping to take a little run to Imabari ~~next~~. within a few days to attend the 10th anniversary of the Ch. organization, the dedication of a Ch. building at Hashi ga Hama, and the ordination of pastors over the two churches -

Mr Fujita, one of our devoted young Japanese teachers died this A.M. of Consumption. He died in great faith and peace -

Yours truly
M. L. Gordon -

Kyoto, Oct - 8 - 1889
Recd Nov 13 - 1889
Ans Dec 2 '89

Kyoto, Oct 25th 1889

Rev N. G. Clark, D.D.

Dear Dr Clark:

The Com. ad Interim have passed the following:

1. "To ask the Board for an additional grant of $100. for repairs and improvements on the Gaines House, and to authorize the Treasurer to advance the funds-"

Mr. Albrecht will write you of this so it is unnecessary for me to do so. I will only say that the need was so patent as to secure a unanimous vote of our large Station and of the Committee, and I hope it can be granted without delay.

2. To ask for $200. to meet the expenses of opening a station in Tsu (province of Ise), and to authorize the Treas. to advance the funds-

The Osaka Station strongly feels that our work must suffer there unless some one goes there; and so Miss Colby plans to go at once upon the arrival of

of Miss Daniels to relieve her from her work in the Osaka Boys' School. No one of us would urge Miss C. to go there but as she greatly desires to go it is our duty to provide for her comfort so far as we can.

The Doshisha now numbers 500 in the Collegiate and theological departments, and about 180 in the Prep. Dept.

Mr Shimomura is back and taking up the work in good spirit.

Heartily Yours

M. L. Gordon

Rev. M. L. Gordon.
Kyoto Oct 25 1889.
Rec'd Nov. 18. 1889.

Tsu Osaka

Kyoto, Nov. 1st 1889

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

Dear Dr Clark:

The Com. ad Interim have voted as follows:

1. To authorize the payment from the N. Japan Reserve Fund the sum of Yen 134 for Mrs. Newell's Extraordinary Medical expenses.

2 The payment from the same fund of Miss Judson's travelling (to Tokyo) and extra hotel expenses while securing dental work; the dental bill not included.

These expenses were secured on the advice and request of Dr Scudder. Their justification is in the isolated condition of the Station, and their inability to avail themselves of the ~~for~~ services of the Mission physicians. Mrs. Newell had quite a break-down in the Spring & went by Dr S's request to a German Physician in Tokyo. Hence the amount of the bill. It is understood that the case is strictly exceptional.

Rec'd. Boston.
Ans'd Dec 25 1889.

Kyoto, Nov. 1, 1889
Rec'd Nov. 27.

Miss J's dental work was felt by Dr. S. to be necessary to her general health. The Com. did not feel like authorizing the payment of the dental bill; but they have authorized the incidental expenses, which were beyond the ordinary cost of living –

The Presbyterians and Episcopalians are carrying out plans formed some time ago for the occupancy of Kyoto; the former in an open, frank, & fair way; the latter hardly so –

Great opposition to the revision of the treaties is developing itself among the Japanese; first because it is understood that the treaties provide for the employment of four foreigners as judges of higher courts; & secondly because foreigners are given right to purchase real Estate – We hope no permanent injury to our work will follow. There is sure to be more work than we can do & always long before we are ready for it doors are opened –

Yours
M. L. Gordon

Our lack of workers now is beyond measure painful – this wears & more or less unfits us for the work which we could otherwise do –

Kyoto, Japan, Nov. 14th, 1889.

Dear Dr. Clark:

I wish to speak a word in regard to Mr. Harada, now in New Haven. He went to America with the promise of some aid from his church while there; but trouble arose in the church and he very wisely resigned. This leaves him however with considerably less ~~financial~~ pecuniary support than he planned for, and I have heard indirectly that he is a good deal ~~strat~~ straightened. He has not asked for help, but has been trying to borrow among his Japanese friends. This is difficult; and I write to know if you could not do something for him in America. About $300 will put him through the remainder of his course. I have heard that Mr. Blatchford, our Vice-President, knew him in Chicago. Could you not interest him to do something for Mr. Harada?

Mr. H. is one of our best men. I have indulged the hope that he might on his return succeed me as professor of Homiletics, and allow me to take up evangelistic work for most if not all of my time. A little aid now might secure him for this work.

With gratitude for your ever kind consideration of our many pleas, I am sincerely yours

M. L. Gordon

It was my privilege to support Mr. H while in the Doshisha which I did by giving him work. I am sure any one able to aid him now would come to esteem it a privilege.

G.

Kyoto, Nov. 14, 1889.
Rec'd Dec. 12,

Kyoto, Japan, Nov. 14th, 1889.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

Dear Dr. Clark:

The Com. ad Interim have located Miss Stone in the Okayama field, as she came out to take Miss Telford,s place; and the latter had been located there by the Mission.

Kyoto, Nov. 14, 1889.

Mr. Gaines and family started homeward this morning. Quite a large number of missionaries and students accompanied th them to the station. Previously the Students had a Farewell meetingin which they in addresses and poems expressed in very complimentsry terms their appreciation ofMr. Gaines,s services to the School. They were also remembered by presents from the students, and a large number of other friends.

Our mission bows gracefully to the recent letter of the Treasurer saying that all orders must have the approval of the Missin Treasurer; but we shall soon send on a formal request that orders under $10.00 be made an exception. Amissionary often has a sudden call for a book or some article which it is next to impossible to defer till the treasurer, who may be in a distant station, can be written to.

Truly yours

M. L. Gordon

Kyoto. Japan. Nov. 14 [illegible]

Dear [illegible]:

[illegible]

[illegible] I have cherished the hope that [illegible]

[illegible]

Kyoto, Nov. 14. 1889.
Rec'd Dec. 12.

(COPY.)

Kyoto, Nov. 14. 1889.

Kyoto, Japan. Nov. 14'th, 1889

Dear Dr. Clark:

I wish to speak a word in regard to Mr. Harada, now in New Haven. He went to America with the promise of some aid from his church while there; but trouble arose in the church and he very wisely resigned. This leaves him however with considerably less pecuniary support than he planned for, and I have heard indirectly that he is a good deal straightened. He has not asked for help, but has been trying to borrow among his Japanese friends. This is difficult; and I write to know if you could not do something for him in America. About $300 will put him through the remainder of his course. I have heard that Mr. Blatchford, our Vice-President, knew him in Chicago. Could you not interest him to do something for Mr. Harada? Mr. H. is one of our best men. I have indulged the hope that he might on his return succeed me as professor of Homiletics, and allow me to take up evangelistic work for most if not all of my time. A little aid now might secure him for this work.

With gratitude for your ever kind consideration of our many pleas, I am sincerely yours,

(Signed) M.L. Gordon.

It was my privilege to support Mr. H. while in the Doshisha which I did by giving him literary work. I am sure anyone able to aid him now would come to esteem it a privilege. G.

(COPY.)

Kyoto, Japan. Nov. 14'th, 1889

Dear Dr. Clark:

I wish to speak a word in regard to Mr. Harada, now in New Haven. He went to America with the promise of some aid from his church while there; but trouble arose in the church and he very wisely resigned. This leaves him however with considerably less pecuniary support than he planned for, and I have heard indirectly that he is a good deal straightened. He has not asked for help, but has been trying to borrow among his Japanese friends. This is difficult; and I write to know if you could not do something for him in America. About $300 will put him through the remainder of his course. I have heard that Mr. Blatchford, our Vice-President, knew him in Chicago. Could you not interest him to do something for Mr. Harada? Mr. H. is one of our best men. I have indulged the hope that he might on his return succeed me as professor of Homiletics, and allow me to take up evangelistic work for most if not all of my time. A little aid now might secure him for this work.

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(Signed) M.L. Gordon.

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M. L. Gordon
Rec'd Dec 14 1889

Kyoto, Japan, Nov. 30th, 1889.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

Dear Dr. Clark:

I have two items of business to report from our Com. ad Interim.

1. Voted, To ask the Prud. Com. to grant permission to employ Miss Vetter in the Osaka Girls, School until June 30th, 1890, on the pay and allowances of a single lady missionary; and to authorize the mission treasurer to pay her salary until further word be received from Boston.

2. To ask the Prud. Com. to send a man to fill the place vacated by Mr. Jencks, a young man who shall be able to engage in some othr work for ~~for~~ a part of the time to be preferred.

In regard to Miss V. various reports have come to us from the East and the West. The fact is, however, she seems to be doing very good work in Osaka, working in harmony with, and ~~t~~ to the satisfaction of Miss Daughaday, thus solving one of the difficult problems of the mission. Our feeling is therefore ~~th~~ that so long as she does this work well, it is wise to retain her, especially as she is now already in the work. We hope this course will meet your approval.

The need for a successor for Mr. Jencks is an urgent one As it is Mr. Atkinson, especially, is greatly limited in the ~~wrk~~ work of touringby the business of the mission; and as the men who can do touring work and are not tieddown to school or other work ~~is~~ are so limited in number it is a great loss to have him so confined. There is something of a difference of opinion among us as to the last clause of this vote. Some think there is no time for anything but the business;others think there is some time, and that it will be much better for the man physically,intellectually,and spiritually for him to have some direct Christian work to do.

Our Com have just failed to come to a voteon a request that we should ask you to so modify the recent rules for purchases in America ~~so~~ that orders for small amounts,say below $1o need not have the Treasurer,s seal affixed. It failed to pass not because it was not thought to be desirable;but from indignation at the rules as a whole. The rules may be a necessity but they are evidently a very uncomfortable and irritating one.Men who have served the Board for 1o,15,or 2o years without entailing any loss upon it cannot see why they should be compelled to get another ~~m~~ man,s endorsement if they want to order ~~a~~ 5o cents or 5o dollars worth of supplies.And the irritation is the greater because those whose orders have been refused,or have received the treasurer,s reprimand have as a rule been the most careful men of the mission.

We are all greatly encouraged by the report of the New York meeting,and are hoping that reinforcementd will be coming along during the year. The agitation over the treaties has made something of a coolness in some quarters;but I think no serious trouble will take place,and that there will be no set back to our work. There will always be more places open than we can fill. So let the men and women come on as rapidly and a in as large numbers as possible.

We have been made anxious by reports of your illhealth; but we hope you are better now.

Cordially yours

M. L. Gordon

Kyoto, Nov. 30, 79.

Rec'd Dec. 23.

P. C. ✓

Kyoto, Japan, Dec. 19th, 1889.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

My dear Dr. Clark:

I am greatly obliged for yours and the copy of the Andover Review. Ihave read your article with much interest and profit. I wish you could make a similar "study" of Northern Buddhism. You speak of the voluminous character of the Buddhist Scriptures. I verily believethat for the comparatively few earnest soulsamong its intelligent devotees, that is one principal cause of its power: they stifle the soul,s longings with the assurance that somewhere they will find what they seek. I have a priest in mind who impresses me deeply, as in this condition. Though such men are extremely rare -

We hear that "Col." Olcott is coming back to Japan. Any information concerning him, his teaching, and his career would be thankfully received. Ihave his catechism.

I have not studied Buddhism recently, first because of lack of time; and secondly because of a doubt of the value of attacks upon it. Its hold upon the people is so slightly an intellectual one that argument don/t avail much with its followers. With the young, however, it has force.

We have just closed a very successsful term of school. The whole number present in the term has been 709. Of these 196 were in the Preparatory Department; 433 in the Academic Department; and 80 in the Theological Department. In the Girls, School the attendance has been 138. Sixteen young men from the school were baptized last Sunday.

" Last Saturday I had the privilege of attending the 10th Anniversary of the Temma church, Osaka. A commodious church building was dedicated at the same time. It was a very interesting occasion. In the first five years they were driven from their meeting place by their landlords, or by pressure from the people ~~again and again~~. The church has contributed for all purposes over $3500 since it was organized; one of a good many similar facts which those who say missionary work effects nothing, may be called upon to rise and explain. Please pass ~~it~~ on to our ~~Unitarian~~ friends whom Mr. Kaneko tried to discourage from expecting that the Japanese would ever be interested in building and supporting Christian churches. This church has a membership of a little over 200; the Sunday School has averaged about the same number of pupils during the past three years. They have an excellent pastor in Mr. Homma, one of the earliest students of our school."

Rejoicing at the more favorable reports of your health I remain

Sincerely yours

M. L. Gordon

Dec. 19. 1889

[illegible]

Recd

Infd

Gordon, Mrs. Agnes D.

Mrs. Endors

as to Mrs. Adams.

Mrs. Gordon writes as follows-

I dont agree with Mr. Jencke in what he says about children- I know the temptations to which our Kioto children were exposed were not nearly as great as the temptations to which children are exposed here-

The last three years we were in Japan we had a good school- and if your boy were there i.e. in Kioto he would be safely cared for five hours of every day- I dont dare influence you in any way but I know you might have a grand work among the women of Kioto and I dont see what harm could come to your boy either- If you are in Kioto and are willing to trust

your boy with ours I shall
be only too glad to do
anything for you or for
him that lies in my power
I dont forget the debt of
gratitude we owe your dear
husband for many and
many a service -

Hoping God will give you
the needed wisdom to settle
this perplexing matter -

Very lovingly
Agnes D. Gordon -

Gouldy, Miss Mary E.

Osaka Japan
Nov 5th 1880

Dear Dr Clark & the Prudential Committee.

You will receive by this mail, or the next a resolution signed by the members of the Japan mission asking you to give me an invitation to visit America.

This request is made because my home friends - especially my father, who has been paralysed for so many years - do not favor my working in this climate till I am all used up before taking a good rest. You know something of the hard time I had acclimating in Osaka and yet it has seemed to me all along a great privilege to labor for souls in Japan.

For some years my health has been equal to that of any other member of our mission. (None of us are exceedingly robust, however. Sometimes, I think it is a continual fight for dear life with every one of us.

And now that I am growing nervous it seems the part of wisdom to get away from Japan and the nerve taxing influences of our Missionary life here. As my father is willing to bear the expense of my going home will you please send the asked for invitation, or permission to go by return mail.

Sometimes I think the school might have been left with Miss Colby and Mr Leavitt last June better than now without him, And yet Miss C. is more used to our plan of work now and its excellences have become more apparent to her. I think she will find it not too difficult to stand at the head, next January.

Mr Curtis will probably take the place Mr Leavitt leaves vacant, though he, or any other man may be unable to inspire the Christians as Mr L. has done.

The work of the Osaka Girls' School

has proved itself a work of God among us and I hope it will go on as it has been begun. But we leave it with the Master praying that He will work out of all this wh. has come to us as a ~~Station~~ Mission good and not evil.

There is much more that I might say; but having heard Mr Curtis' and Mr De Forest's letters, I forbear; except to express the earnest hope that Mr Leavitt will be asked to return to this mission as a worker together with the Osaka Station upon the "Self-Support" principle.

I mean to write the Ladies about our "Baika Jo Gakko," wh. was never in so prosperous a condition as to day. The girls, who have been with us show great improvement and new ones are entering now, week by week.

Miss Colby wishes to be kindly remembered.

Yours Sincerely
Mary E Gouldy

Brooklyn N. Y.
Sept 27th/1882

Dr. N. G. Clark,

My Dear Sir,

Yours of Sept 23rd is just received. I hasten to thank you for informing me of my friend - Miss Burr. I shall be glad to meet her in Portland for many reasons. We will be able to complete arrangements for journeying to San Francisco and may plan together for house-keeping in Japan, ect.

I should like to have made answer to yours of Sept 12th

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before now; but have been visiting and shopping since. The home friends were pleased with your offer to write for accommodation for them during the Annual Meeting. I had hoped that my mother would accompany me to Portland.

Mrs Andrews suggested while we were together at Niagara that I write in reference to our plan for going to the meeting in Portland and this evening I have received answer.

My card of introduction is to Woodbury S. Dana Esq. 122 High St. Portland Maine.

I shall try and persuade some one from home to go with me; if I may not have Miss Burr's company en route to Portland.

Hoping to see you in Portland and talk over the allowance for which I would ask our Committee, I am

Yours Most Sincerely

Mary E. Gouldy

Mary E. Souldy

Brooklyn Sept. 27. 1882

Recd Sept 29

Miss M. E. Gouldy
Rec'd Dec. 30, 1882

Newburgh N. Y.
Dec 30th 1882

Dr Clark,

My Dear Sir,

Your kind letter of Dec. 28th is at hand and I hasten to reply. It is in my plan to leave San Francisco in the City of Tokio wh. is advertised for Feb. 22nd. Miss Daughaday, who is here with her parents is making preparations to leave this part of the country with me sometime in the early part of Feb. and Miss Hooper has signified a willingness to start then.

I am expecting Miss Burr for a visit with us next week. It would be very pleasant

the appearance of
Haste and
oblige
Yours Sincerely
Mary E. Gouldy

Gale.

and profitable if we four might go across the Continent and over the Pacific together. I think we would all get on nicely and become acquainted, so as to be the better ready for working together in Japan. Certainly I see the need there for all of us at once - And though I might have a strong preference for the work in Osaka there is Okayama needing lady workers and Miss Parmalee wants me to go to Kioto. Kobe, I suppose is in good hands and the Osaka School well cared for, I trust

My heart has been set upon work for the women

of Osaka and I must see good reason
for giving them up before I am ready
to do any other work in Japan.

I think however, that we are all ready
to follow God's leading, when we have
looked over the field and heard of its pressing needs from
those on the ground. I think we are all
cheerful, true workers.

I will be in Boston at the Annual
Meeting Jan 17th & 18th. Will be quite
glad to receive there the three hundred dollars
wh. the Prudential Committee granted me last
Fall.

It seems strange to be spending these Holidays at home But I am rewarded for waiting; since my old-time friend, Miss Daughaday, is so happy in being appointed to accompany me to Japan.

I thought it glorious when Miss Hooper was able to get ready so soon and now I am wondering if Miss Burr may not also have been guided and the way opened for her early going. We have not written to each other upon this subject: as I would never persuade anyone. My Sisters often speak of your kindness to them & wish to be remembered to Dr Clark. As I am full of business you will excuse

Newburgh N.Y.
Jan 27th
"

Mr. Langdon S. Ward,

My Dear Sir,

Your kind letter with the inclosed checks of $125 $75 $50 $250 is just received. Your directions are explicit so that I will benefit by them and you shall receive the account of moneys expended by our party—viz: Miss Daughaday, Miss Hooper and myself, when we find ourselves at the end of the long journey—safe & sound, I hope.

As I look forward, or behind my thought is "In Thee O Lord have I trusted." "There is nothing so sure as His Fatherly love & care for us all." But I must close. Sincerely Yours Mary E. Gouldy

Newburgh, Jan. 27. 1883.

Rec'd Jan. 29.

In wh letter Jany 26th I sent $250. (an overage of nearly $100.) for way expenses & fares fr Yoko. to Kobe.

Newburgh Jan 23 [illegible]

Dr. N. G. Clark.

Dear Sir,

You are very kindly in your thought for us all. I had not supposed that Miss Daughaday and Miss Harper would need passports. Mine — secured by Dr Bush I never used in all my journeyings. Should not I also have a new passport if any is needed in an emergency. We can be vaccinated in San Francisco if necessary as we plan to be there a week, or more before the steamer leaves for Japan.

Dr Hodges has secured

too when I am able to use other funds than the Board's for my work in Japan, though I am not thus situated at present. I have the Am. Board's interests at heart in money matters as in ~~all~~ other things. I think May I ask you to speak to Treasurer ~~[illegible]~~ about these expenses for Board while travelling. Please excuse haste, etc.

Yours Sincerely

M. E. Gould

to spend Sunday Jan 4th there. Miss Daughaday's brother [illegible] invites me to stay with Addie in his home; but Miss Hooper cannot be accommodated there. Miss Hooper wishes to run up to Denver and see her brother's family on our way. Miss Daughaday and I will be glad to rest a night, or two off the train, while Miss H. makes her visit. Dr Hodge said that visit would take three day's time. Miss Hooper's ticket for that excursion he could not secure in New York as cheap as she will be able to get it nearer Denver City. Since these young woman have hurried their preparations our tickets by the Southern route. Some one was pressing him to send us by the Northern Pacific; so as to save the Board's money; but Miss Daughaday & I were sure that the injury to health would cost the Board more in the end. Dr Hodge said he would ask Mr Ward to forward the necessary funds for sleeping car accommodations and for board en route to San Francisco. I have received nothing as yet and Miss Daughaday leaves Newburgh on Tuesday next. I remain here till Wednesday noon or a little later. We all meet in St Louis

Mi M. E. Goul

and leave-takings

at my request—that I might be back in Japan by March—I hope they may find themselves comfortably carried to Japan; beside making these two visits. I do not think they *need* suffer in health for going to Japan in the spring time. I shall do all I can to care for their bodies that mind and soul may be continually refreshed.

Mr Ward might trust me with more than he thinks needed for travelling expenses, I suppose—especially since I did not care to use all that was at my disposal in 1873. I returned it to our Treasurer in Japan. "There are times

169 Montgomery St.
Newburgh N.Y.

My Dear Dr Clark; Aunt Emily

Last month - after my return from Boston - I felt too feeble to leave my comfortable home for either the mountains, or the sea-shore. And during the cool weather of this month, I have been so much encouraged as to my health that I did not desire any change. With a new lawn-tennis court on our own place my sisters have staid at home for the first time in many years. I have not been able to play with them; though my windows overlook the grounds.

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Now however, I am moved with a desire to go to Clifton Springs-if I might have a letter of introduction to Dr Foster from some one he knows & esteems, who would certify to the fact of my being a returned Missionary. I have no printed report of prices and accommodations at Clifton; but a friend just returned from there makes me think that I could recover my health and strength there more rapidly than by simply resting here at home. And I begin to feel that I have gained enough from my long rest to warrant some simple kind of treatment now. May I ask you for a note to Dr Foster and any one else at Clifton Springs to whom I would need an introduction. I do not forget what pleasant visits I had at Hampton Insti. and at Wellesley College through your kindness, when I was at home before. Please excuse this hastily written letter and oblige. Yours Most Respectfully

Mary E. Gould

Brick Church
June 19th 1886

My Dear Dr Clark;

Your letter is before me and as I have been planning to report myself to the Am. Board in person, when I should be well enough to do so—I think I will go on to Boston next week. May I hope to see you and Miss Child then?

Most Respectfully Yours
Mary E. Gouldy

"Miss Mary E. Gouldy,

Brick Church. June 19, 1886.

Rec'd June 21.

✓

Graves Miss M. L.

23 Mch 23, 1887. 95 Buckingham St.,
Springfield,
Miss Evans Mass.

Rev. Dr. N. G. Clark, 3/23/87.
Congregational House,
Boston,

Dear Dr. Clark:

The news of my appointment reached me last week, causing much rejoicing to myself and friends, it is needless to say. Should have responded directly, but my silence is due to no lack of enthusiasm. Have been called to New York for consultation on the subject with my sister, found my prayers answered, and so the last barrier down. How blessed it is for me to be sent cheerfully to the Master's work.

'Tis almost marvelous - the

universal
approval with which my friends greet
my best hopes. Am I not to
consider once more the kind hand
which guides, making "all things
work together for good to them which
love God" truly! Have considered it
would be a great privilege to make
the trip with the Scudders in June(?),
Should such meet with your hearty
approbation, could possibly set to work
with preparations to meet so early
a date. Would they willingly take
me 'under their wing' do you think +
would the time of arrival accord
with your plans dear Dr. Clark as
to my work to be undertaken?
Is July not the vacation month, so that

If Prof. Hiram Orcutt was in the least instrumental — sending me
Should be pleased to send in a word of thanks(?)

it would be an advantage to commence the language while School duties were not in order?

Am so anxious to receive marching orders! Pardon the little note of last week, please, which may have seemed impatient; but it crossed in the mail the official document so full of meaning for weal or woe. Hardly dared open it, so fearful lest God's way was not my way. With a firm belief that "Every plant wh. my heavenly Father hath not planted shall be rooted up" do I accept my appointment, in all humility. Thanking you Dr. for your influence I am

Yours very Sincerely M. Louise Graves.

M Louise Evans Mar

28 1887

[illegible]
Springfield,
March 28/87.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.
Congregational House,

Dear Dr. Clark:

Have just received a kindly word of invitation, from the hand of Dr. Scudder himself, to join their party. and your assent Dr. Clark being so heartily given too, will do my utmost to further preparations to suit that date. The invitation came without any intercession on my part, to realize what a powerful friend at court is their charming enthusiastic daughter of Jersey. Under the heading of 'outfit' - have an upright Piano, which can be as readily taken as left behind. Should you deem it of general use there, and advisable to transfer to such a distance. Am I limited as to number of pieces for room furniture and weight & number of trunks for personal baggage? Suppose shipment is preferable to the purchase in Cal. (?) Is it not possible to procure any of our American essentials, on the other side, in Japan itself? One is to meet all his own expenses in preparations (?)

Am fast entering public life. One of our Spfld papers has already headed its city items with a sensational but kindly notice, which was the result of having met with the Editor & wife in N.Y.; and now am requested to address the next Church miss.

meeting. Courage is being tested, Sister will be very much at rest to send me under the protection of the Scudders. Her heart is sore, but she thinks, some day will be revealed the privilege - Trust my work will be also with them, Can it not be, dear Dr. Clark, think you - Should one take books in any quantity + bound or unbound. Will there not be even shades and carpeting already fitted to the windows. On what footing should the furnishings be - (What kind of a house in Niigata) Of course not elaborate, but good sensible articles as in my own home will not be out of place perhaps (?) I feel as though I am starting out like Abraham not knowing whither. So have what may seem foolish questions to pose - Hoping you ~~Both~~ take a personal interest in my going, I am, Yours Respectfully, M. Louisa Graves.

As to returning at my expense should be [illegible]d. any time that Board would not so decide if otherwise.

Mrs Louisa Graves Ma

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M. L. Gannett —

95 Buckingham St,
Springfield,
Mass.

April 17.

Rev. N. G. Clark D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston,

My Dear Dr. Clark:

The good news comes to me today that Dr. & Mrs Scudder are to pass through Spfld, Thursday, current. We shall hope to prevail upon them to stop over for Evening Service at our Church. In case I do see them it will save me the time of my trip to Boston, but I thank you Dr. Clark for inviting me. Should it still be for the best that any particulars be rec. by word of mouth I will not mind the expense. Mrs Putnam has had

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[illegible] Evans

the anticipated delightful interview at Jersey. She feels that we are not going out a band of "forlorn missionaries," by any means.

I feel confident that you are doing & will do, as fast as is necessary, to perfect my arrangements, dear Dr. Clark, but I have been a little anxious to have my stateroom on steamer engaged. So much depends upon ones' comfort by attention to ventilation, that I am willing to pay any extra myself for the very best one, as near the Scudders or Albrechts as possible - Perhaps I am to attend to this & the procuring of all tickets any way (?).

Pardon my reference to this & business matters but I could so much better calculate with my own purse if I knew on what & just when to depend upon the Board taking me under their wing -

'Tis a happiness to be the "adopted" child of the W.B.M.

May I do the Great family name honour, is the fervent prayer of Yours sincerely, in our Father's Cause

M. Louisa Graves.

M L Graves Afr

FOR GOD AND HOME
AND NATIVE LAND.

Mrs Graves 270

Springfield, Mass.
May 8 - 1887.

My Dear Dr. Clark:

I hear no word from Mr. Ward; but he perhaps does not think my departure is near at hand. Expect now to leave Spfld. the nineteenth, of this month to spend the Sabbath with Mrs. Scudder in Chicago.

If you need me in Boston, dear Dr. Clark, I could go on Thursday of this week for a few hours.

My goods were sent last week but unfortunately the *packing* is not satisfactory to Mr. Swett, though the Firm & myself have done our best. Trusting it will not be too much trouble to make all right, most sincerely, I am yours most sincerely and cordially, M. Louisa Graves.

May 8. 1887.

M Louise Graves May 8 1887

ASSASOIT · HOUSE.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

W. H. CHAPIN.

May 13/87.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.
Congregational House,
Boston,

My Dear Dr. Clark:

Had not my home friends better have a Yokohama address till I am settled at our station, as I understand our route will not be the most direct & speedy to Niigata. We should have been so pleased with a call on your way through Spfld, dear Dr. Clark. Trust when next in N.Y. you will be so kind as to make use of my sister's address and they will doubtless do likewise when next in Boston. They will be pleased to see you is not necessary to say. How shall I ever be able to endure Thursday's parting. My beloved sister is now ill in bed, from grief. But the dear Lord will give us fortitude for the last supreme moment. Shall be happy in writing often Dr. Yours in His Name — L. C. Graves.

Many thanks for your kind letter. It will be borne in mind always.

Miss M. L. Graves,
Springfield, May 13, 1887,
Rec'd May 14.

✓

M L Graves May 14 1887

587 Miss M. L. Graves

Springfield, May 16/87.

Rec'd May 17.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Congregational House,
Boston,

My Dear Dr. Clark:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of check for traveling expenses with cordial thanks, as well as for kind words of good bye.

It is true, dear Dr. Clark that we never have had any definite conversation about money matters but I had entire confidence

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that my going out would be under the same conditions as those of all other missionaries who felt obliged to accept the 'labourers hire'; and so built according to the *Manual indications*.

Had I known sooner, *should* have been careful about dipping into my own limited means or rather, made less preparation than what *seemed essential* for a so prolonged absence.

My stay in Cal. is forced that I may cross the continent under good chaperonage; there are contingencies of travel; sickness; and the need of a penny on which to live 'till first salary is offered –

how am put to the straight of borrowing from friends or what is quite as humiliating acknowledging to you, dear Dr. Clark, how I have understood, and ask you if I am at all justified.

I regret exceedingly this unfortunate commencement of our business relations; but I do not see how I am to easily stir from home.

I am Yours most truly,

M. Louisa Graves,
95 Buckingham St.
Spfld, Mass.

P.S.
My photos. are all cabinet-size; and am afraid it is too late for another, but can try.

W L Graves May 16. 1

ASSASOIT · HOUSE.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
W. H. CHAPIN.

May 13/87.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.
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Miss M. L. Graves,
Springfield, May 13, 1887,
Rec'd May 14.

✓

M L Graves May 14 1887

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MASSASOIT · HOUSE.
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
W. H. CHAPIN.

Miss Evans

M. Louise Evans May 19 1887
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May 19/87.

Rev. N. G. Clark.
Congregational House,
Boston.

My Dear Dr. Clark,

Your favor is at hand - am just ready to start. So delighted to meet again & travel with Dr. & Mrs. Scudder - Do not misunderstand me - pray -

Regret that I was not more explicit in my last - dear Dr. Clark - Referred to the printed Manual which indicates ~~at~~ "outfit money, of two hundred dollars over & above traveling expenses" - In awaiting which used my own for furniture & clothing which expected to be able to replace for money in Land -

The draft rec. was ample of course for every possible contingency of travel, my furniture bill was 75.00 and clothing for two yrs. was a heavy expense,

Please address me, Palace Hotel San Francisco, Cal + as I have reliable friends there, not knowing yet my own boarding place,

Once more a christian farewell, will attend to my photo, Believe me

Yours very sincerely -
M. Louisa Graves.

Please excuse haste,

Miss Evans

PALACE HOTEL.

C. H. LIVINGSTON,
Manager.

San Francisco, May 30th. 1887.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Congregational House
Bstn.

Dear Dr. Clark:

Am in fav. of draft on Columbia Bank of two hundred dollars, for which please rec. my thanks.

It was very welcome, as my expenses have been so very heavy to leave for so long a time.

The weather was on the whole favorable for our trip, and San. Fran. is very comfortably cool. The rest is most delightful and my stay with a lovely Christian woman - my sister's friend - will fortify me much for my work. Enjoyed meeting with Miss Poole. Lunched at her home. Now we shall have something in common in the Home-

-land. She is most congenial to me.
The Lord is very good to make
all paths so pleasant - I understand
that the Belgic is detained till the
25 instead of 21 of June -

I am dear Dr. Clark
with sincerest regards -
Yours
M. Louisa Graves.

P.S. Enjoyed my visit in Chicago
at Dr. Scudder's pleasant home!
and the trip of course.

M Louise Graves May 30 1887 -

Miss M. L. Grav

San Francisco,
June 16, '87.
Rec'd June 24

Rev. Dr. N. G. Clark,
Congregational House,
Boston, Mass.

M. L. Graves June 16 1887

Dear Dr. Clark:

Am in *favour* of your kindly suggesting other hotels. Such addresses would be a great help if my friend had not planned to *share every thing* with me here, thus making it possible for me. Have just come across, among my papers, dear Dr. Clark, our "family tree". Among the "Fields" of the maternal branch I find --

David Field (my grandfather)
married 1790 Tabitha daughter of
Capt. Elisha & Hannah (Hopkins) Clark
of Conway formerly of Harwich Mass.

What part is the Captain to
play in our relationship Dr.?
I trust a good deal.
Have seen the Belgic - she looks
small (only one deck) but trim &
very neat. What a strange
superstition among the sailors that
a band of missionaries are ill
luck to a ship! They work Dr.
Scudder to the utmost in this
country. In despair(?) he has fled to
Amherst. As you read this we
may be sailing out of the Golden
Gate with hearts [illegible] to be departing

in our way. May God grant us safety. — Yours sincerely M. L. Graves.

Miss M. L. Graves,
Mt. Hiyeizan, Japan,
Aug. 5th '87

Rec'd Sept. 3.

Dear Dr. Clark:

Have known that all along our journey a word had been sent you from time to time, so deferred till the rest of this mountain home should be ours, before noting my impressions of missionary life to you personally. Travel has not enough novelty to me that such a trip as ours has been should not have its tedious side - but the pure air, water & quiet of this forest life added to the companionship of so many Christians, who were friends before they met us, has a charm to almost cancel the memory of the heat & fatigue of travel. Doubtless the [illegible]dens & beauty of [illegible]

I wished you to be assured of my welfare in this foreign soil, - and of the strength we feel in thinking of the home friends

Most sincerely - A King's Daughter - M. Louise Graves.

the Ladies of the Board please - Shall be pleased to take the first occasion & communicate to them of my work which is soon to commence.

Scenery around above & below us has
been described to you many times, 'tis
in which your presence is here. We
would that you could be on the ground
to witness the cordiality and sympathy
in which this band of fifty of your
workers are living. For me, it is a
great joy to me to "belong" to their number
As on a wet day, I follow a shaded
path, with waterproof "cowl" for shelter
the delusion is almost perfect of
belonging to a "religious community".
We walk & talk with christians only
on this mt. which has been so given
up to religion only, for centuries.
Priests cemeteries and temples in use
or in ruin are on every hand.
It was a gratification indeed of
our presence in this land - when
four Buddhist Priests came to make
a friendly call (upon Mr. Atkinson) A

every one is assuring me that what I write to the Rooms will be printed
Alike sure mine is not worthy of it - but perhaps it will be safe to con

freely acknowledged that a belief in
their sacred books was impossible" to
them for truth from ~~untruth~~ was
"undistinguishable in these books" they accepted tracts
in Japanese & English & bowed themselves
away eminently happy to have had
seats in a foreigner's tent. The peasant
class seem so curious to spy out our
ways of living too. It was quite a novelty
to see one's trunk brought on the head of a
woman, who arrives showing her white
teeth, from the mountain climb of an
hour's stiff stretch! This is only common
I understand among the women at the
foot of this particular mt. 'Tis a sad
sight to me to see humanity such
burden bearers - little children bearing
others a little younger only or immense
fagots; and the men who for the
miserable pittance of fifteen sen will
exert every muscle to the utmost to
carry a fellow mortal. I long for

that I wrote no line as a literary effort & should regret thinking of these few

every one

Am sure mine is not worthy of it - but perhaps it will be safe to the motive forces which a new civilization can bring them as well as for the spiritual power of regenerating. Miss Anna Davis has extended to me the hospitality of her table (believe it was from her hand - the letter handed me to read the first moment of my arrival at the Rooms when deciding to come?) It falls to the lot of we single ladies to ask a blessing at table - a new experience to me - as many another will doubtless be in this new life opening to me. At all times however I rejoice & feel sure that "His Grace is sufficient". Am still thankful, it is needless to add, that it is my privilege to have been appointed as a "missionary" - the life is somewhat a rough one, as to physical comforts; but I trust I may profit by all the possibilities there are wrapped up in helpfulness of others to attain unto the peace which passeth all understanding for spiritual comforts. Dear Dr. Clark, I have [illegible]

rds as serving many general way; Suppose the ladies are teasing me.

Miss M. L. Graves

Niigata –
Feb. 9-88.
Recd Mar. 17

My Dear Dr. Clark –

It was certainly very kind of you to notice so pleasantly as by a written word the article for Life & Light – which it fell to my humble lot to write. Yours was the first intimation that it had not seen the waste basket – though the [illegible] words of Dr. Scudder – senior – Mr. A – and Mr. De F. has not North Japan come before the public with honors of late? We are sure the inquiry will no longer be made where this town is, and an end put to inventiveness of friends how to spell its name. We wish you might be in the field, visiting our homes and work – dear Dr. Clark; but we think of you benignantly smiling from that office desk from whence come to us the missives, always so considerate & gentle that afresh we exclaim "dear Dr. Clark" – tho' perhaps I ought not to report such things of our

The dear little children of Hope Church – Spfld. & Sunderland – have remembered me liberally this winter on salary acct. Every body at home helps me set our seals for the Master by his prayers. In His name
Yours ves.
M. L. Graves.

mission - but I never could wait to bring
a crown of laurel when it was too late.
How much we have here of appreciation
for our work. I feel such a oneness with
my pupils - that every class has been a pleasure
to anticipate as I walked to the school-
room. Am trying to touch the spiritual
side of some among the thirty boys, by the
subject matter of some of the dictation
exercises - composing questions answered
by Bible verses - in the conversation lessons
by some sentence thrown in - by giving of
daily food when we pass the church.
These are all such little ways - but the
wedges which do fall to my present feeble
hand. Four of my best boys read on Sat.
afternoons - Pilgrim's Progress - in English
(tho' it has been translated) with me. I
serve tea & "Yukan" (confec. of sugar & beans) & sit
sewing before the fire place as they work away
rec. my corrections in pronunciation &
ex. of meaning with such a gentle & quick
spirit & modest demeanor - that it is
always a charm for me to do for them.
Two of these are my protegees as in a
little measure - they allow me to keep them
in board, while the school gives tuition -
I ought not to let my right hand know etc.

but you have unexpectedly, I believe, agreed how I am finding happiness in my work - but above all - how those about us are prospering under our hands - God alone knoweth the secrets of their hearts - but at each communion the numbers rec. baptism rejoice us. The two rows kneeling in the floor rec. from the glass urn that symbol which forever makes them Christ's is the most impressive I ever witnessed. In order to pay my old debts before contracting new, on the time of Dr. Doremus Scudder - for house-building - am taking his evening class of merchants & officials - they are beginners & only at liberty from five to six P.M. but prepare their lessons & will improve rapidly I doubt not in english; but as yet no results seem to accrue in church attendance - Boys from the Gov. Normal School come to our english service once a month - Dr. H. M. S - our venerable pastor is one of their Professors - Mr. Akamini - coming back gradually from the darkness to which the light of old has been turned for him - You know the name doubtless - believe he was one of the "Kumamoto Boys." To interest such men as he in our home circle - we have organized a Shakspeare Club - meeting fortnightly - Mrs. Judson - Pres. to which

fourteen Japanese gentlemen gladly come.
ten of them non christian - with the same
end in view Mr. H. gives of his time to another
set some hrs. for "German" - In these ways -
we come into one another's presence - each
of us with a sense of creed I suppose.
Among those gentlemen are two editors & the
Chief Justice - Mr. Kato - our Boys School Pres. has
just been elected to the Provincial Assembly - Is
now touring for funds - we long for more men
like him - His boy & girl are in our schools - he
& they wearing foreign dress altogether. The
wedding of Nagaoka's evangelist was celebrated at
our house in foreign style - Dr. S. - officiating - We
miss. presenting a large clock & wedding cake.
The baby organ & Dr. S's violin did duty - Native
poems and witty speeches filled out - a very pleasant
eve. One of our servants lost her babe, which we
buried with christian rites from our sitting room.
We have returned a dinner (given by the founders
of both schools at Italian Restaurant) through Mrs.
H's hospitality. About one hundred new year's calls
kept us passing cake & coffee & entert. by pictures
from nine A. M. till 6. P. M. for two days. The
third day Sunday a basket being hung at the
door. So you see we are not buried socially -
altho' tongue tied - Kind heartedness is the
hyphen which extemporizes for us. Our stated
prayer meetings, preceeded by dinner, alternating
at each house is a very pleasant feature of
our weeks - without which we seldom meet but -

at work. Morning prayers at our two houses are conducted in Japanese. and two of our servants have joyfully given their hearts to the Saviour - making marked improvement in their service since. They are asked at times to lead in prayer. It is certainly most astonishing to an anglo-saxon - the facility with which these heathen - once converted can offer prayer. a mere school girl is never abashed to pray at some length, & the long impromptu speeches even biblical expositions always on the tips of the tongue makes us wonder. If a sermon is to be preached - the warning note will be sounded at nine oc. in the beautiful morn as often as not, which quite upsets american equanimity - and pugilistic are our efforts to get them in several such points into military training - for instance - prompt attendance. On Xmas morn we arrived at locked Church doors at the usual opening hr. Just-

regards - did they know I was writing. As soon as we have done enough to develop photos I hope to send mine, as requested to Rooms. Not much rain this winter & much rubber boot weather. I considered my Life & Light article would speak to dear Miss Child & the ladies down stairs and Dr. Alden - Kind rem. to them please that kind - No ever-green decorations - 'till Monday eve. when a tree + music brought a crowded house. No motto - "Time is money" - American nerves are rasped often - but - these are our ways to grow in grace even tho' our superior race does possess the executive ability - which would like to shine - The greatest means of grace at my service is the exercising of a meek + quiet spirit when receiving piece-meal my instruction in the native language - There is no Science apparent in it and your teacher takes things so complacently & helplessly - Oh - dear - but I have enjoyed them more since they became a special matter for prayer. Immense arms full of American "Yubin" throw me into ecstasies at each Steamer's arrival - Even this very stormy season affecting but little if any the prompt arrival over-land - The last mail was dated Feb. 4 Yokohama and was delivered on eve. of seventh, Many thanks for Calendar & Yearly Report - both nice to have I am tiring you by this long account of me - my personal interests - Pardon me, if I

Dear Dr. Clark. I should consider it a favor on the part of Dr. Alden if he has a couple of copies to spare of his last pamphlet form letter from Mr. De Forrest relative to his visit to Niigata. It is so breezy & attractive. I think it would do so good if sent to any S. pld-

Church also - David Allen Reed - Hope
hurch.

L. M. G. - Will you please see Dr. Clarke that our order for parlor furniture & kitchen utensils etc. is filled to reach you except & all - even tho there is no grant - as the house must be furnished anyway -

-pectations"—but I have written just as I write to the home friends to try to have them present in spirit in our midst. In fact D.V. my sister will take a trip to us by the spring '89. Which is the substitute I have in view of any thought entertained before leaving home of returning within the limit of three or four yrs. "A thousand fold more in this life" truly. So much happiness to anticipate. By that time our new little house will be in good running order we hope. Much prefer companionship with Miss Judson to Miss Poole. "Our" preferences are not to be consulted in a missionary's life of course. We anticipate much however. Miss J. will be next door to the Girls' School while it will be half an hrs walk for me. But can resort to kuruma another winter. The case is reversed now for the ladies. Our plans are now undergoing scrutiny of Building Com. We based our needs upon the arrangement of rooms in the Stanford's house. Our request for some help in house furnishing is on its way to the Sendai brethren & will doubtless in due time reach the Rooms. In consideration of blue reports of finances we figured down to the supplying of all our wants gradually from our salaries if the Board saw fit to grant us half the sum, we are informed is generally asked for ladies' home - I should have asked for guest chamber set but the mission thought we might be defeating our own interest in asking for that much more - It will not be any easy matter to secure one in this country (of seasoned wood & with springs) & I cannot see my way clear to order from B. this yr. This letter would be incomplete without mentioning the comfortable house which we see weekly nearer occupancy by the S.s. - How long & patiently have they all lived, where floors actually ballance under these - like a barn in exterior & full of rats. The new one is superb for location - both beach & grove, city - river - & snow capped mt. chains - over which the sun both rises & sets - in full view - large & a look of country like comfort - very restful as seen from approach of winding road up to terraced embankment - We only hope wind & sand will not trouble them. Dr. D. is a giant in his way - of capability & endurance - very popular with us all - as well as Mr. Newell - now living the Spartan at Nagaoka. All would wish to send their kindest-

Kindness of Miss. Bradshaw. [illegible]

Japan -
Niigata,
March. 7/88

Dear Dr. Clark:

I have just finished an appealing letter to my friend Miss Bradshaw - warning her of the (chained) lions at the South. She had informed me of her appointment and wish to go either to China or Japan - whereupon I cast my vote as far as I dared for this country - altho' feeling the vast Empire at our side has more than equal claims for service from missionaries - ten persons being willing to come to our popular field where one has the martyr spirit for China. However. She may be in answer to our prayers and to be my companion in the new house about to be commenced as 'Ladies home'. As you know, Miss. J. has taken faint heart at the idea of housekeeping - and that too after our orders had been sent out to Boston for furniture. kitchen utensils etc. - while I am just as eager as she feels unwilling. As the work will require another lady I am not destined to be disappointed - we

all hope. The Scudders are in constant correspon-
-dence with several diff. ones in whose track we are
put either thro' their own private letters or news from
others and we confidently hope, altho' you know
the 'Mission Meeting' is the ultimatum, which
may be rightly feared - Osaka is always needy
as well as other Southern ports of course - and
they are ready to laugh any time at "demands"
from this poor, much put off large district of the
north. The companionship of Miss. Bradshaw
would be very gratifying to me. She was
very attractive to me at the New Haven W.B.M.
meeting where we first met - and have had
a pleasant interchange ever since. Both
Miss. Scudder and Miss. Judson have added
their letters to mine to set forth the need &
attractiveness of work & location; and we hope
she will be able to say to you her definite
choice for this station, (where we are all so
eager to welcome her). before leaving home & abide
by her decision, till she is safely with us. We
are promised by the south any new ones who are
the fruit of our own persuasion - otherwise we
are way down, (not down at all Dr. Scudder tells me) in the list of applicants to be appor-
-tioned. As my case a lost me to commence
with - Excuse hurriedness of letter - seized a few
minutes before morning school hour. for this next
steamer's mail. With Christian sympathy I am
Yours truly - M. Louisa Graves -

Miss M. ~~H.~~ Graves, 5
Niigata Mar. 20/88.

Rec'd Apr. 21.

My Dear Dr. Clark,

Yours via Belgic has just arrived - It is so very kind of your thoughts to turn toward the missionaries - in the paternal way which you are so good to exercise - thinking not only of our work but our courage and peace of mind - that with pleasure I will seize this extra hour which I have free from teaching every wk. to reply. I don't know how I can put more assurance into your convictions of my contentment than by copying a letter which was in my hands just as the last mail arrived - It was rec. from the banner sixteen yrs. old boy of my class of thirty three. He was the choicest of six to whom I am so partial because they are good students and christians. This best boy was the last to fall into line - standing up for Christ - only two wks. ago. Perhaps it would have come about sooner but for the parents who still oppose but not bitterly so - He is the fruit of three yrs.

When the Sun shines permanently I mean to have a photograph for the Rooms - but -
Spring has almost come - A large vase of Cherry blossoms fr. [illegible] in our room

school" but which has only had the latter name since Oct. I should not send this meed of praise could I not forestall the statements of the extent of my influence by pleading quite innocent. His love for those things which we love best has been formed by the excellent discourses in chapel morning talks and church services. I have only prayed for him in secret, never broaching the direct word - but by a gift or loan of book or paper and drawing him into our reading circle on Sat. aft's. He seems to understand every drift if not every word of a conversation but is always slow to make reply in English; but he is simply perfect in class-room work & I regret that he was not all this yr. in Mr. Albrecht's grammar class - altho' his presence has been an inspiration in teaching the two thirds who are way down the ladder of progress - By this you will see our classes are not well graded - there is an inevitable lack in that direction - wh. another year may be remedied somewhat. The new-comers are flocking so fast that the lowest class becomes choked - In evening class there is an intermittent atten-

both discover their intention to write you - I wrote to you through Mrs
Bradish

teaching by close attendance upon church - but
I have not failed to invite them and have seen
some favorable signs. I rejoice always especially
when the brightest + best come to Christ - of course
every soul is equally valuable, but I see a
future brilliant worker in the evangelist's field in
the bright smiling face + eye. Only one uncouth
fellow among the evening class of artisans +
merchants + officers - the others are very pleasant enough to
sit before, though the lessons are not prepared -
The fire mentioned by in this letter - broke out
at midnight raging till four A.M. - destroying
800,000 yen worth of property in an unsavory
quarter. A few more like blocks should be
swept away - though that refining goes but
little way after all to wash the heart as
white as snow. Only a few poor people
are the worse off - one the wife of a Doshisha
student we have personally tided over in
conjunction with church help. The calls there
are on us for our purse-strings even in this
heathen land where we can do very little
shopping! So much - or so little - for my every
day life - for our future work - we feel blessed in
prospects above our Sendai brethren who certainly
are in a pitiable plight. How badly you are all
going to feel in the home land over the halt there
is to enthusiasm in that station - The same
thing might happen to us in ten yrs. but no danger

Miss G + Mrs. K. both signify their intention to write you - I wrote to you through Mrs Bradok of another Gov. school of the kind placed here yet - as there are ~~three~~ such now in Japan. We feel in close sympathy with those brethren is needless to say & would gladly invite them to our field - but it is too delicate a proposition to make now - The ladies are so miserably off that even the physicians of our station have been known to secretly feel dark forebodings for Mrs. White - She certainly was the saddest-looking woman I ever saw on Hiezan - though her temperament is said to have always had that - tendency in expression - as a girl - sweet & quiet - Mrs. Kendall knew her. Mr. White is a charming gentleman & Mrs. De Forrest is a prize to any cluster of workers for helpfulness. The prospect is pretty dark at present for next yr. here, as far as more time for study is concerned - Mr. A. feels especially hampered with evening school - He is such a power in sermonizing & prayer. I shall rejoice when he can stand up the master of the native tongue - such a good public speaker feels hampered with an interpreter - particularly if any one else is at his side than our jewel - Mr. Nakashima - Dr. S. senior, had a crowded hall at his first lecture - of men & our students - introduced by Chief Justice Tomita who organized them - At my side was the vice Gov. The corridor filled with reporters - our girls sitting on the floor at his feet. Dr. S. delivers vigorously his vigorous thoughts - this time on the mystery found in the Universe - from this he is to work up next time to the mystery of Christ - the eloquent - sermon on Hiezan last summer -

in confidence to pray before others - I'll ask even each to lead in our prayer meeting hereafter, Paul notwithstanding. Aren't you anxious for the letter - Well here it is - word for word. written in an excellent hand.

Sabbath Evening

My Dear Teacher,

I do not know how I can reward you for your kindness that you always bear to me. A proverb says, "The benefits of the parents to their children are higher than the mountains & deeper than the ocean". And an old wise man said, "To serve any one's teachers should be equal to his parents" As it is, how can we reward our teachers? The parents give us food & clothes & other things necessary for our mortal bodies. But the teachers are the sowers of the seeds of knowledge in our minds - They are the cultivators of our minds - They are our guidances in doing any-thing - And besides those, you my dear teacher sowed the seeds of the Kingdom of God in my heart, & led me into the way of eternal life not of the way of destruction - Oh, how can I reward you? I can't do it, unless by the help of our Father in Heaven. So I am praying Him for your health & to comfort you. & to help your working in the name of Christ. You remember turned nearly three hundred houses to the form of ashes. I am willing to say it was the fire from Heaven to destroy the vanity of this world; because the occupations of nearly all the families who were burnt out were nothing but vanity of this world. How mighty is the God's power! "How unsearchable are His judgments & His ways past finding out!" I know we Christians have duty for Him, - to preach the Gospel to the people who are wandering in darkness, to make the sun of righteousness shine to the uttermost part of the world. As the first step to do it I wish to lead my parents, so if you would write something for them to help me, I will be very happy. The next time I will write a Japanese story, will you correct it for me? Your beloved pupil

T. Takeshita

His parents seem to be ^above ordinary^ very self respecting people - live very comfortably - but I never have been asked to enter beyond the threshold when I have had an errand to the house. A written invitation was sent to them for Dr. S's lecture & the father attended - I mean to work my way to their hearts & I mean they shall be touched by the love of our Redeemer. Will you pray for this family to whom I have introduced you - & believe me yours most cordially -

M. Louisa Graves

they were "forced" in the dark by heat of braziers & have no perfume

towns of Gosen - Nakajo, Shibata - pushing on to Murakami even and Nagaoka - We shall feel glad to see this surrounding country and to meet face to face the handsful of christians - I will try to write to Miss Child a personal letter about the trip, when once we're settled down to steady going work next term - I am to move this vacation to the Scudders new home - as they wish some of us with them I am glad to live in the clover of the nice new house - altho' am delightfully situated & suited in this good home. You think of we teachers as differing from one another and yet working together cordially - such is most assuredly the case - yet I have not the honor to have just suited the fancy of Miss J. - I can in confidence write you. This came as a thunder bolt to me when informed of it through a third person, for I was not aware in my own thoughts of any apparent lack of affinity. She is in many respects an unformed school
while I know I am an "eccentric" character somewhat
girl - but I never doubted for one moment but what our lives would blend without a clash - even in the intimacy of keeping house - but she had faint heart at the thought of the latter + when she took to spending sleepless nights - the Albrechts urged her to make her home with them and so without her broaching the subject to me personally - It is an understood thing that I cannot keep house till some one joins me (who shall fall under my yoke)

they were "forced" in the dark by heat of braziers + have not [illegible] keeping - [illegible] keeping is

I should add if I felt guilty of any overt act
toward bringing about the facts in the case –
I trust whoever is my fault will bring a
close of goodwill in the matter for without
that no two women suddenly thrust together
from the ends of the earth can "chime" –
It is all right – but inexplicable to me. I
put it down as one of the mysteries – & will
fondly cherish the thought that I could
make life tolerable with one for any girl who
is good enough to be a consecrated missionary –
~~I should~~ So please not utter a word of this but let
the excuse go – that "her funds did not
permit of housekeeping" just as the
generality of people will believe – This has
caused me no further anxiety than an hour
or so of wonderment and statement of newly
acquired facts to the Scudders – whereupon my
tears caused by wounded pride were more
than appeased by their informing me that
they had already a long while before planned
that I was to live with them when the
new house was done & we would trust
to good luck – to faith rather that next fall
would still see me in my own home –
which I had helped plan and in my thoughts
had seen furnished many a time – Well this
is all a simple little shadow – My health &
spirits are excellent – never better – & am growing

[illegible] to have its festival as well as each flower in succession –

Frica M. B. Graves,
Niigata
April 18-88.

Dear Dr. Clark,

Rec'd May 16.

I mail today a group photo. of the church members of this & some of the surrounding towns, massed against the side of our dear little church. There has been a large accession as you know since last fall at the dedication when this was taken. It was planned among us to forward you one among those earliest mailed to America - but only 'till lately did I learn that there was a misunderstanding as to who should do it - and now am pleased to send one as I had at first thought to do. The names of the natives are familiar to you and I feel confident you will even have patience to pick out the

my work unless health requires it. This summer I expect to be in Nikko with Miss Daughaday. She is most charming. The cherry & plum branches are in elegant profusion. Today as perfect as last October! The weather in Japan is just like "the little girl who had a little curl" numbers as indicated on back to be acquainted with their faces - Aren't they nice people to become interested in though - as far as outward appearances go - The sunlight was too strong for those at the right you see. Perhaps that is why there was hesitancy about scowling down Boston friends - but they all laughingly vote my complacency enough for the crowd - however - that is the mood in which the home friends will feel most assured about me - I wish to say after the dismal letters last forwarded - Dr. Clark - that things are once more sailing finely, as to probality of occupants of the new 'Ladies' Home'. Word of the generous appropriation

With kind regards [illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] of one hundred & fifty has just reached us. I imagine a kindly word or two from you brought it about for wh. many thanks. Perhaps that amt. will cover freight + insurance after the articles of furniture are selected (?). We have matting, crockery + some chairs yet to look out for. Miss Judson feels straitened, but I shall do all I can in curtains etc. and assume the responsibility of housekeeping, as her wish very decidedly is to be free from the same, though it is unknown territory for one to explore + shall feel very unwilling to have any time taken from my present school influence. Now though my pupils can invite their mothers + sisters to call upon me

With kind regards I am one of your "Co-laborers" "In His Name". M. Louisa Pra and so have many such callers. wh. is my delight. My boys are understanding english conversation better each *term* - can make myself understood, quite a *little* in *english* even though but little is said in reply during calls. My tastes are enough *domestic* - so that I some anticipate the new home and hope to have the wheels well lubricated against my sisters visit to Japan - Mr. & Mrs. Putnam start for a tour around the world this fall - spending the winter in Cal. I am at perfect liberty - *am I not* - to take them to our new fireside. for any length of visit for which I can retain them? It will be a gt. comfort and satisfaction to see them - though the good bye *will* be hard - Wish it were practicable to accompany them to the Holy Land; but of course as tempting as it will be, shall not leave

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Niigata, Dec. 2/88.

Dear Dr. Clark,

The second day of winter and before we can no longer write eighty eight it is my thought to write to the Rooms of how comfortable we are in our new cozy home! Surely our delight would be much enhanced were one & all of you to look in upon our cozy sitting room grate-fire and evening lamp, now cheering & warming us body & soul. It is a long story of struggle for the gentlemen members of our station, but like fairy land for me - as no foundation stone was laid at our departure on July first; but after a prolonged stay at the South I walk up to the domestic reins and take all the delight of any new house keeper in apron and coffee pot and dust cloth. We are rather looking for Mr. Porter's visit to this station and then among the other reports of the wide world field he must not forget to paint our gratefulness for all the Board has done for us four. Had the pleasure of introducing my Osaka pupils to him - then & there the boys called for two or three more teachers "just like me" from America - Those are easy enough to find - Really Dr. Clark the work is enviable in Taisei Gakkwan. Of course an experienced teacher like Miss McClennan was sought after to fill the place permanently and such a one could more easily turn off the work among the one hundred and

P.S. The Misses Cozad heard with pleasure of your visit at their home, and wish to send yoroshiku - promising to write at an early date.

Rec. fine bronze vases from Faculty -

eighty six friends who daily rejoiced my heart - They were all so cordial! But as the school is so very popular, by Xmas time suppose two hundred will be the number of happy boys. It does seem to me that a premium should be accorded to self support in the line of foreign assistance among the natives of Osaka - The churches are an inspiration there and our Xtian "schools grand "feeders". How saddened you all must be at the Rooms to learn of our disappointments up North. How ripe this & any other field is for just such men as this one who fell down lot! I can now see that altho' we were under such full sail last yr. yet there were elements of opposition like sparks under the ashes. Those I lived down even among the boys over whom I felt so enthusiastic in my own class - one third of which only became christian - The two thirds kept the minority on the alert - the Christians being much afraid to hurt Christ's cause by offending - even being willing to forego the pleasure of literary evenings with their teachers, as jealousies were thereby created - The last most important development is the resignation of Messrs. Naruse and Abe, as members of Hokkinin - They carry an influential moneyed man & two editors with them which about equally divides the original Founders - So it looks at this moment as tho' our hands would not be tied long - Of course we chafe under this restraint tho' believing "More are with us than with them" - because the Lord still reigns - altho's the acting Pres. is Unitarian - Wherefore when we looked that it -

should bring forth grapes brought it forth wild grapes?
I for one shall never "Compromise" with the powers that be - which is sometimes the direction of the shifting winds of consultation meetings - as I cannot believe that way loyal to the Board. Pour revenir à ses moutons, as the Frenchman would say - this jewel of a house - all the station members consider it quite a perfectly fitted out & fitted up nest - There is a neat & convenient arrangement of rooms and what with the gifts from Boston which arrived in good condition as - my Piano also - beautiful rugs from my Sister Zealots for missions & a stove from Mrs Doremus Scudder - we four have made it possible to fill up the interstices of needs until we feel much richer tha most newly married couples. In my trip from Osaka overland with teacher and dog and baggage made one hundred & eight ri by kuruma besides day & half by steamer & rail - Hope my titl is earned to Generalship Mr. and Mrs. Putnam next summer - The have arrived in Cal. for the winter & so seem quite near already Stopped at Kanazawa to visit the Presbyterian friends & work thr days just as the gentlemen were starting for Osaka Synod - feeli much chagrined at the Cablegram relative to suspension on Unio matters. The West Coast is much of the way delightfully wil scenery, but as I encountered bad weather - saw old Neptune in much fury and all the elements of sky & earth conspired to impede progress, so that I spent almost two weeks en route - but thankfully reached Thanksgiving praise service and a fea

which was one without either turkey or Chickenpie - We shall have Christmas dinner in the new house - to test our culinary department - My heart is kept somewhat cheerful, as my former pupils do not forget to call - and even come for advic and literature as of old - There are brighter days yet ahead for the same clouds which drop rain roll along - We each gave testimony at Thanksgiving praise meeting - of our causes of thankfulness - Dr. Greene thought it "we ought to be thankful that matt were not going smoothly" as all the virtues have a chance shine now. The records of Doshisha past struggles as D then recited, seem to show much very humble bending on the foreigners part that good may develop. This province has disheartened many missionaries of all denominational shades - but it will not e the present incumbents who will pitch tents elsewhere - The Misses Cozad are charming companions - we became well cquainted at Nikko - Miss Judson has finally decided to try he winter here again - and we do hope that for her it may not prove too sever season - Please advocate Miss Bradshaws coming to us in the vent of any member ever falling out of our number - We a choice station but she would be the choicest of all - Wonder if my photo. ever reached the Rooms as sent it last spring by request. Yours have often seen on the mission field - I shall be on o our little Bethany - With Christian greetings I am In His Na

Yours Sincerely

M. Louisa Graves.

Niigata, Dec. 7, 1888.
Rec'd Dec. 29

Niigata, — Miss Francis
Japan.

My dear Dr. Clark, March 30/81.

It amuses me to have all my letters, considered as written with only enthusiasm. My motive in writing now is to take you in our midst, just as tho it were our privilege to see you in the rocker at the fire-place. We can bear one another's burdens through sympathy. I feel for one that you are ever ready to be first; and know you must feel the separation, which is to take place in our Station. We do feel it so keenly, to lose Mr & Mrs Albrecht, & yet their decision is irrevocable, so well grounded is their desire founded on the principles of life work. I wish I had the pen to draw the character of just the right man for this place - I mean one who could alone work successfully, with those found already on the field. I am going to say an unkind thing, perhaps you think, when I say Do not send the next man - who has any notion of appreciating his own [illegible] [illegible]ence - Who has the courage of convictions anti-Scudderite, who is ready to weather all things through loyalty to the policy of the Board. I can say all this, at the same time that I admire the family in question in many respects; but — Had gone this far in my letter and was debating much the wisdom of giving the benefit of my thoughts - for should probably say too much & this letter would have been destroyed had not the 'home-mail' brought a letter to the gentleman in question, who seems not to be appreciated only in a secondary light by our good friends of the A.B.C.F.M. so far away. In the judgment of this house, he is our "best man" - one whose judgment is sound to the core - who is safe & sound in orthodoxy - who is always to be found where it is expected to find him right through thick & thin. Such a person it is a comfort to have around - [You must know already

[illegible]
that of another thing in contrast.] If you
justly estimate your men in the field,
which I believe you do - I am almost sure
that some word will reach you from
Mr. Newell - which will so present
matters that nothing of reproof will
linger in your thoughts & perhaps it would
be more becoming that I should not
have spoken at all - but were you
here visiting me - I could not have helped
talking freely - for I should speak from a
full heart of personal experience -
Personality is nothing to the whole Scudder
family - their heart motto - run the risk of getting a new
good worker rather than tolerate one who
cannot find every policy advocated by
them perfectly without criticism - As to
the plank in the Constitution of our new
school - It is as easy as to turn over the
land to build now for the future. Instead
of that a worthy native is given the [illegible]
who demands (not accepts) as the condition
of acceptance that full power shall rest
with him as to all religious proceedings
in the school - Lost [illegible] no good - for have

full confidence in the christian zeal -
& knowledge of wise ways to work for
his own people - Of this certainly fine man -
but supposing in the Providence of God
another were necessarily to be called to
fill this position - With heathen trustees
we as Board workers have no guarantee
whatever that the old story of last fall
will not be repeated. It may be
my fate never to be called back
to this school after the furlough wh.
I am requesting of Ad Interim
Committee be granted. Be that as it
may - these two yrs. have put in
conscientious strokes - Never shall do better
school work. Have waded through snow
one hour every day - one day turning back
on acct. of weather
home - & this after knowing no one
would blame me should I stay
altogether
away from teaching where had been
not sought after - we lacked view of action - no spunk
~~wanted~~ Have had mischievousness to
contend with in my class room - wh -
found vent in disrespectful things
written on the black-board & obscene
words laid on my table. Was fortunately
given a class the least trying in some
respects - Miss Gertrude was obliged to

though she bears, it - just as well as any christian could & should! 'Tis very bleak today, but since Spring was ushered in, acc. to the calendar, there have been a few royal days of blue sky & snow panorama - wind swept waves & fresh evergreens - I love Niigata for these sights & my home - What will you say to the union of these two Churches & to think it should have been in this snow banked Sleepy Hollow - just after intense opposition along many lines - Verily 'tis all the work of grace - favoured by prayer which have been constant. Am training the Presbyterian Organist so she can fill my place - as another slight help to union. They like to be independent even though th[illegible] be work [illegible] it for them. That is admirable, but such a spirit limits me along the line of apparent effort for them. Mrs Talcott says she is glad to "push from behind" & it will do me good to be obliged to prefer others before myself even though they in actuality need another's substitute. This is a long-winded Epistle & may displease you - At least do not judge we are any of us unhappy. The future will take care of itself [illegible] & happiness. Yrs. Cordially ask for the dismissal from school of two of her pupils but my nineteen boys are now rather disposed to be attentive in class-room & tho' not doing brilliantly have passed a passably good spring Examination - but not one boy but is shy to come to my house. The 'plea' against me last year was that my visitors were or became christians - My whole circle of acquaintance this year has been confined to my faithful last year friends and six young men outside of school circles. Gained an interest in Taisei at Osaka which has also been a source of comfort - Everyone is glad I accepted that temporary call & perhaps had I stayed permanently, a continued change of teachers would have been avoided & thus the exit of forty would never have troubled them. Be that as it may Mr. Allchin was working for a permanent teacher, & am delighted that Miss Worsley has been promised - May she prove a blessing to those dear boys. Two or three of my especial friends there have joined the Church of late & are doing dendosha work already. Their letters are "rich" in curious english expressions & are much in demand by my sister for

among her acquaintances & by my Church -
The subject of the Albrecht's leaving this
station has been entirely ignored socially -
never one word of regret (altho' they are sorry
that one cannot work with them of course).
by any member of the family or a
word which indicated their knowledge
of the decision to accept the call to
Kioto & "It is so nice to take a furlough" -
to me - before my request has passed
the ad Interim at all - I shall be surprised
if it is an easy thing to be counted out
of school work in this land where the educational
side of the question is so prominent, even
though there be an influx of South Hadley
workers whom we are all glad to see -
You see, dear Dr. Clark. the work as
it has (not) developed in my hands -
leaves nothing interesting to present to my
sister & the weather is abominable for
visitors during four mos. of the year - so
in view of an agreeable respite to myself
have suggested that I would devote myself
to the language while recreating with my
Brother & Sister who arrive June 14th.

desire of mine to shirk work - I am assur-
-ed that there will be working force enough
to allow me this privilege. It will be a
disappointment in one ~~many~~ respect - that my
sister is not to have the home-life in the
house wh. she has helped me to fit up-
for she anticipated it. March 30. We start
on a tour to two towns - Shibata & Nakajo -
Possibly Miss Gertrude may press on to Mura-
-kami with Mrs. Naruse, but I shall return with
my teacher. Took a young woman from the
Osaka school for my teacher - a six yrs. pupil,
and ever ready dendosha worker, so she
is a useful attachée indeed. Shall try to
help the native Christians with some of the
new songs, as we have the baby organ
along. A three hour ride by boat & two hrs.
by kuruma. For the next Sabbath we
hope to go in another direction to Nagaoka.
visiting at the new house. The bride prospective
will accompany me that time & see her future
home for the first time. We four have
a harmonious & lively time together in
this our pretty home & next yr. looks dull
for three to be left behind. Miss Judson rec. sad news
of the death of her sister. Hope her spring vacation
trip south will help her to cheerfulness.

Nikko, June 29/89.

Dear Dr. Clark,

I beg to acknowledge letter containing consent of
Prud. Com. which though granted was accompanied by words
so full of apprehension as to the proposed "furlough" that was
sent immediately to my desk to write the Ad Interim, asking
for withdrawal of action. It may be true that one would
lose sympathy with the natives in different surroundings - out
of active service. Such would be a misfortune indeed
& am cheerfully offering myself again for appointment.
This course seems to fully satisfy my family friends, for
they never entertained the slightest wish to change one
moment's round of duties. The plan of furlough was
entirely my own for the sake of study, and met with such
approval from the mission - that felt justified. Regret
that such was proposed & perhaps been commented upon, with
more or less charity. ~~perhaps~~ - My heart is fully in the work -
The "letter to the church in Philadelphia" is a comfort - when
personally applied. With thanks for your wise words I
am 'In His Name' - Yrs. Sincerely, M. Louisa Gravell.

YOKOHAMA 3 JUL 1889 JAPAN

TOKIO 1 JUL 1889 JAPAN

下野 日光

Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D.
Congregational House.
Somerset St.
Boston.

米國ボストン府行

Miss M. L. Graves.
Nikko, June 29. 1889.
Rec'd July 26.

BOSTON JUL 26 89

Greene, Rev. D. Crosby, D.D.

Westboro' Mass., Jan. 10th 1880

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Boston,

Dear Sir:

In accordance with your suggestion, I note down some of the considerations which led the mission to vote in favor of occupying Tokio as a station, and also some information with reference to building a mission house there.

(1) As Tokio is the capital of the country and the seat of the most important educational institutions, it is sure to attract in the future, as it has in the past, a considerable number of the members of our churches, and though the church now established there should continue small for some time to come, it is almost sure to be looked upon as a representative one; and we shall be largely responsible for the methods adopted in its work.

The mission and its policy will be judged by the condition of that church; and our relations to to other societies will be not a little affected by the conduct of its members—

(2) Again the Osaka church, already the second in size in our connection, can be most easily cared

for by a missionary residing in Tokio, which is now only abt. 12 or 14 hours distant by stage, and will very shortly be brought much nearer by the railroad ~~xx~~ now being provided for. It is at least a weeks journey from Kiyoto by land.

We may reasonably expect the work of this church to extend in to the neighboring towns, indeed consider-able work has already been ~~done~~ done

(3) A member of the mission residing in Tokio may often be able to render considerable service to his colleagues, by aiding them in their efforts to keep hold of absent members, and also by cultivating the acquaintance of the friends of those whom they are seeking to influence. I make little doubt that had I resided in Tokio during this last year I might have been of some little service to the friends in Okayama.

(4). It increases also the influence of the mission in the various co-operative measures from time to time adopted by the missions centring in Tokio, if we have a man on the ground who can ~~bring the~~ discuss the measures before they have been formally adopted. It is often of great importance to know the plans and work of the other missions with greater definiteness than could be known ~~was~~ without a representation many y-

(5) What-ever translation is done hereafter will almost inevitably be done in Tokio, & Dr. Gulick has asked me to hold myself in readiness to engage in the translation of the O.T.

The other Missions would not, I think, regard the step unfavorably. Mr. Imbrie of the Pres. Miss. has assured me of his good will in the matter and his father Dr. Imbrie of Jersey City, a member of the Pru. Com. of the Pres. Board of Missions, expressed the hope that I sh'd reside in Tokio on my return.

Dr. Maclay Supt. of the M. E. Mission told me that he tho't it was eminently fitting that we sh'd have a station there, and that as it was the capital ~~[illegible]~~ no fault could reasonably be found with our ~~doing so~~ establishing one

If a station is established the question arises whether a house had better be hired or built.

The Pres. Mis., ~~was~~ though generally owning its houses, hires one of four small rooms for which they pay $30.00 per month. One suitable for our family could not be hired for less than $50.00, and it is not improbable that, for a time, even $60.00 might have to be paid.

If a house is to be built, a lot abt. 200 by by 100 feet could be secured for about $600.00.

The Concession is comparatively small and the corner lots are all taken up or a half the lot might be sold, ~~and so diminish the~~ but a frontage of 50 feet would hardly be sufficient for such houses as are usually built in the East, and a narr lot would be undesirable either for sale or for occupancy, unless, perhaps, in the case of two families belonging to one mission. Such a lot would be subject to a yearly rental of abt $140.00

A house similar to Dr. Berry's, or Dr. Gordon's, could probably be built for $2000.00, and would be comfortable enough. The great objection to such a house would be the great danger from fire because of the overhanging roofs which are necessary to protect the mud walls,

A house similar to the Kobe and Osaka houses would probably cost about $2900.00, Such houses are usually covered with tiles an inch thick over which is a coat of stucco which, unless painted, needs to be frequently renewed. The repair account is always large on such houses. In Yokohama weather boarding is substituted for the tiles and stucco, to the great comfort of the inmates, but this would objectionable in Tokio.

Such a house would cost annually about as follows. (The original cost being abt 2900.00 besides the land):

Land tax		120.00	
Repairs		100.00	
Insurance	@ 2½ on 2900.	72.50	
Interest	" 6 " 3500	210.00	$502.50.

It has occurred to me that since the dangerous fires are always accompanied by a north or northward wind, and since, owing to the lightness of the structures which feed the flames, ~~that a brick house~~ the extreme heat is never very long continued, that a brick house with a dead wall on the north side, provided the roof could be made secure, would be tolerably safe. There would be only one side to watch.

The annual cost of such a house would ~~I imagine~~ ~~to believe~~ imagine be about as follows. (the first expense being ~~land~~ aside from the land about $3900.00):

Land tax		120.00	
Repairs		~~1~~50.00 (50.00)	
Insurance	@ 2 o/o on 3900.	78.00	
Interest	" 6 " " 4900	270.00	518.00.

The committee can judge better than I, as to the advisability of thus increasing the cost for the sake of trying to secure greater immunity from fire and I should be only too willing to follow their judgment.

I have not referred to the plan of trying to secure a situation away from the concession, because in order to do so one must become, at least nominally, the employee of a Japanese. By doing so one would surround himself with so many restrictions as to seriously ~~restrict~~ hamper him in his work. The Mission are, I believe, unanimously opposed to such a plan.

I think I have given above all data needed by the committee, and in order to catch Wright's mail I close in haste.

Yours truly

D. C. Greene

THE
AMERICAN
LINEN PAPER

Rev. D. C. Greene

Westboro' Jan. 10. 1880

Rec'd Jan. 11.

Occupation of Tokio.

House &c.

Mailed abt. 12 ^{20} }
P.M. Monday }

Worcester, Mass, Aug. 30/80.
Dr. D. C. Greene

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Boston.

Important

Dear Sir:

Mr. Davis's letter which you forwarded from Boston on Saturday (28th) was duly received.

I am deeply grieved, though not surprised, to learn of the serious difference of opinion between the Osaka Station and the rest of the Mission, and the apparently settled purpose of the members of that Station to carry on their work without regard to the wishes of the majority of the Mission.

If that Station had charge of the work at one extremity of our Mission field, there would be less difficulty in arranging for an independent work for that Station, and it might be worth while to make an experiment of that sort; but situated as Osaka is, in the very center of our field and in such close relations to Kioto and Kobe, it seems to me, no such experiment ought to be thot of.— It would be extremely injurious to our work.

Even supposing the policy of that Station were intrinsically better than that of the majority of the Mission disadvantages resulting from divided action would be, to my mind, so serious as to more than counterbalance the peculiar merits of the plan itself.

It is hardly necessary for me to state in detail what these disadvantages would be, your own experience and observation have enabled you to realize them quite as forcibly as I do— Mr. Davis has not overdrawn the picture at all.

The agitation of the question now I consider particularly unfortunate, as Mr. Davis says, because it tends to aggravate the anti-foreign feeling, which bids fair to become a very serious obstacle to our work

Moreover the plan now followed in Osaka cannot, I think, be carried out by the majority of the members of the Mission, even supposing that they believed it as fully as their brethren in Osaka do, without a great increase in their salaries. Whether it is that living is cheaper in Osaka, or whether the brethren there practise a closer and more self-sacrificing economy, I do not know, but in some way or other they have been able to aid their work by personal gifts and loans which I certainly could not hope to equal.

However, it does not seem to me necessary or very important now to discuss the merits of the two policies. They have been sufficiently discussed already, and both the Prudential Com. and the Majority of the Mission may be presumed to have reached a decision in which they they will rest; — My own mind is quite clear that the policy which has been agreed upon should be acquiesced in by all and the work of every station should be upon that basis. Otherwise I do not see how we can work together without such friction as to make our lives well nigh intolerable.

I am free to say that I should be very reluctant to rejoin the Mission if this principle can not be laid down and enforced.

If necessary, I would recall every member of the Osaka Station for the sake of showing that the majority of the Mission, when supported by the Prudential Com., must decide the policy to be followed in our work.

As long as you have asked for suggestions, perhaps I may be pardoned in proposing that a letter be sent to the station in question stating as fully as ~~might~~ may be thought best, the ~~purpose~~ views of the Com. and their purpose to support the policy already entered upon, and further that in their view it is absolutely necessary that the mission work in all the stations and in all ~~the~~ departments be ~~brought~~ carried on on that basis. ~~It~~ The members of the station shld be invited to state ~~its~~ ~~case~~ their case individually. If it shld appear that any of them are unwilling to work with the mission I think they shld be recalled without delay.

While I am convinced of the wisdom of the course proposed I want to say that I have a very deep respect

P.S. I am expecting to be in the

for the members of that station, they are all of them warm friends of mine. My friendship for Messrs Leavitt and De Forest is especially intimate. I am sure there are no members of the Mission who have a more self-sacrificing love for their work than the members of the Osaka station, nor are there any whose ability commands greater respect.

I wish some plan might be devised by which a recall ~~might~~ could be avoided, but I am not sanguine.

Possibly it might be well to offer them a chance to start a new Mission with Niigata as a centre, by and by.

I expect to be in Boston on Thursday and will call upon you.

Yours truly
D. C. Greene.

P.S. I am expecting to be in the neighborhood of Boston for the next fortnight. D.C.G.

Dr. Berry
Japan
Nov. 1880

Dear Dr. Clark,

On reading in the Advertiser this morning an acc. of a meeting in St. Paul's Church in behalf of the Young Mens Xn Assoc., I noticed that Mr. Sturgis spoke of only two similar associations in Japan, evidently referring to those organized by the English speaking foreigners in Yokohama & Tokio.

There is, however, a third association which was organized by the native Xns in Tokio last spring largely through the efforts of Mr. Kozaki the pastor of the Congregational Church, and who became its first president.

It has occurred to me that it might be a pleasure to the International Com. of the Y.M.C.A. to be put in communication with this Japanese society. There need be no difficulty about it as a goodly number, including the president, both read and write English.

One great want which this organization feels is that of a library of English books, and they hope by hook or by crook to get hold of a few volumes which will fairly represent the Xn literature of England and America.

The City library, which under some restrictions is open to the members of the Association, as well as other citizens, and which numbers, I understand some 20000 volumes is a fairly good collection but naturally is very deficient on the Xn side.

Of course this ~~not~~ is not the only lack of the Society but it is one seen to be appreciated by all who stop to think of the great help which the Church in this country, in all the departments of its work, receives from our Xn literature.

It seems to me, moreover, that at this time when the Japanese are feeling so sensitive with reference to their foreign relations, and so much disposed to think of themselves as wronged and oppressed by the ~~Xns~~ Russians, some assistance in the direction indicated above ~~would do not a~~ to a purely native organization, would do not a little to show to the Xns throughout the land that the Xns of our

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country are not a party to ~~it~~ this army, but are ready to recognize them as brothers engaged in the same work as ~~our~~themselves in behalf of a Common Master.

Will you kindly consider this matter and, if it seems wise to you, communicate with some of the influential members of the Y.M.C.A.?

Yours truly
D. Crosby Greene.

Westboro, Mass.,
Nov. 15th 1880.

Dr. D. C. Greene
Recd. Dec. 11. 1880

Dear Dr. Clark.   Japan -

Leavitt's case

Your favor of the 7th inst. I found awaiting me on my return from New Haven last night, where I preached last Sunday.

I am surprised that Mr. Leavitt should have taken this step so suddenly. I thought likely it would come in time.

If the course proposed by the Mission were meeting little or no success there might be some propriety in resigning, but even he himself would not claim that. He, I suppose, only claims that we might do far better than we are doing. That, of course, is quite within the bounds of possibility; but the mere fact that one cannot do precisely as he wants to do, ~~so~~ that is work in the exact line that he thinks intrinsically best, is not a valid reason for giving up ones life work. A man who when he can't do as he wants to do, will not engage heartily in doing the next best thing, is never likely to be a really successful missionary. In such a close organization as a Mission there can never be two divergent policies pursued without such friction as to curtail more or less seriously the efficiency of the Mission.

Of course Mr. L. will be urged on all sides to withdraw his resignation. He is too good a man to be allowed to withdraw from the work without our making serious effort to retain him. But I do not think any concession sh'ld be made, that is, any such concession as shall result in the continuance of two separate policies in the mission.

I had a very pleasant visit at New Haven. Tuesday evening I spoke in the lecture room of the Center Church on Japan. My own plan w'ld have been to have spoken from the pulpit on Sunday on Missy matters. but such was not the plan of the Ch. Com. So I preached twice - As it turned out the Com.'s plan was the best, as owing to the storm and the dangerous condition of the sidewalks the audience on Tuesday eve. was, if not larger, a better one.

Yours truly

D. Crosby Greene.

Westboro. Dec. 10/80.

Rev. D. C. Greene.
Westboro' Dec. 23. 1880.
Rec'd Dec. 24.

Dear Dr. Clark,

I have written Mr. Leavitt, urging him to withdraw his ~~rep~~ resignation, and assuring him, that it was not the wish of the Committee to consider the wishes of the majority of the mission. I also expressed the hope that an attempt will be made by means of a full and frank discussion of the questions of policy to do away with the friction now manifest.

I told him further that in the

comparison instituted by him between the work of the Osaka Station and the rest of the mission, it seemed to me, he had been unjust, particularly to the Kobe Station, and had ~~had~~ not made prominent enough the aid rendered by himself and his colleagues, by loan or actual gift, in support of various Osaka enterprises; and I suggested the query whether the success, we all admit has been gained in Osaka, has not been owing more to his great energy than with the merits of the policy.

If the remarks of Dr. Means to me, which I took to embody the views of the sub committee, may be taken as an intimation of the course of the Pru. Com., all excuse for Mr. L.'s resignation will be removed.

With reference to Mr. Weston of Sharon, of whom I spoke to you the other day ~~yesterday~~. I hope you will feel able to offer him the plan you referred in the Sandwich Islands.

His health while hardly sufficient for his present work, as it seems to me, would not I should say interfere at all with the work desired of him there, considering the more favorable climate.

If you wished to inquire about him, Mr. Southgate of Dedham, or Prof. Churchill of Andover would be able to give you the information you seek. He has been in Sharon for six years past.

Yours truly
D. C. Greene

Westboro, Dec. 23/80.

D.D.
22 1881
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Westboro Jan. 22, 1881.

Dear Dr. Clark,

I send you with this, two papers containing editorials by my brother, J. Evarts Greene, which may interest you. I furnished a part of the ammunition - indeed they are, I believe, the result of some remarks of mine.

I hardly supposed he would feel himself sufficiently familiar with the subject to write, but I am glad he has written. The Advertiser articles showed a mixture of ignorance and heartlessness which surprised me. The incentive to write them came, I have no doubt, from present or past members of the firm of Russell & Co of Shanghai, Hong Kong &c.

I am waiting to see if the Advertiser notices them. Goddard of the Advertiser believes in the Spy.

Mr. Goddard recently wrote asking my brother to write a-propos of the Springfield Republican's attack on Bright Eyes. He did so and his article entitled "A Chivington among Journalists" attracted some attention. The friends of Bright-

Eyes gave it a wide circulation. If I can get hold of a copy I will send you one.

I remain

Yours very truly

D. Crosby Greene.

Westboro, Jan. 22/81.

Rev. D. C. Green

Westboro Jan

Recd Jan

Dr D. C. Greene

Feb 16. 1881. Ans Feb. 17 '81

Dear Dr. Alden,

Your favor of the 12th inst. arrived during my absence from home. I returned late last evening and take this first opportunity to acknowledge its receipt.

I have written Dr. Leeds that I shall be happy to be in Hanover on the 27th inst. as he suggests.

Yours very truly

D. Crosby Greene.

Westboro, Feb. 16/81.

Feb 18. 1881.

Dear Dr. Clark,

My brother in law Rev. S. W. Boardman, now of Sterling, Ill. has written asking me if I know of any opening for him hereabouts. His present salary is inadequate, and he feels the need of better educational facilities for his children.

I do not know of anyone more likely to know of such openings as he is anxious to secure, than yourself. and I am the more ready to write, because I believe you are acquainted with him and know his history. He would I presume prefer a pastorate, but would, I should think, do good service in such a secretaryship as Mr. Davis of Hyde Park recently declined. However of that you may be a less partial judge than myself. I shall be very glad if you will bear his case in mind and write either him or myself, if you see any light in this direction.

I did not send you a copy of the Advertiser containing my letter, because I knew you saw the paper regularly. I was glad to hear from my uncle, Mr. Evarts, that the opposition to the Opium Clause was not ~~not~~ likely to make any impression in Washington.

Next week I go to Hanover N. H. on Dr. Leeds' invitation.

Yours truly

D. Crosby Greene.

Westborough, Mass.

Feb. 17/80.

Rev. D. C. Greene D.D.

Westboro. Mass. Feb. 18. 1881

Rec^{d} Feb. 19

Dear Mr. Hardy

May I ask you for two or three copies of the paper you prepared in connection with Missionary collection at your Church not long since.

The copy you gave me I left in New Jersey in the hope that it might help some Unitarian relations of mine to form a more favorable opinion as to the success of

Missions. The testimony it contains especially with reference to Missions in Turkey ought, it seems to me, to make a deep impression upon those who are disposed to judge missions by purely humanitarian standards. Even judged by such standards they must be regarded as eminently successful. With kind regards to Mrs. Hardy, I remain

Yours truly

D. Crosby Greene.

Westboro, Mass.
Feb. 19/81.

Rev. D. C. Greene.

Westboro' Feb. 19. 1881.

Rec'd Feb. 23.

Sent C. N. C.

Read inside —

If you have any copies on hand — if so will you send them to —

Dr Green —

Please send 5 copies to Dr D. C. Green

E. K. A.

Mr Chapin

Hanover. N.H., Feb 28/81.

Dear Dr. Clark

Your favor of the 24th seems to have been delayed in someway, for it only reached Westboro Sat. & the card was forwarded to me here.

I will try to write more fully about the matter on my return home the last of the week or the first of next, after I have thought it over the ~~matter~~ a little. I am ready to undertake the work if it seems best.

If Dr. Hepburn proposes to work on a year or two longer we might, if you chose, continue to live in Yokohama and so lessen the immediate outlay.

In that case it would be important

to have such a sum for appropriated for travelling expenses back and forth from Tokio, as would enable me to spend my Sabbaths there now and then.

Yesterday I spoke twice ~~on~~ ~~the~~ before the Dr. Leeds' congregation, and once on Sab. eve to the students. Tomorrow I go to St. Johnsbury where I am to speak in the evening. Possibly I may spend Sunday in Keene on my way home, but am not sure, as I do not like to be away from home so ~~much~~ long at a time. It throws a good deal of care on Mrs. G. who is not too well able to bear it.

Mr. Richardson of Keene is an old friend of mine - a classmate both in Coll & Sem.

Yours truly

D. Crosby Greene -

Dr. D. C. Greene

Hanover, Feb. 28, 1881

Rec'd March 1

Dr. D. C. Greene

Hanover, Feb. 28, 1881

Rec'd March 1

Westborough, Mass., Mar. 18/81

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,

Dear Sir;

In reply to your inquiry as to whether I had any suggestions to make looking towards a ~~reconstruction, or~~ modification of the plan for the translation of the O.T. proposed by the Tokio Convention, I can only say I have none of importance.

When I left Japan there was no such dissatisfaction with the proposed scheme as to give promise of success to any attempt to improve it: The only way in my judgment will be to work along on that plan, throwing as much work as possible upon some one well chosen local Committee, as for example, the one upon which Dr. Verbeck will serve. That Committee by the time the O.T. is translated, will probably be found to have done from one third to two thirds of the whole, and will naturally feel disposed to go on with the work of unification, while if its work is well done, there will be very general acquiescence on the part of the Miss'y body. Thus the unsatisfactory tentative translations of portions will give place to the completed work of the principal Committee.

This plan will involve some extra expense but considering the rather strained relations between the English and American Missionaries on the subject of Bible translation, I see no way of avoiding it.

Under this plan there will be no room for serious controversy, ~~and~~ at the outset, and when by the time comes, for the Committee to substitute its own work for that of other committees, we may safely presume the superiority of its work, ~~will~~ or at least the importance of uniformity will be so generally acknowledged that there will no trouble about making such substitution.

With reference to the size of the lot to be bought in Tokio, if a house is built there, I want to say a few words more. The lots which are likely to be put upon the market are none of them corner lots, and they have so narrow a frontage as to make it difficult to divide them without ~~putting~~ drawing the line parallel to the street ~~and so~~ that if both were built upon, one house would be behind the other, with an entrance for the rear lot through the front. That could be easily arranged if both houses were controlled by the Mission, but it seems to me, that otherwise it could not well be done. The trouble lies in the state of society in the treaty ports.

Probably nine tenths of the time the ~~part~~ house built upon the half of the lot which would be sold would be occupied by an unmarried foreigner and his Japanese mistress. Of course we are liable to live side by side with such a man, and ~~have~~ ~~do~~ did so ~~from all the~~ nearly all the time we were in Yokohama, but that is not so bad as to have a harem on the same lot, whether it is before or behind the house we occupy. It would be difficult to prove to the Japanese that there was not some complicity on our part with such performances.

I was greatly annoyed to ~~find~~ learn sometime after my arrival here, that our house in Yokohama was let to two foreigners who kept mistresses in it. When I left we were trying to sell ~~it~~ and I left ~~it~~ the house in a broker's hands with instructions to await orders from Mr. Jencks of Kobe. Mr. Jencks ordered him to let it only to persons of thoroughly good character, but the broker's idea of good character and ours, it seems, differed. A Japanese correspondent told me about the true character of the men

Perhaps you will prefer to wait until my return to Japan before taking ~~further~~ action in the matter but as I was writing, it occurred to me that I might explain why so large a lot was needed ~~fo~~.

I remain,

Yours truly

D. Crosby Greene

Westborough, March 18, 1881

Rec'd March 19

April 9. 1881.

Dear Dr. Means,

Your favor of the 8th, asking me to speak at the anniversary meeting in Boston, is at hand.

I will hold myself in readiness to do so.

In view of the short time allowed to the Board under the present arrangement, it is desirable, I take it, to secure as great a degree of unity in the remarks of the different speakers as circumstances will allow. and I shall be glad to avail myself of any suggestions looking in that direction.

I remain

Yours truly

D. Crosby Greene.

Westford, Mass.

April 2/81.

Rev. D. C. Greene

Westboro' April 9, 1881

Rec'd April 11

May 16. 1881.

Dear Dr. Clark,

The other day I wrote to Mr. Griffis with reference to the library for the Tokio Y.M.C.A., ~~not~~ without consulting me he wrote ~~an~~ an appeal of which he sends me the proof. It either appeared in the Intelligencer of last week or will appear in that of this week.

It was my desire to do the work in a more modest way. but since this appeal is likely to appear in several
(Mr. G. has ~~be~~ written me sent copies of this
N.Y. and Phila. papers, I want
slip to several papers with a personal note)
to ask, if you will kindly bring the matter to the notice of the Prudential

Committee to-morrow and secure their approval of the publication of the appeal in the Congregationalist, and perhaps also in the Golden Rule. In case it should be so published, I would like to have ~~the~~ note added asking that ~~the p~~ money be sent in to Mr. Ward, and that books be left with Mr. Chapin. (1½ Somerset St.

It seems to me that such a library is sure to be very useful ~~to~~ to the churches of all the denominations in Japan. I doubt very much if \$1000.00 could be expended to better purpose than in the purchase of the books desired.

I shall be down on Wednesday I presume, but this business ought to be attended to right away, so that the other papers may not be too much in advance of us.

I remain

Yours truly

D. Crosby Greene.

Westboro, Mass.,

May 16/81.

Rev. D. C. Greene.

Westboro', May 16, 1881.

Rec'd May 17.

Ans'd in person May 18.

✓

D. Crosby Greene
Westboro July 23, 1887
Rec'd. July 25

Dear Dr. Clark, ✓

Would you be willing to make an application in behalf of the Tokio Y. M. C. A. to the publishers of Webster's Unabridged Dict: for a copy of that work?

It will be a sine qua non for the library, and I have thought it might be a pleasure to the generous men to place a copy where it might reasonably be expected to do go much good.

I am a poor hand at soliciting I am afraid.

The funds in hand amt to $150.07 whereas I want $500.00. I presume the plans I have already laid will bring in $100.00, possibly $150.00 more.

I remain yours truly

D. Crosby Greene.

Westboro, Mass.,

July 23/81.

With Letter July 23. 1881.

From the "Xn *Intelligencer.*"

An Appeal for a Library of Christian Books in English, for Japan.

An attempt is now being made by the Christian friends of Japan to assist the Japanese "Young Men's Christian Association of Tokio, Japan," in founding a library of Christian literature in the capital of Japan. The president of this Institution is Mr. Kozaki, one of the former pupils of Capt. Janes, (a son-in-law of Dr. Henry M. Scudder of Brooklyn, and lately a teacher at Kumamoto, Japan.)— Nearly all the prominent men connected with the mission churches in the capital are members of this association, which publishes a magazine devoted to the popular presentation of Bible truths. The object of this appeal is to secure a few hundred standard books, representing the best religious literature in our language. Quality, rather than quantity, is the object sought. Such a library, supplementing the public libraries of the capital would be of vast benefit. Considerable numbers of English-reading and English-speaking natives are to be found in the large cities of Japan. A reference and circulating library of the best Christian literature, accessible to eager students in the chief city of the nation, would be the best antidote to the virus of hostility to personal religion and Christian faith, which some of our countrymen and Europeans have been so active in instilling into the Japanese mind. I believe that money spent for such a purpose would be one of the best investments, in Christ's name, for the benefit of Japan. The special reason why I make this statement lies in the fact that the most active leaders in the faith, work and life of the Gospel in Japan, are the former *samurai*, or reading and studying class of young men.

The author of this movement, which I believe will be successful, is the Rev. D. Crosby Greene, whose address is Westboro, Mass. * * * *

I would recommend that if possible, money be sent direct to Dr. Greene. English books can be sent direct to Japan from London, and all duty saved, as Japan admits books free. American books can be sent at a saving of local freight. * * * * While books of the very best sort will not be declined, I think it will be cheaper, speedier, more direct and more satisfactory in the end, to forward money direct. Any requests for marking with names of donors, style of binding, or even selection of certain works will, I doubt not, be scrupulously followed by Dr. Greene, who is now on a visit home, soon to return to his chosen field of labor.

With the hope that this appeal may be promptly met, I remain, sincerely, Wm. Elliot Griffis.

Books may be sent to 1 1-2 Somerset Street, Boston, but should be marked distinctly ~~to~~, D. C. Greene, for Tokio Y. M. C. A.

Westboro, Mass., Aug. 1st, 1881.

Dear Dr. Clark,

Your favor of the 28th ult. was duly received, with the enclosed letters from Dr. Gilman and Mr. H. H. Leavitt, both of which I returned on Saturday. Dr. Gilman's letter, I think requires no comment and I will only thank you for the opportunity of reading it.

As to Mr. L.'s letter I will try to write a few thoughts which have occurred to me since reading it.

First of all I may be pardoned, indulging in view of a reference to a misrepresentation of Osaka affairs by a "returned missionary from Japan" in a "public utterance" which I am forced to think must mean myself, since there has been so far as I know, no other person in the country for several years to whom the words could be applied, that I have always sought to ~~avoid~~ ~~studiously~~ avoide~~d~~ ~~making~~ any reference to Osaka affairs in public, to which I thought the brethren could object. I am sorry if I have failed. I think I have written my views to Mr. Leavitt plainly enough so that I cannot justly be charged of any lack of frankness. I do not accept his ~~views~~ principles in the extreme form in which he states them and my influence both here in Japan until I have new light will be used vigorously against them. I am satisfied that the Board and the mission have been far more seriously misrepresented by Mr. Leavitt than he has by them. I have casually met within the past month two persons who have received from Mr. Leavitt impressions about Japan which were thoroughly unjust to his colleagues. Now I do not blame Mr. Leavitt for this while the misrepresentation is confined to what I regard as an unfair comparison of statistics, but when he goes on to say, as he does by implication in his letter that the plans adopted by his colleagues lead as a matter of fact to a lower grade of Xn life, I think he passes the limit which can be justified by pleading the ardor of an advocate. ~~I think~~ The facts as I look at them, do not agree with the statement and I certainly should not have pointed to Osaka as presenting the highest standard of Xn living, and I seriously question whether any one out of that station would. I say this not because I fail to appreciate the spirit of self-sacrifice manifested there, for I think I ~~do~~ am ready to give full credit, but I appreciate quite as highly the spiritual life elsewhere manifested. I am not conscious of any prejudice which can make me unjust to Osaka, but I think that if comparisons must be made, that the somewhat independent position which I have occupied for the past six years, and the wider observation which it has afforded me, enable me to give a fairer estimate of the life outside, though inside of Osaka Mr. L unquestionably has the advantage.

He cannot well say too much in praise of Mr. Sawayama. If I knew how I would like to express a still higher opinion ~~than~~ of his character. He is a rare man, and he is well supported by many worthy men ~~from whose merits~~ of whom I should be sorry to say anything in the way of disparagement.

As to the piety of our church members in general I will only say that so far from being discouraged at the low type secured by our methods, it is a continual and I may say a growing surprise to me that it is so high. I do not know what others expected, but my expectations have been far more than realized in this regard. Of course I do not know about other missions, but before I accept Mr. L's inference from the testimony he has accumulated, I sh'ld want to know from whom it comes and the precise form in which it stands.

I have heard an old missionary in Yokohama quoted as saying that no confidence could be placed in the character of the Japanese Xns, but yet I have heard the same man say that he thought the missionary work in Japan would be ended within twenty-five years. This latter remark compelled me to think, since it was frequently confirmed by similar statements; that the former, if made at all, was dropped hastily at a time of temporary despondency.

Mr. Leavitt brings forward facts which he states strongly and which he thinks should compel any one who will carefully consider them to accept the conclusions which he has himself reached. If I understand him, he wishes the Board to adopt the policy which he advocates, not merely so far as his work and that of his supporters ~~work~~ are ~~is~~ concerned, ~~into~~ but also to require the whole work of the mission to be brought into accordance with it. No one so far as I know objects to the adoption of this policy in the work of Osaka if the missionaries there think they can work more efficiently on that basis, and if I am not mistaken, such permission was formally given in a document sent out to Mr. Leavitt by ~~members of~~ the Prudential Committee sometime last Winter. As a matter of fact Mr. L. claims that his work has been done on that basis for 3½ years. He has been embarrassed no doubt to some extent by the influence of a different policy on the part of other stations, and ~~it~~ it's only because of such embarrassment that he has felt obliged to leave Japan, as he says in the hope that he ~~may~~ may work more effectively in support of his views by plying his arguments in a different quarter. That is to say that being unable to bring the majority ~~to accept~~ of the mission and through them the Board to accept his conclusions and adopt his policy, he is determined to do what he can ~~&~~ to propagate his views in this country in the hope that the mission may be coerced into a style of work which the majority of its members believe would be accompanied with serious, if not disastrous results. For myself ~~it~~ Japan seems the only place where this controversy can be satisfactorily carried on, and that while a majority, and I may say nearly if not quite two thirds of the mission ~~of the members of this~~, including I believe, every one of the seven senior missionaries.

are unconvinced, it seems hardly wise to ask for coercion.

In spite of Mr. Leavitt's confident iteration of the question ~~Do the~~ Are these facts apprehended? I think I may justify myself in maintaining a conservative position and in denying that the principles laid down are as yet established.

Some of the considerations which have weight with me are as follows:

First I am convinced that Mr. Leavitt undervalues the influence of the aid given by missionaries, by means of loans and private donations in Osaka to which he refers in a note in his letter to you. My opinion is that the School owes a large part of its success to such aid. The aid may have been less in amount than I have supposed, but there was aid, given it would appear, so wisely that it served as a stimulus to the generosity of the natives. It is true it was given from the private funds of the missionaries, and unless I am greatly mistaken it was given in sufficient amount to make it impossible for most missionaries of the

Board to imitate the example thus set. Should the salaries be increased with the understanding that subsequent work should be conducted on that plan, it would I fear result in far more injudicious grants than on the present plan where some sort of order and system can be secured.

Again I think Mr. L. underestimates the ability of the Naniwa church to give. Of this I can not speak with definiteness. I was however informed sometime ago by an intelligent Japanese well acquainted in Kobe, Osaka & Kioto, that much more property was represented in that church than in any other then organized. Possibly the same statement would not be true today. Still I think that the number of householders will be found to be relatively larger in that church than in most of our churches.

Further I think he does not allow full weight to outside influence. In Osaka for example the natives have been urged by the missionaries not to build churches. I do not propose here to discuss that question, though my views are very decided upon it; I simply allude to it as a reason why there should be a more regular ~~than~~ growth of contributions there than elsewhere. Mr. L. mentions one year in which the pro rata contributions in ~~Osaka~~ the Naniwa Church were about ten (10) yen. While in the rest of the mission they were only 2.80 yen. But yet the previous year the church in Kobe put up a meeting house which was dedicated free of debt, and nearly all the money was was raised that year. The share paid by the natives was 1000.00 yen. and I think I am not wrong in saying that the amount raised that year could not have been much short of 10.00 yen per member. Now the per capita ability of that church is in my judgment far less than that of the Naniwa Church, though on account of its large size it ought to raise a considerable sum in the aggregate.

It does not seem strange to me that after such an effort there should be some reaction. The effect of this reaction was heightened by the very sad division in the church which gave us great anxiety, ~~for~~ but which was in no wise attributable to the helping feeling. That division is now happily healed, as we believe and ~~the~~ Mr. Atkinson writes that, during the mission year just closed, the six churches in the Kobe district, raised about 2100.00 yen, while I am informed that the four churches in Osaka raised 800.00 yen. Just how much of the former sum was raised in Kobe I do not know but I think it safe to say that a respectable portion of it was. I may add here that no one thing in all the history of the mission has probably caused us more anxiety than the fact that for nearly six years after its organization, no pastor could be secured for the Kobe church. The question "how shall we induce that church to call a pastor?" was asked anxiously again and again. So far from being discouraged by the present showing, I think the friends in Kobe may well be gratified, even though the per capita contributions may seem small when compared with a church which started off with a pastor so singularly qualified as Mr. Sawayama.

Again Mr. L. points to Okayama and Imabari, churches which are self supporting, as the results in large degree of the influence of Osaka principles. I must confess I am surprised at this claim. The work at both places is, I maintain, the legitimate result of the influence of the Kioto School exerted upon men who had received the benefit of Capt. Janes training. The case at Imabari is to my mind a sufficient refutation of Mr. L.s assertion that the methods pursued in that school ~~are proof~~ tend to detract from the spirit of independence which he seeks to cherish.

Imabari belongs to the Kobe district and its pastor is under Mr. Atkinson's care, and the attempt to deprive that gentleman ~~and~~ Mr. Davis, Dr. Gordon and Mr. Learned of the credit due them for their share in his work, I regard as altogether without justification. The claim Mr. Leavitt makes cannot, in my opinion be admitted for one moment. Almost the same might be said for Okayama.

The work in Tokio stands on a very different footing from that of any other station, and it is no reproach to that church that it has received aid from the mission ~~to~~ to a larger extent than almost any other. The church is a small one, there were only eleven members when I last met with them, and almost all were Shosei

, or students, who were trying to fight their way through school. They refused to join the Presbyterians because of a difference of ~~view~~ opinion on temperance matters. They must either be left practically without any church connection, in more or less danger of being led astray, and by their excesses of bringing serious reproach upon the name of our Order, or else helped to a considerable extent. I felt that the peculiar exigencies of the case ~~[illegible]~~ required peculiar action which need not, and could not, well, be taken as a precedent by other churches. The members of the church have not been pauperized by the course we have taken, and their per capita contributions are very satisfactory considering their poverty, being between 5 and 6 yen, I believe. These ~~five and six yen~~ sums, I will venture to say, costs them quite the self denial that the ten yen per member costs the Naniwa church.

Mr. Leavitt ~~Doss~~ describes the feelings of Mr. Sawayama at being hindered in his work by the interference of the Board. No doubt ~~this~~ he is caused considerable anxiety and possibly distress by the conflict of opinions, and considers himself seriously hampered by the methods of ~~some~~ the majority of the mission but what can we do? We sympathize with him and would be glad to free him from all this anxiety and embarrassment; but we are met by the tears of Mr. Naesima on the other side as he begs the mission not to change its policy, by a strong majority of the members of the ~~Miss~~ Native Missionary Society who in an emphatic resolution declare their wish to continue work on the old plan.

Now the views maintained by Mr. Leavitt may be clearly justified by the facts, so far as his own mind is concerned, but I do not see how any candid outsider can fail to acknowledge our right to ask for a longer trial and a more careful collation of facts, and a more intelligent allowance for ~~other~~ co-operating influences, before we give up a scheme which has given rich results in the past and promises well for the future.

As for his implied demand for some public statement on the part of the Board of the reasons which led to his withdrawal from the mission. I am surprised at it —

In no proper sense can he say that he was forced to leave. It is only because he found it embarrassing to remain and work on a different policy from the majority of the Mission that he withdraws. He was urged to stay but declined. If his course demands an explanation he and not the Board should make it. The Board and the Mission are agreed, though a few members of the Mission dissent. They have a right to dissent, but they have no right to ask the Board or the Mission to justify them in dissenting. That principle holds good the world over, and is, I think, proved without the possibility of an exception

There ~~remain yours~~ are other points which might be noticed but I will content myself with one more. He contrasts the school in Osaka with that in Kobe. It should not be forgotten that 1500.00 yen ~~was~~ were contributed by natives toward the school in Kobe a considerably larger sum than the Osaka natives furnished. ~~It~~ The school in Kobe is organized on a different plan and has its peculiar work to do, and even if it cost more than it does, I should favor its being continued on essentially the same plan. I would not favor the organization of a third school on that basis, but I do think it will for us to have two girls schools, the curriculum and management of which shall be in our own hands. At this stage of our work the advantage gained, more than offsets, in my opinion, the economical and other considerations mentioned by Mr. Leavitt.

The same remark will apply to the training school. Any one who has watched the course of the schools in Tokio, will appreciate the difficulties connected with placing the management of schools in the hands of those who have no settled views on educational subjects. It is not enough for Mr. L. to say that the success of their school shows there is no such danger, for I contend that the Kobe and Kioto schools have both directly and indirectly ~~but~~ contributed to that success. I question if it could have been attained without them. I do not suppose the managers of the Osaka school have been conscious of all this influence and possibly might refuse to acknowledge it. ~~all the same~~ yet it is not possible for two schools to exist within 20 miles of one another, whose pupils and teachers mingle more or less, without their exercising considerable influence on one another. In this case the weight of influence has been from the older school to the newer one.

In order to make sure of your receiving this tomorrow according to my promise, I must close. If possible, I would like to have one of your clerks copy this for me, but ~~ido~~ is no serious matter.

Yours very truly
D. Crosby Greene

Westboro' Aug. 1, 1881.
Rec'd Aug. 2.

Westboro' Aug. 1, 1881.
Rec'd Aug. 2.

copy and press copy
wanted.

Aug 23. 1881.

Dear Dr. Clark,

Herewith I send two letters which will explain themselves. If you have any suggestions to make please let me know as early as possible so that I may send on the letters in time to catch the next steamer. Kindly return the letters when read that I may forward them.

I hope you will allow Mr. Jenks to telegraph as I suggest. If I know at once that I am going to ~~[illegible]~~, Kochi, the saving in the matter of transhipment of freight will more than pay the cost of the message, besides being a great accommodation to me.

Yours in haste

D. Crosby Greene.

Westboro, Mass.

Aug. 23/81.

Westborough, Aug. 23, '81.

Rec'd Aug. 24.

(Copy)

Kobe, Oct. 3, 1881.

My Dear Dr. Greene, Yesterday afternoon Mr. Atkinson read to Mr. Jencks and myself your letter to him about the different plans that hav been brought before you. He also read your letter to Matsuyama San concerning the plan for Kochi. It was quite new to me that he had proposed your taking up work there. The question of your [redacted] settling in Kioto has been more or less discuss during the last two months, and many of the members of the mission have been decidedly in favor of the arrangement. [redacted] I have not heard that anyone was opposed, except that a few have thought that a Vernacular Training School would thrive better at a greater distance from the Doshisha, and that it would be well for you to be engaged in that work either in Kobe or Osaka. But so far as I know, the plan for your going to Kochi has not been before anybody's mind when these other points have been under consideration, and if the matter should b taken up now and decided in your absence I fear the plan for Kochi would not receive sufficient attention.

I have this morning been gathering fuller information from Mr. Yoshida concerning his experience in Kochi during August of this year. I find that he considers the opening in that city the most promising that now offers in any part of country. He says the reformers there have come to the conclusion th true progress must have its foundation in morality, and they are disposed to look to Christianity as furnishing the needed foundation. He says they desire to have a missionary, not simply for the sake of instruction

n English, but especially that they may learn
what Christianity is, and that with a view to
this end they are ready to make a nominal contract
to teach but at the same time leaving the mission-
ary free to teach + preach Christianity without con-
suming his time in other branches. At the same
time Mr Y. thinks that opening an English school
will be one of the best methods of gaining influence
and propagating christianity

Illustrative of the grit and
pluck of the Kochi students, Mr. Yoshida tells
of the vigor with which they have been study-
ing Mental Science. Believing that civil liberty
must be developed in harmony with the laws of
the human soul they have set themselves to
the study of those laws. The most available book
for them, as they are not acquainted with English,
is a translation of Prof. Haven's Mental Science"
which has been prepared in Tokio in very difficult
Chino-Japanese. But in spite of the difficult style
600 copies of that book have been sold in Kochi, and
Itagaki has been giving regular lessons in it six
times a month. Mr. Yoshida says that if we gain
influence in Kochi, it will give us advantage in
Osaka and other cities. The editor of the Osaka Nippo
and other influential writers in Osaka are Kochi
men. The plan for a Vernacular Training
School, which was started by the officers of the
Dendogwaisha, he says was quite independent
of the plan for occupying Kochi. The Training
School, they think, would do better in Kobe or Osaka;
but for that work there will be needed, besides the
missionaries, native teachers who have been
trained in different sciences and who are at
the same time able to read the translation
of western books made in Chino-Japanese.

These teachers are now very scarce; but after we have raised them up in Kochi and other places we shall be better able to carry forward that part of the work.

Mr. Atkinson, on the other hand, thinks that training workers through the medium of Japanese is the first thing to be done and he would be pleased if such a school could be established in Kobe where he could have a share in the teaching.

I agree with Mr. Atkinson in thinking that the training of christian workers who do not use the English language is the most important branch of our work that remains unorganized. But at the same time it seems to me that in the present stage of development, nothing can be more important than the taking possession of such a field as Kochi by methods that have proved so successful in Kumamoto and elsewhere. With a larger band of strong & devoted young men, we shall be able to accomplish many things that are now impossible, or that are possible to us now only in a weak & halting way. We are in a country where educational methods have proved wonderfully successful in gaining access to the people, and in winning to Christ those who in their turn became the most efficient Christian workers.

By the way, it will be pleasant to you to hear that Mr. Y Ebina of Annaka will be glad to go with you to Kochi if some one else can be found to take the pastorate of the Annaka church. There is also a plan on foot that gives some promise of setting him at liberty for such work.

Should you go to Kochi, I do not know what your preferences would be in regard to an associate; but I may as well confess that I have been so impressed with reports from that place that I shall not be sorry if it is found that I am the right one to go with you. My wife is strongly attached to Osaka where we are expecting to find a home as soon as brother Orramel returns; but for the sake of such a field as Kochi she will willingly go. In Osaka I shall have an important work in connection with the preparation and publication of books. That branch of our work is a growing one. But even if I go to Kochi, I may have a chance to do something in preparing books besides training those who will be the translators and makers of books and the publishing can be managed by my brother Orramel here in Kobe and by Mr. De Forest in Osaka, not to mention the beginning that is being made by Japanese firms in publishing Christian books

If you do not go to Kochi, there is no end of important work that you may have either in Kioto where Mr. Learned, Dr. Gordon and Mr. Davis are heavily pressed, or in some other place central and accessible to all our stations that may be chosen for carrying on a Vernacular Training School. But on the other hand the necessity for vernacular training can partially be met by station classes, such as they now have in Okayama & such as they have had from time to time in Osaka while the pressure on the Kioto station might be relieved. ~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~ by sending out a new man who could help in the English teaching as soon as he arrived in the field.

A new man might be equally fitted to teach English in the Kioto school or to assist in a school in Kochi; but he could not take your place either in winning the confidence of the people in a new field, or in teaching them Christianity. If I did not know that success in such an undertaking depends largely upon being well versed in the language I should volunteer to go to Kochi, even though you should have to stay in Kioto.

The opportunity in Kochi seems to be the best that now offers for taking a new station, and you are the right man to lead in the undertaking.

There is one obstacle in the way of Kochi's becoming a permanent station. That is the city is shut in by mountains and the roads leading to other parts of Shikoku are very rugged. There is, however, steamboat communication with Kobe every week, and in spite of the poor roads the influence of Kochi scholars, orators and reformers is very great not only on Shikoku, but on the whole of Japan. The "Kobe Shimpo" publishes the statement that the "Osaka Nippo" (the most important paper in this half of Japan) has been purchased by admirers of Itagaki, with a view of extending his influence. The editor of this paper, who is a Kochi man, gave Mr. Yoshid a letter to Itagaki when he visited Kochi last summer.

Mr. Neesima says that during the past year Kochi scholars have frequently called on him and that it was owing to his interviews with them that he was led to think that Kochi would be a more important place for you to occupy than Tokio and to agree with Mr. Matsuyama to write you on the subject. When, however, he heard the matter had been settled, he concluded there would be no use in writing; and now that the plan for getting you to come to Kioto has come up, he is in a strait betwixt two.

I send a copy of this letter to Dr. Clark.

Hoping we shall see you soon Yours faithfully

Dr. D. C. Greene

Kobe, Oct. 3, 1881.

Rec'd Nov. 4.

Yokohama, Dec. 6th 1881.

Dear Dr. Clark,

We arrived here Nov. 30th. that is we landed on that day, though our steamer came to anchor just outside the evening previous. Our first landing in Yokohama was Nov. 30. 1869 - just twelve years before. We decided to remain over a week before going down to Kobe. A decided pressure has been brought to bear on us to induce us to remain in this region. I have not given any encouragement beyond to those making appeals to me, beyond saying that I will confer with the mission about the matter. I enclose a copy of a letter received from the Secretary of the Reformed Church Mission. Mr. Loomis assures me that the sentiments expressed in that letter are shared by the missionaries generally. and Dr. Verbeck, the principal man now at work on the translation is good enough to say that they must have me. I am much perplexed. I am not anxious to live in Tokiyo, but ~~if~~ I do not want to go elsewhere if my duty lies there.

The Kochi plan I suspect must be given up. It would appear that the man upon whose influence the natives were building their plans, is a little afraid to employ a missionary at the outset. Of course we cannot afford to go into the country to be hampered by the presence of a teacher who may, for aught we know, prove a libertine.

I shall hope to write you more fully by the next mail.

Our passage across the Pacific was a pleasant one and we arrived safely without any misadventure. It seems to me hardly worth while for missionaries to wait over to avoid going by the "Belgic" or "Gaelic". I am disposed to think that I would rather go by one of these boats than by those of the P. M. S. S. Co.

I remain

Yours truly

D. Crosby Greene.

Copy

20 Tsukiji, Tokiyo, Dec. 2nd/81.

To the Japan Mission of the
American Board of Commiss. for For. Mis.
Dear Brethren,

I have the pleasure of enclosing to you the following resolution taken at the Annual Meeting of our Mission held this day in Tokiyo.

"In view of the fact that the work of translating the Old Testament is at a stage when the assistance of every qualified man is of the highest ~~importance~~ value and importance, we as a Mission do hereby express our conviction that Dr. D. C. Greene's return to Japan at this time is most opportune and that his important share in the translation of the New Testament point him out especially as the man who ought to be a member of the Permanent Committee on the translation of the Old Testament.

"We therefore express the hope that his Mission will consent that Dr. Greene take that place on the said Committee, for which his scholarship, his experience in the work of translation, and the confidence which his brethren in the Mission work repose in him, so justly qualify him. Hoping that it will meet with your endorsement, I am in behalf of the Ref. Ch. Miss. Most sincerely
(signed) E. Rothesay Miller, Sec

Yokohama Dec. 6. 1881.

Recd 2 Jan. 1882.

Kioto. January 4th, 1882.

Dear Dr. Clark,

In a letter to the Mission received while I was absent in Yokohama, I am told that you write of an appropriation of $1500.00 for building a house for me here. I am not afraid but that all that ~~it~~ is really needed for the building will be readily furnished by the Prudential Committee, but I am somewhat anxious lest this action may cause some delay.

The sum above named is in the estimation of I believe every one in the Mission much too small to enable me to put up a house at all ~~requisite~~ suited to the wants of my family.

I have been planning for a house of much the same class as Dr. Gordon's, somewhat larger it is true because of my larger family, but no better as to material, or finish. Dr. Gordon's house cost with the land and out buildings something over $1900.00. Of this sum not much over $100.00 was paid for the land, indeed my impression is that less than that sum was paid for it. Judging by what my colleagues tell me of the great increase in the cost of lumber and of labor. I cannot think his house could be put up today for less than $2200.00. The apparent cost of building has, the carpenter who built the house told Dr. Gordon recently, about doubled. A large slice of this is owing to the great depreciation of the Japanese currency, but after allowing for this depreciation there remains a large difference which must be taken into account in our estimates for building. The sum mentioned by the Mission ($2800.00) was suggested by Mr. Atkinson I think, but even so careful a man as Mr. Jencks tells me he thinks it none too large. Aside from the expenses connected with a house like Dr. Gordon's I have been advised to introduce an item or two in the interest of economy which will ~~also~~ increase the first cost somewhat. One is a cistern. All the families here drink rain water only. This has been for the most part stored in wooden casks, which have to be frequently renewed at considerable expense, and which are objectionable at all times. I am led to believe that this item will add not less than $50.00 to the cost of the house over and above what the casks would cost.

In naming $2800.00 it was contemplated to reimburse the Doshisha Company for the cost of the lot of land on which the house is to be built.

It is true that the Doshisha company owns some acres of land, but it is in such shape that only a comparatively small lot is available for my house.

The lot in question cost 80 yen some years ago, or say $70.00 at the rate then current. Perhaps $50.00 or $60.00 may have to be added to this for additional land, but I presume not more than $100.00 in all will be needed for the land.

It may be possible for me to save between $100.00 or $200.00 on the sum asked for, but I do not think it safe to calculate on any such economy. Another difficulty which we have to contend with is the fluctuations to which the currency of the country is subject. Our contracts must be made in paper, and any sudden rise in paper during the next six months is likely to embarrass us. Of course we shall try to guard against this as much as we can, but still we must allow something for this element in our calculations.

Unless you have already telegraphed a favorable answer to the request of the Mission I hope you will see your way clear to do so soon in order that my house may be finished before

Mr. Davis gets back –

We are now here on a ministerial pass good for six months, and fairly settled in Mr. Davis' house. Mr. Misima has not yet received ~~a favor~~ an answer to his application for permission for me to teach in the school, but he anticipates no trouble. It would be a great disappointment to me now that I am on the ground and ready for the work should he fail.

As to Miss Clarkson's return to America, you will I presume receive ere long notice of some action by the Mission presupposing her withdrawal from the Mission. For my part I should be glad to see her back again, provided she can come accompanied by an associate of congenial tastes and who can be relied on to relieve Miss C. of all care of the housekeeping department. For her to attempt to do the work of the last two years would be dangerous to herself and fraught with serious danger to the school. She has stood the strain fairly well in the past, but Miss C. would herself freely say ~~that~~ that it would not be wise to try it again. It will no doubt be a disappointment to her to give up the thought of coming back, but yet the risk is so great that as a friend to her I could only advise her not to try it even under so favorable circumstances as I have indicated. Two prolonged visits in four years, followed by a return to the States on the ground of health ~~to not~~ do not constitute a favorable record, and I think the Committee may wisely hesitate to send her back, valuable as her services in the school are acknowledged to be.

In case you send a telegram in response to this letter indicating that the ~~Board~~ Prudential Committee has raised its appropriation for my house to ¥2800.00 including cost of the land, kindly use the word **Furniture**, though I hope an earlier telegram will preclude the necessity of your sending such.

I remain

Yours truly

D. Crosby Greene.

Rioto, Jan. 4. 1882.

Rec'd March 9.

D. C. Greene DD

Yokohama,
Jan. 19th, 1882
Recd. Feb. 13 "

Dear Dr. Clark,

As you will hear from the Mission Secretary the Mission at an informal meeting approved of my location at Kioto. My own judgment was in favor of my going to Tokio, but I was not unwilling to accept the advice of the Mission and I do not expect to be sorry for it. The call from Tokio seemed a loud one and you will probably hear from it through Dr. Gilman, at least the Permanent Committee voted to recommend that my salary be paid by the three Bible Societies acting together. I was present &

see its way clear to grant Miss Clarkson's request for permission to return home. Since our return we have spent several weeks at the school. She is in my judgment in no condition to go on with her work. As Dr. Taylor says she has [illegible] tried to do the work of two ladies and has done about as much as any two ought to do, for the past two years and her nerves are all unstrung. At another time perhaps a vacation of a few months might do, but I think not now. Her troubles are increased by some anxiety about her grandfather's affairs.

told them it was of no use, that I was now so thoroughly committed to the work in Kioto that I could not be recalled. and that is the way I feel.

The Mission recommend the building of a house for me in Kioto and I suppose there can be no hesitation about granting the permission. If I am to live in Kioto a house is a necessity and the sum asked is thought reasonable by the members of the Mission.

If the permission is granted the work ought to be begun at once so we ask for a telegram in the form mentioned by Mr. Jencks.

It is important to get the work as far along as possible before we leave in the summer.

I hope ~~you~~ the Committee will

ahead of the Pacific which
it is utterly useless to attempt to reason her out of-
In her condition. I think. her whims might properly
be consulted and she be allowed to go via Europe-

So long as the expense is no greater, and to those
fond of the sea, the voyage is really an easier one via Europe
I can hardly see why the Committee should oppose, and
I hope they will not press the matter-

I wish you could induce the Managers of the Bible
Society to waive their claims to the N. T. version. I think
they may count on the determined hostility of four fifths
of the Missionaries in Japan if they persist-

An arrangement has been secured by which the American Bible Society's interests will be protecte as well as they could be if they kept the control of the version in their own hands. If they could ~~only~~ say something like this I think we might have peace. "Gentlemen, While we cannot accept your position, yet ~~in view of the~~ as the arrangements whic you suggest seem to ~~offer~~ give assurance that the present text of the Japanese version will be duly guar we are willing to acquiesce in them, and waive further discussion of the question of ownership." I return to Kobe day after tomorrow and shall go almost immediately to Kioto. I remain Yours truly D. C. Greene

place but I have no doubt that this controversy will be a permanent bitterness;

The case is a complicated one and it would appear that they have the opposition of the Presbyterian Board as well as of the Missionaries.

I think the Society is technically right but I do not think ~~this~~ its rights are worth retaining at the expense of the ferment in which we have lived for three or four years past. I have stood by the Society so far through thick and thin and as I think at some considerable sacrifice but I cannot afford to live in this turmoil much longer.

You have no idea how high the feeling has run.

Pretty much all last week was given to this matter and I was utterly worn out at its close.

that thus her nerves would get well quieted down before reaching home. I hope the pony will do that work for her instead.

A Baptist missionary has come to Kobe to live.

P.S. Jan. 17.

Miss Blackson is feeling a little better just now. The English friend I have occasionally named — who by the way is not an Episcopalian — is loaning her a pony that his wife uses when she is able. Under the exercise without exhaustion that the pony gives her ~~[illegible]~~ miss B's nerves

one much more at
ease and, as she said
this morning, she hopes
that she will not have
to return home yet.
Fifty odd children - for
the girls are little else -
forever pulling at a
mother are enough to
wear out the nerves
of the sturdiest mortal

is vastly less than
five years time. I
sincerely hope that
Miss B. will be able
to graduate this class
before returning to the
States for even a short
visit.

She wanted to go
with us for the benefit
of the long voyage with
its many breaks, hoping

Kioto. Japan, Apr. 1st, 1882.

Rev. E. K. Alden, D.D.,
Boston, U. S. A.

Dear Dr. Alden,

Your favor of the 2nd of Feb., was received by the last Mail and I take this first opportunity to reply.

ifs McNeal

With regard Miſs McNeal, I can not advise the Board to appoint her a missionary to Japan.

My impression was that in the troubles which led to her withdrawal from the work of the Union Women's Board she was more sinned against than sinning, and I, in common with some of the best missionaries in Yokohama who saw pretty much all of the correspondence relating to the matter, had much sympathy with Miſs McNeal, whom we regarded and still continue to regard as a most estimable lady. However, my opinion is that in spite of this she is better fitted for independent work, than for any which our mission could offer her, and I should be sorry to have her join ~~us~~ us.

Mr. Hardy one day remarked to me that he was a good man in the minority; meaning, of course, that he was willing to acknowledge the rights of the majority.

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Mr. Hardy one day remarked to me that he was a good man in the minority; meaning, of course, that he was willing to acknowledge the rights of the majority.

and to yield cheerfully when the wishes of the majority were clearly understood. In a mission constituted as ours is, men or women of whom this cannot be said are out of place, and are a serious hindrance to the work of others. I think this cannot be too prominently in mind in ~~choosing~~ selecting candidates for the missionary work.

May I ~~offer a~~ mention the suggestion of our family physician in Yokohama with reference to the medical examination of candidates? He was much impressed ~~at~~ with the great loss incurred by the Missy Societies through the failure in health of so many missionaries, especially ladies. He said that he did not believe that ~~the~~ any society could secure a really unbiassed opinion from its medical adviser. Sympathy with the candidate was sure to have more influence than it ought upon his opinions. He thought that a safer way would be to insure the ~~lifes~~ lives of all the missionaries for a small sum, for the sake of getting a thorough examination from a physician who would take a purely business view of each case. How often the Board has suffered through the lack of thoroughness in the examination of candidates I do not know, but I think it has to some

Refer
P.C.

extent. I am not prepared to say that I concur in ~~this~~ the opinion above stated, but I think it is worth some consideration.

Dr Clark

Before leaving home I ought perhaps to have spoken about the allowance to my boy. Mr. Bartlett with whom he is staying expects to receive from the Board not less than $100.00 per year ~~from the Board~~. May I ask you to see that the appropriation is made and the money for this year placed in Mr. Bartlett's hands as soon as may be convenient? Hereafter I would like to have the money paid over in January. I write this to you under the supposition that it belongs to your department. If I am wrong kindly set the right machinery in motion, or let me know so that I can do so myself.

~~With~~ Many thanks for your kind words with reference to our return to Japan. We are glad to be here, and hope we may be of some assistance to those ~~already~~ previously at work in ~~the~~ the school. I have been teaching for about six weeks and expect to find no little enjoyment in it.

Yours truly
D. Crosby Greene.

P. S. Mr. Bartlett's address is.

L. H. Bartlett, Esqr.,
Evanston, Illinois.

Rev. D.C. Greene.
Rec'd May 18 – '82

Mrs McNeal. (not favorable)

Inf. from
Dr Clark.

1 p.

✓

~~Kioto~~ Kobe. May 17th, 1882

Dear Dr. Clark,

Your favor of March 16th was duly received. I am sorry you did not telegraph for I think the money would have been well spent - indeed as it has turned out it would have proved a real gain to the Board. The effect of the tea trade is to enhance both the value of Mexicans and of Japanese currency. If you had telegraphed it would have enabled me to have saved not less than $150.00 gold, according to my calculation.

However, that is past. I thank the Committee for the grant - I hope to save something perhaps as much as $200.00, but it is not certain.

Our Annual meeting closed on Monday. As you will see by the report we have made some changes in the mode of administering the evangelistic fund.

The Stations are made responsible for local work, while the general work in connection with the Central Com. of the Japanese Miss'y Society, is placed in the hands of a Committee of five one from each Station and one from the Mission at-large. The present Members are, Dr. Gordon, Dr. Berry, Mr. Curtis Mr. Davis and myself. This change in the

constitution of the Committee seemed to me
absolutely necessary as two members out of the
four who served the latter part of the year just
closing were opposed to the principle upon which
the work of the Committee was, and is based.

It seemed to me necessary that a majority
should be in hearty sympathy with the principle
of coöperation. As now organized three out of the
five are.

You will notice we voted to help only to the
extent of three fifths (3/5) in the missionary work of the
churches. We did so - some of us - with much
misgiving. The ~~Chur~~ Miss'y Society has as-
sented but with equal misgiving and I fear
some irritation. ~~good~~ ~~but I hope~~ I hope the event
will show the wisdom of the course we have
taken.

The mission is much exercised about
the relation of Kioto Station to the Mission.
The station after consultation will write you
an official letter. Some changes ought I think
to be made - but of these another letter must
treat.

Please grant the $200.00 asked for books
for the ~~this~~ training school. In view of the

wants of the school the sum seems to me a very modest one. The dept. of exegesis is especially needy.

Mr. Joseph Cook is in Kioto. He will speak in Kobe on the 19th and we hope in Osaka on Saturday. He has made a very happy impression on the people of Tokio and Yokohama.

I am sorry he cannot stay longer. He goes to Shanghai on the 26th and ~~from~~ after some touring in China, to Australia.

Yours truly
D. C. Greene.

Kobe, May 17, 1882.

Rec'd June 16.

✓

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.–

Kioto, May 29th, 1882.

Dear Dr. Clark,

I have recently been informed that you have written Mr. R. H. Davis a letter in which you have taken sides with him against the proposition to aid a school in Kumamoto, which at the time he wrote he supposed I was advocating. He was, I am told, quite indignant that I should think of anticipating the action of the Mission, but he might have spared himself any trouble on that score for I had no idea of writing. There was talk of bringing the matter before the Mission, but it was opposed on the ground that you had declared such grants were contrary to the feeling of the ~~Mission~~ Board, whereupon I stated ~~that~~ that I was confident that the case could be so represented that you would recognize~~d~~ the importance of the enterprise and its exceptional character so fully as to favor a grant. This it seems Mr. Davis took to mean that independently of anything the Mission might do, I was going to ask a grant from the Committee, and he wrote threatening to resign if the Committee responded favorably to my request, and promising to get two others to resign with him. He and the other two were unnecessarily alarmed, if the other two were alarmed, for there is not in the Mission ~~anyone who~~ a man who respects the

the wishes of the majority more than myself, and it is quite clear that the majority ~~wish~~ are opposed to the writing of such letters.

I do not propose now to reopen that question. The school has been unfortunately given up and no efforts of mine could resuscitate it now, but you will not think it strange that I wish to enter a protest against your condemning an enterprise, as I am told you condemned that, before hearing both sides.

If the policy of the Board is so inelastic that it can allow for no emergencies, it is to say the least very unfortunate. Our work is in important respects different from that in many other lands, probably different from that in any other missy land, and while we call for much less aid on the whole, there are now and then opportunities for using money to very great advantage ~~[illegible]~~ to which other mission lands can furnish no parallel. It does not seem to me a sufficient answer to appeals of this sort to say that the policy of the Board makes no provision for them.

I think you do not understand our situation. There are a few men in the mission with whom a letter foreshadowing a negative ~~decision~~ answer to a proposed request for money has great weight. It leads them to vote against the resolution embodying the request even when they are personally in favor of granting the aid. This has led more than once to the ~~abandonment~~ committal of important matters to private hands. If this state of things continues, it will, I think, lead to disastrous results; and your recent letter, unless it has been misinterpreted, is likely to make our trouble greater.

The Rikugo Zasshi, the ~~Magazine~~ magazine published by Mr. Kozaki of Tokio, has been running behind at the rate of more than Yen 15.00 per month. It has a debt of Y.125.00 for which Mr. Kozaki is personally responsible. It has won a more valuable reputation than the Shichi Zappo. Half of its ~~700~~ 600 or 700 copies are subscribed for by persons not Xns. and paid for at a price which if the circulation were a trifle over 1100 would give its editor a salary of Y.25.00 per month above all expenses. Mr. K. because of his debt has been obliged to seek employment in the Presbyterian Theo. Sem. in Tokio, where he receives Y.20.00 per month for three hours work ~~daily~~ per day. A Japanese friend of the paper, a member of the Annaka Church has promised to give Y.10.00 a month ~~to meet~~ towards meeting the deficiency, and there is reason to believe that the rest of the deficiency can be made up ~~from~~ by the native Xns, provided the debt can be disposed of. I do not know about the policy of the Board about aiding such enterprises, but I am satisfied that there is no place where $80.00 gold = abt. Y.125.00 can be made to do better service than in that spot; and it seems to me no harm could come of our being encouraged to make special requests for such worthy objects, while on the contrary letters which can be used to discourage such requests it seems to me do serious harm.

We shall try to make up this $125.00 by private subscription but I do not think it right that we should be forced to ~~do~~ so.

In the Kumamoto affair, one man guaranteed $200.00, of which he supposed he would have to pay a considerable share. This is all well enough for two or three in the Mission, but the majority of us have as much as we can do to meet the demands of our families, and if our work is going to be carried on on a plan which tends to make one's influence in any particular scheme depend ~~on~~ upon the lengths to which he can carry his economy ~~to~~ it is desirable that it should be known. In my judgment missionary life would soon become intolerable under such an arrangement.

If my conversations with you while at home have been rightly interpreted by me, we are in substantial agreement in our ideas of missionary policy, and I shall be sorry to see your letters used to oppose positions which I can but think you would support were you on the ground. I wish you would come out here and look over the ground ~~and~~ Such a trip would be worth much to us and the Board.

Joseph Cook spent about ten days in our

field. We worked him pretty hard but he bore it cheerfully. Some members of the Fu Assembly hired a hall and invited him to speak. He delivered a lecture taking for his subject "Xy the Foundation of Civilization". He and his interpreter were on their feet for nearly four hours.

The audience were deeply interested and we think he made a strong impression on the city one which will last a long time. He also met the students and spent nearly two hours in answering questions which were handed in to him.

He spoke once in Osaka & twice in Kobe, one in Japanese, and one in English. We should have been glad to have kept him longer, but his engagements in Australia forced him to hurry on. I have just learned today that the report that his lecture was to be published, has ~~had~~ ~~led to~~ resulted in a great demand for copies. 2000 copies have been subscribed for in Kioto alone.

Yours truly

D. Crosby Greene.

D. C. Greene

Kioto May 29. 1882

Recd June 29

Kioto. June 13th, 1882.

Dear Dr. Clark,

I presume Mr. Learned will send on by this mail a paper embodying the views of the members of this Station as to our relations to the Doshisha Company and to the Japanese teachers in the school. It is a somewhat delicate matter, but I think all hands are satisfied that things ought not be left as they are now. There must be a quasi public document written in behalf of the Prudential Committee indicating the views of that Committee as to our relations to the school. Such document should include a warm acknowledgement of the influence accorded to the foreign teachers in the past and ~~the assurance that~~ the statement that ~~this~~ the new paper indicates no disposition to change a plan which has worked so happily in the past, but is only written as a convenient way of placing on record what this plan is.

If the letter contains, by either by direct statement, or by implication, as suggested in Mr. Learned's paper, ~~an~~ a disavowal of any legal claim to the control of the school, and asks for the foreign teachers only such influence as may be consistent with the regulations of the Dept. of Education

I do not think that any objections could be raised against the arrangement on the part of the Japanese government. Such a plan as we suggest would have the great merit of being a complete one. It would represent the grants of the Board as given directly to the Company as they are with the understanding that the funds were to be used for supporting a Xn school in accordance with the wishes of the Board as indicated by the foreign teachers, so far, and only so far as might be, consistent with the educational system of which it forms a part. as does every other school, public or private, under Japanese management.

Some objection has been raised to this school on the ground that the Board is putting money beyond its own control. As a matter of history this is untrue. There is no part of the Boards work, in Japan at least, more fully under control than this school is. We are sometimes pressed with advice a little farther than is pleasant but as the teachers have never been seriously thwarted in their plans. ~~and so~~ In what department of mission work can more than this be said?

The great value of the paper we ask for will be

1st as something to show to our influential men. It will give them the feeling that they have seen an explicit declaration of the wishes of those who sustain the school, and both as to its original constitution and as to the representative character of ~~our~~ us Missionaries. Both these points they have had, it has sometimes seemed, some doubts upon.

2nd, ~~It is~~ As a provision for the ~~possible~~ possible, not probable, retirement of Mr. Neesima. His health is precarious, and while we have no reason to anticipate in the near future any such disability as to necessitate his withdrawal from the school, yet as prudent men we must think of ~~it as~~ such withdrawal as a possible ~~one~~ and as something to be prepared for.

It seems to me that when such an arrangement is made, Mr. Hardy shd act in the name of the Board, if he still acts as sends the money to Mr. N. but Mr. Ward might send the money just as well.

Of course, the letter shd be addressed to Mr. N. as the head of the Doshisha (sha means company) and an answer would be necessary to complete this arrangement.

Such answer shd be in duplicate, one copy to be filed with Mr. Jencks.

Kindly excuse my abruptness as I write in haste to catch the mail.

Yours truly

D. C. Greene

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Such answer shd be in duplicate, one copy to be filed with Mr. Jenks.

Kindly excuse my abruptness as I write in haste to catch the mail.

Yours truly

D. C. Greene

D. C. Greene
Kioto. June 13. 1882
Rec'd. July 18

Kioto, Oct. 13th, 1882.

Dear Dr. Clark,

In a mission letter received not very long since, the date of which I have forgotten, you referred to a letter received from a member of the mission, meaning without doubt myself, as being written under a misapprehension of your views. It has occurred to me that my letter was perhaps misunderstood, at least the spirit of it was misconceived.

I do not think you realize the position in which some of the mission are placed by the policy which is now being pursued. Perhaps I cannot illustrate my meaning better than by referring to the case of the Kumamoto school, though I dislike to reopen a controversy now closed. A member of the mission who is desirous of wearing Mr. Leavitt's mantle offered to guarantee to the school Y.150.00 on certain conditions, among which was that no appeal should be made to the mission for further aid. The offer was accepted, without, as I think, a full understanding of the conditions. At all events the conditions were not such as I approved and some of the best men in the mission were in full accord with me. I do not think that a majority vote could have been obtained in favor of the general scheme, embarrassed as it was with the conditions affixed, but the fear that the aid to the school might be made a precedent, if it came from the Mission had considerable influence, and hence it seemed hardly best to put the matter to a vote, especially as the Mission aid, if available at all, could only be so after hearing from Boston. It was utterly hopeless to think of raising a sufficient sum in the Mission to take the place of the large sum guaranteed, and the result was that one man practically decided the matter. The settlement concerned us in Kioto certainly as much as any persons in the Mission, but we had no influence simply because an unreasonable man happened to have a long purse. It is not necessary for me enter upon the merits of the case. Possibly the ultimate settlement of the case may have accorded with your views, but I think you can see that it is not agreeable to one of the older missionaries to be set on one side simply because he cannot put his hand in his pocket and pull out from Y.10.00 to Y.100.00 when the ~~contr~~ contribution box goes round.

A familiar argument against Mission action at times is, that it would do no good — that the Prudential Committee would refuse a grant for the purpose contemplated. This is often a decisive argument if strongly pressed, because an appeal to Boston necessitates a delay of three months, and if there is small prospect of success almost any makeshift is thought better than the risk of a refusal after three months delay. I did not see your letter to R. H. Davis it is true, but it was used by him as a proof that the Pru. Com. would not have granted aid to the Kumamoto School, and would not in the future to any similar enterprise.

I meant in my letter to express my profound regret that any such impression should have been given.

You may not have intended to give such an impression but it was given. If you intended to give that impression I regret that you did not wait to hear a statement on the other side before declaring the probable attitude of the Prudential Committee.

Mr. Shimamura Shi-ma-mura who was at the head of that enterprise, is now a teacher in the Doshisha school and we think is likely to prove a useful addition to our force. He is one of our best English scholars.

The school year has opened with a total of 160 students in all the departments. [Nov 11. Nov. 14] Of these 10 are in the ~~vernacular~~ vernacular Theo. dept; and 19 in the regular theo. course. Two members of the Vernacular theo. School are connected with the Cumberland Presbyterian Mission. The other eight [nine] are all, I believe, connected with our own work.

We need another good sized building for the school unless we are prepared to set a limit upon the number of students, which I sincerely hope will not be thought necessary. The number of students ~~increased~~ is about 33% more this year than last. The two theological courses have, one of them only one class, the other only two classes, instead of three each as will I suppose be now m conditi things fall so that the continuance of our school upon the present plan would naturally bring an increase of fifteen or more students next year. Even so slight an increase would crowd our present buildings more than we ought to allow. My own opinion is that we ought to be prepared for an increase of at least 40 students next fall. A grant of $1200.00 gld would meet that demand, so far as a new dormitory is concerned.

Besides this, I hope the way may be prepared for the erection of a library building to contain our apology for a library, a reading room and one or two recitation rooms. Such a building as I have in mind, (it should be brick or stone) could be put up for $3000.00 ~~of brick~~. It seems to me that one such substantial building would expeda valuable moral influence on the students and on the city. Our other buildings are all very cheap structures which cannot last very many years. A substantial building of modest size would emphasize the fact that we have come to stay and that we believe the school has a future before it as no collection of used houses can do.

I think ~~we have~~ those in charge have done well in the past. The class of ~~buildings~~ structures hitherto built is adapted to the present wants of the school and I have no wish to criticise beyond saying, as I did above, that we want one more of the same kind. but I am more and more convinced ~~that~~ of the importance of giving proof to the world that the tap root of our institution is well down in the hard subsoil of Kioto.

The Buddhists of the Shin sect are planning to spend Y2 000 000.00 on one temple enclosure which already has some expensive buildings in it. They intend to give Y.10 000.00 (abt. $6500.00 gld) for one stick of timber 5½ ft. wide, 8 ft. thick and 42 ft long. 108 wooden pillars are to cost Y.1000.00 apiece.

In view of such expenditures, the $42000.00 which I hope ere long to see invested in buildings here, seems modest.

I do not wish to anticipate the action of the

Station, or Mission, but simply in the hope of preparing you for a favorable judgment when a proper and formal application shall be made.

Nov. 1st

In one of your recent letters you wrote of Mr. Hardy's desire that the Kioto Station shld return to its original relations with the Mission in order to "relieve Mr. Neesima". There are some strong arguments in favor of the change, but Mr. Hardy misunderstands the situation if he supposes the present arrangements put any extra care on Mr. Neesima. Of course in any case the property here must be held by the Doshisha. The present treaty arrangements, as you know, will not admit of the Board's having any lien on the property here. The property must be managed through Mr. N. No arrangements of ours can make this less than it now is, so far as I can see. The whole care of the finances is with Mr. Learned, acting with the advice of the station. He keeps and disburses the money, except so far as it is convenient for Mr. N. to act for him now and then. ~~He is~~ Mr. L. is practically the cashier of the Doshisha, and a most excellent cashier he is too. Mr. N. may sometimes sell the

B/Es, but that requires no thought on his part as permanent arrangements are made with the bank so that all he has to do is to endorse the diff. ~~[illegible]~~ and hand it over, whenever Mr. L. tells him the funds are low.

If any thing, his cares would be increased by the change as it would in some respects make the influence of the Mission upon the school more unfavorable. You know that the feeling against the present plan of work, or against the investment of the Board's money here, is exceedingly strong in some quarters. There are at least two men who are sure to oppose any plan for the enlargement of the school by means of Board funds. Their opposition is annoying now. It might become serious after a ~~[illegible]~~ change.

Personally I would like to see a plan adopted similar to that under which colleges have been started in Turkey, for while I think the plan under consideration better than the present, I do not think a Mission organization adapted to the wants of a large school. A board of trustees appointed by the Mission would legislate better than the Mission, because its members would feel their responsibility more keenly and would take more pains to study the wants of the institution. Of course such a board could not at present hold the property, but it could control it, and perhaps after a few years the way may be opened for a ~~Co~~ partnership which can be recognized by Japanese law.

Perhaps the question of building a house for Mr. R. H. Davis in Kobe has been referred home. I opposed it not because I objected to the sum, for ¥3300.00 is none too much for such a house as he ought to have, but because I do not think that we need two missionaries in Kobe besides the treasurer and the editor of the 7/1 Zappo. The presence of a second man would not in my judgment add much to the efficiency of the station. I do not believe Mr. Atkinson thinks he needs another colleague.

If a house were to be asked for Misses Dudley and Barrows I should vote for it, but such a building would not cost over ¥2500.00 or ¥2600.00, of which ¥500.00 would be for land.

I received a letter from Mr. Leavitt not long since in which he denies having any desire to force the rest of the mission to adopt his methods, and maintaining that all he asked was to ~~have~~ be allowed liberty to conduct his own work in his own way, leaving others to adopt ~~his views and~~ his policy when they should be convinced of its wisdom. If that is all he meant by his long communication to the Pru. Com., a copy of which was sent out to Japan. He possesses a most extraordinary faculty for ~~writing what~~ concealing his meaning and putting his readers on the wrong track.

After reading the document referred to, I wrote him. that though I had favored his return to Japan I had been convinced by his own statement of the conditions upon which he was willing to re-engage in Missionary work, that the Board could not in justice to the rest of us send him out again, & that I should personally oppose his coming. I hope he will meet with the success in his new work which his zeal and ability deserve.

We are looking forward with some impatience for Dr. Davis' return. His enthusiasm will be a help to us all. He will not I think find so much to worry him ~~hereafter~~ now. Things have become more settled. and new questions are not likely to arise very often to trouble us. We can throw more responsibility upon the Native teachers. and some of the most perplexing questions we can safely allow them to settle themselves and so avoid the suspicion which necessarily attaches to the exercise of authority by a foreigner. As an illustration of this I may say that it seems likely we may be obliged to drop one of our old teachers because of his inability to win the respect of the students as an instructor, though personally he is a good man and in his own lines, a good scholar. If we should move in the matter, it would cause a good deal of irritation but we are freed from the necessity of doing anything, by the attention which the other Japanese teachers are giving to the case. When the time comes for definite action we shall only have to assent to an arrangement already made. We are glad, not so much that we are freed from a disagreeable responsibility ~~but~~ as that others can assume it ~~take the responsibility~~ largely shorn of those features which make it embarrassing for us.

Our third daughter, Elizabeth Grosvenor, was born on the 20th of Oct. Mother and daughter are both doing well - very well.

May I repeat in closing the wish I have often expressed before that you might make us a visit before long? I do not think it is merely pride in our own work which makes some of us think this school is soon to be, if it is not already, by far the most prominent factor in the Christianization of Japan. You might be of the greatest service to us in ~~planning~~ helping us to plan for its promising future. If you and Mr. Hardy would only come together we should be glad indeed. The idea of a medical department is already in the minds of some, and I think it not improbable that arrangements for it might be made, if the Board would aid it to the extent of Dr. Berry's personal expenses. Young men are studying medicine in great numbers, stimulated by the large incomes which the more competent physicians are securing, while the restraints we have been able to throw around our students has given the Doshisha so good a name, that from the beginning we shld be almost certain to have the hearty support of a large and growing native constituency. A law school has already been talked of, and while I do not anticipate the organization of such a school in the near future, it is among the possibilities. Then is all this to be thought of and planned for, not in the way of grants in aid, for we do not advise grants in aid for these outside affairs, unless perhaps to the extent mentioned above in the case of the Medical School, but so that they may not impair the influence ~~and usefulness of the Academical Course~~ now secured ~~and even~~ but on the contrary to broaden and deepen it.

Kindly give this matter your careful consideration.

In haste. Yours truly

D. C. Greene.

Kioto, Oct. 13, 1882.

Rec'd Dec. 1.

Mr Hardy.

Kioto, Oct. 13, 1882.

Kioto. Jan. 8th. 1883.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.,
Boston. U. S. A.

Dear Sir,

The list of appropriations for the current year which has just arrived, shows a considerable reduction from our estimates, and I can not but question the wisdom of certain of the reductions.

One of these is that of the medical allowance of the Missionaries. It seems to me that the principle of insurance comes in here. It is cheaper for the Board ~~for the Board~~ to take the risk of sickness than it would be to make the salaries large enough so that the missionaries can take it for themselves. If the Prudential Committee are convinced that our salaries are too large, it would be wiser to take off a sufficient sum to amount in the aggregate to the medical appropriation asked for. Personally I do not think I should gain, because my family is probably the healthiest in the Mission. The new rule bears hardly also on the families residing where there is no Doctor. Why shld the families in Kobe be forced to employ an outside physician ~~while the~~ at considerable expense, say $75.00 a year, while their colleagues in Osaka and Okayama receive gratuitous attendance?

Dr. Taylor cannot ~~be~~ be relied on for practice in Ko under his present arrangements. We are obliged to call upon him ~~for~~ those of us who live in Kioto; but let him add the Kobe ~~to his~~ families to his list and he might about as well give up his important native work altogether. In my judgment it would be far better for the Board to pay outside physicians say a couple of hundred dollars a year than to load down Dr. Taylor with the millstone, which the practice in five or six families twenty-odd miles away would amount to.

The medical expenses of my family, happily did not amount to \$10.00 all told last year and I do not look forward with any great anxiety to the year before me, but there are other families which I am sure will be burdened by the new rule.

The second point I wish to allude to, and remonstrate against, is the cutting down of our ~~tract app~~. estimate for books and tracts. I think you do not understand the situation. It is true we have in the past asked, as we do still, for a fund which shall be used as capital for our book publishing business, and which shall only be diminished by such commercial mistakes as we are more or less liable to make. This fund I think has not been materially diminished, but our business has greatly increased so that we are cramped for want of capital. A commentary on John is in the course of publication which will I presume absorb for some months nearly, if not quite, ¥300.00. An smaller Commentary on Luke published, perhaps a month ago, is absorbing about ¥150.00. Of course this will come back, but when it is all back we must have a new edition of these books. Besides these two books we have some 28 others, mostly tracts it is true, which we must keep in stock. I do not believe our book business can be carried on so as to meet the present demand for our books on a capital of less than ¥1500.00, and this capital will need to be increased somewhat from year to year, either from native or foreign sources until tract societies cease to be useful as an evangelizing agency. As time goes on more or less of publishing can be done through the regular trade, still if you stopped to think of the high rate of interest current here among the Japanese, and the customs of the trade which necessitate far higher discounts than are usual at home, you would not I am sure ask us to do our tract work to any large extent through native publishers at this stage. To do so would be to increase the cost of our books by at least 50% at the [illegible] lowest estimate, I think.

One of my earlier sentences was written inadvertently, for while the bulk of our estimate was for the purpose of increasing our capital we did hope to receive a certain sum for edi torial expenses. This is absolutely necessary. Our books are mostly written by English scholars, but there is not so far as I know a single English scholar among the Japanese ~~in Japan~~ who could be trusted to write his own language, even respectably. We have to put up with ~~it~~ their careless writing for ephemeral newspaper articles, but it would never do for books. It is not only slovenly written and unidiomatic, but it is often almost unintelligible to the average reader.

The Japanese custom has been for one set of men to furnish the thoughts and for another to dress them up.

Probably the foremost Chinese scholar in Japan is Mr. Nakamura of Tokio. He is something of an English scholar too, but I am told he never dares to publish a book without having a Wagakusha, as we call those who have made a study of the old Japanese vernacular, to look it over and correct its false idioms, or at least those which custom does not tolerate.

Dr. Means recently expressed the opinion that the work of translation ~~must~~ might well be left to the Japanese — that they could do it better than any foreigners. This is no doubt true as a general statement, but ~~it is only true applicable to Japan with [illegible]~~ it needs some important modifications or limitations before it can be made applicable to Japan. The style of any successful translation must be furnished by a Japanese literary man,

[illegible] Jan. 8. 1883.
[illegible]

but no skillful writer of Japanese could be trusted to hold his own against the English scholar's predilection for an absurdly literal style of translation, unless he had an Anglo-Saxon colleague to assist him in fighting his battles. The Japanese may someday get educated to such a degree that they will be willing to write pure and simple Japanese, but I am afraid it will not be in time to help either the American Board or the America Bible Society.

The same spirit which led the revisers of the English New Testament to write the phrase "As in heaven so on earth" ~~exaggerated~~ instead of leaving alone the old one "on earth as it is in heaven", rules the modern scholars of Japan, ~~only~~ it is ten times as ~~[illegible]~~ tyrannous in its rule in Japan as it is among classical scholars in America & England who have forgotten their English.

It is pleasant to see the interest which the Xns take in the services of the week of prayer. The three churches have united for these services, and we hoping that much good will be done by means of them.

It is time to go to the Office with my letters so I am must close.

Yours most truly

D. C. Greene

Kioto, Jan. 8, 1883.

Rec'd Feb. 7.

Kioto, May 17th, 1883.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D. D.,
Boston, U. S. A.

Dear Brother,

Our annual meeting closed on Friday last after a session of one week. It was on the whole one of the most, perhaps the most harmonious meeting we have had for years. All matters brought before the meeting were well discussed, and so far as I can recollect no action was hastily taken. There are many matters which I hope to be able to write upon ere long, apropos of the action of the mission, but just now I must confine myself chiefly to a few ~~two~~ topics of special importance to this station.

First I want to ask ~~that~~ special consideration for our request for an English teacher for our school. It is absolutely necessary that more thorough and systematic attention be given to the study of English. We have done what we could in the past, but it may well be questioned whether the Board can afford to use the services of men who are qualified to preach or do literary work in the Japanese language to teach English when a man fresh from America can do it fully as well, perhaps better, if he has the tact possessed by some of the successful teachers

d. Ju. 8, 1883.

of language in the States. There is fully work enough for one man who ~~[illegible]~~ is willing to work entirely through the English language, work which, even if the coming year were to bring us no increase ~~[illegible]~~ in the number of classes, we might fairly ask the Board to relieve us, ~~from~~, (and which the dictates of a true economy would lead the Board to relieve us) that we might ~~turn~~ give ourselves ~~our attention~~ to other matters in which our knowledge of the Japanese language ~~might~~ could ~~may~~ be turned to better account. When, however, the fact is noted that our duties in the School ~~are~~ must be largely increased ~~with the~~ with opening of ~~when~~ the next year, ~~&~~ and be still further increased on the opening of the following year, you will not wonder that we look forward to the future with such misgiving.

We have now only three theological classes altogether. ~~but~~ and we are able to unite temporarily two of these classes. In the fall, however, a new class will enter the English department, and possibly another new class may enter the Vernacular department. Each of these classes must have three recitations a day, making for next year at least nine exercises, and perhaps twelve, to be provided for, instead of six as at present. How we are to manage even three new expenses I do not know. I cannot get ~~on~~ through the work I now have on hand without giving nearly sixty hours each week to school work besides what I may do on Sundays. Possibly I may be able to use my time more economically when more wonted to my duties, but there is no possibility of our doing the work marked out for us ~~unless~~ without help from some source, unless we can contrive to get on with less sleep. During the past few months any little extra work which has come to me has been done at the expense of sleep, either by sitting up to midnight or by getting up before four in the morning. It would be unwise us to make further drafts upon the preaching force of the Mission, for that is now disproportionately weak and the men who are looking forward to general missionary work are every one of them needed where they are.

If you could find a man from thirty to forty years of age, who has had experience in teaching, has been successful in it, and who is willing to come out here and make it his main business to give instruction in the English language, taking with this such of the higher studies either scientific, or otherwise, as may seem best, you can promise him a vast field of usefulness, one in which he will have abundant opportunities for the most direct kind of Xn work. If one is found to come, as I can but think one will be, it would be a great advantage to him if he would study carefully the system of instruction pursued in the Summer Schools of language. Don't fail to find us a helper speedily. We must have one.

The fact that we are on the point of losing for the time, we fear, one of our best Japanese teachers because of his intended departure for America, strengthens our appeal. We can get no substitute for him at present.

You will not, I presume, be surprised by our asking for funds for a new building, though you may find the amount more than you hoped to see us ask for. Please don't refuse us this money. It seems to me the expenditure is absolutely demanded. The time has come for some unmistakable pledge to be given that, while no doubt support is given to this school because it is thought to be tributary to the Missionary work, it is the intention of its friends to place it upon a permanent basis, and make it the beginning of an institution which the growing church of Japan can look upon with respect through all coming time. In my judgment one such building as we ask for will exercise a most healthful influence upon many questions which perplex and trouble us, because it will go far towards removing a lingering ~~distrust~~ doubt which exists in many minds as to the future of the school. Indirectly it will do not a little to neutralize the longing for ~~study in~~ going abroad for study, because it will force upon our students the conviction that the friends of the school are bound to provide for the students, as fast as possible, all needed educational facilities. It will for the same reason be an offset to the ~~constant~~ pressure which the Tokio Schools bring to bear upon us. We can not hope to compete with those schools on their own ground. Of course, even if we ~~had~~ have much better buildings than we ask for, nor do I ~~[illegible]~~ care to enter into such competition, but we may reasonably ask to be allowed to say with emphasis, that we mean to do all we can to make this school prosper and make it worthy of the place it is to hold in the Xn civilization of Japan. Hired buildings have served us well in the past, and we do not propose to give them up yet, but they do not give the impression of permanence and stability which ~~is~~ are essential to the highest success. So far as I am aware, there is no opposition in the ~~to~~ Mission to the building as such. The most careful men in the mission realize ~~the~~ its importance ~~value~~ to our work ~~of such a building I think~~ - There were two votes cast against the building, but they were cast by men who have made up their minds to vote against every request for funds with which to enlarge our work here, until the mission can ~~control~~ have legal control of the property. My hope and prayer is that that day may never come. I want to see the relation of the Board to the School become more and more nearly that of the College & Ed. Soc. to the beneficiary institutions in the U.S. All the influence the friends of the school want, will be most heartily accorded by the Japanese board of trustees under the present and prospective arrangements, but any attempt to place the institution on the footing advocated by Mr. O. H. Gulick and Mr. R. H. Davis would be fatal to the best interests of the school. The present prosperity of the school is due more largely to the coöperative plan under

Furnace { If this sum is granted for a furnace, kindly see that one is forwarded without delay, it should be one size larger than No. 4, Boston make, or one equally good.

which it is managed than to any other one thing.

It is largely with this thought in mind that the Mission voted to ask the Prudential Committee that the funds for the School be sent direct to the Doshisha Company. The payments might, I presume, be as well made through the banks, but the ~~Bo.~~ Pru. Com. should make each year a definite grant to the Doshisha Company according to a properly endorsed schedule of estimates. These grants should be entered on the Committee's records ~~and~~ as made to that company and the Mission should open an account with it.

The most important part of our work here is the education of the Japanese trustees, and this arrangement will do not a little to beget in them a sense of responsibility for the institution. The time is near at hand when native funds will come into the hands of these trustees for special objects. ¥5000.00 ~~for~~ towards a law school endowment fund is already pledged by a man reported trustworthy, with smaller sums from others. Dr. Berry's scheme, of which I shall write more at length later, is I think almost sure to call out money enough for the needed buildings. We cannot make these figures too of men who have thus won the confidence of their own people, though they will gladly accord ~~any~~ to the foreign teachers all the influence you can to ask to ask for them. In the first letter of the ~~B~~ Committee to the reorganized company it may be well to restate some of the points previously noted in private letters to Mr. Niisima, as to the relation of the school to the foreign teachers and the Mission, but certainly generous recognition of the interest of the Japanese trustees in the school, and their responsibility for its future should not fail of a prominent place. The money actually contributed to the school funds by native friends has been small in amount, but if account be taken of the service rendered, much of it at the cost of ~~of~~ great self sacrifice, the interest of the native friends must be acknowledged to be by no means inconsiderable 7

Furn

The money for the furnace for the girls school ought to be granted at once, the present heating arrangements do not answer at all. If the Committee would only hold one session in the building they would vote ~~it~~ the sum asked for within five minutes. I will guarantee - It is a crying shame to make the ladies suffer as they furnace { If the sum is granted, for a furnace, kindly see that one is forwarded without delay, it should be one size larger than No. 4, Barstow's make, or one equally good.

have done in past winters. Last year I induced the Mission to ask you to look up the matter of steam heating, but we were told that such matters ought to be investigated by us. I did not understand this reply. There must be men in Boston acquainted with different methods of heating large buildings whose advice would be gladly given, but as it is we who ~~not~~ know less must take upon ourselves the decision. We shall ask for a Barstow furnace because we regard that as safe, but my belief is nevertheless that for such a building steam, or hot water, is the only suitable method of heating. This would I think almost certainly be the case in the Kobe school where there are three buildings to be provided for. If you know of anyone who can give advice on this general subject, I wish you would urge him to do so, as we shall have to provide for the Kobe school before long.

Dr. Gordon will, I have no doubt, write fully about the resolution asking ~~you~~ for money to provide books for our young men who graduate next year. It is a most worthy object and it is to be hoped that some men with ~~a~~ liberal hearts and full purses may be found

{ If this sum is granted, for a few men. Kindly see that one is
forwarded without delay, it would then seem larger than No. 4, [illegible]
make, is the cheaply good. }

who will take the matter in hand. It would add wonderfully to the courage with which these men will take up their work if they could be provided with $20.00 or $25.00 worth of books.

It must be remembered that their school books have been mostly ~~rented so th~~ borrowed, so that they have next to nothing to begin with.

$25.00 for a complete pastor's library cannot be thought extravagant. It may be questioned whether it would be best for the Pru. Com. to make × a direct grant, but there ought to be no question about the desirability of securing the money indirectly.

The ~~[illegible]~~ news of the deep religious interest in Tokio has given us much encouragement. Our church seems to be ~~[illegible]~~ ~~coming in for~~ a large share in the blessing. We hope to hear more particulars in a few days when the young men have returned who went up from here as delegates to the Conference of Native Xns.

But I must close my letter already too long.

With kind regards.

Yours truly,

D. C. Greene.

Kioto, May 17, 1883

Rec'd June 25, 1883

Estimate

~~Furnished in [illegible]~~

&c.

Kioto, May 29th, 1883.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,

Dear Sir,

As Mr. Gulick has written you, the Building Committee as such is not in a position to send a formal report as to Mr. Atkinson's house, or as to any one of the ~~alternative~~ three plans submitted to them by the Mission, chiefly because of the uncertainty which hangs over the needs of Kobe Station in respect to buildings, in view of the contemplated opening of a station at Niigata. There seems good reason to believe that both Mr. O. H. Gulick and Mr. R. H. Davis will remove to Niigata in the fall. If they do, Mr. Atkinson might take his choice between Mr. Gulick's and his former home. The latter needs a new roof at once, and the addition of two rooms ~~are~~ is also needed to meet the demands of Mr. A's family. The sum of $1200.00 would in my judgment be all that the Board shld spend upon repairs and improvements ~~upon for that~~ on those premises. I most heartily recommend the appropriation of that sum. So far as the main house is concerned, ~~with the~~ saving that the roof needs shingling, there is not a house belonging to the Mission ~~in better case~~ with better prospects for prolonged usefulness than that. I

was surprised to see how well preserved it was.
I fully concur in all Mr. Gulick's suggestions.

Yours very truly
D. C. Greene.

Kioto, May 29, 1883

Rec'd June 25, 1883

House
[illegible]

✓

Kioto, Aug. 13th, 1888.

Dear Dr. Clark,

I presume you are back from your European trip, or will be by the time this reaches Boston. I trust you are rested after your fatigue, which I judge from the newspaper notices must have been extreme.

Dr. Alden's letter of July 5th to Mr. Davis has just been handed me. We are not a little disheartened by the inhospitable reception our scheme for a medical department to the Kioto School has met with. Perhaps the communications which have been lately forwarded have placed the matter in a new ~~light~~ and more favorable light. We hope so at least.

There are to my mind two strong arguments in support of our plan, arguments which I deem unanswerable. The first is that such a school will put us in a position to influence a large and important class of men who can not be reached in any other way. The medical profession is almost the only one now open to Japanese young men of education and the medical schools, both those belonging to the government and those supported by private enterprise, are ~~crowde~~ crowded with students. Such a school as Dr. Berry is seeking to establish would probably attract~~ed~~ a large number of students at the very outset.

We might reasonably expect that a considerable share of them would leave the school in avowed sympathy with Xy, many of them earnest Xn men who would be a great help to our work in many ways. As it is now, the medical students almost to a man are more or less hostile to our work. I do not know a more inviting field for missionary work than this mass of medical students constitutes, and I hope that if possible, Dr. Berry may be allowed to enter it, and be well supported in it.

"The 2nd argument is that in the rapidly growing Xn communities of Japan are many young men who naturally and properly look forward to the medical profession. To turn these men to the to the government schools is to separate them from the restraints which the churches have thrown around them and to place them under very depressing moral influences which, humanly speaking, are almost sure to so chill their faith that

^ they cannot be depended on for active Xn work.

It seems to me we are bound to do what we can to furnish a thoroughly Xn institution which can meet the demands of our Xn communities. Probably the churches connected with the Protestant missions represent even now a population of not far from 30000, but this by no means tells the whole story, for our schools draw students from many families by no means Xn, because of the moral restraints we throw around the students. The history of our school shows this. That of the Presbyterian school in Tokio shows it perhaps even more conspicuously, because it has bid for a wealthier class of students and has secured ~~students from~~ the sons of several persons in official positions. It seems poor economy ~~to let~~ while unchristian men are thus asking our help in the training of their sons to let those who are already attached to us ~~to~~ drift away into associations subversive of true piety. There are few men at home who ~~can~~ could safely pass through such an ordeal as a student in a Japanese medical school is inevitably subjected to without great danger to his Xn character. We ought ~~not to allow~~ if possible to save our young Japanese Xns from this great danger.

As to the dread that our school will become a university. There is no doubt much reason in it, but I do not see how we can help ourselves.

As I look at the matter, the school is sure to make headway in that direction in spite of everything we can do, and the only thing left for us ~~to do~~ is to keep a firm hold of the helm. All our best Japanese are praying and working ~~[illegible]~~ for this end and for us to put ourselves in opposition would cost us our influence. The demand for higher Xn education is out of all proportion to the ability of the Xn community to furnish it. Our young men read the "Xn Union", the "Independent" and other papers and crave all that students in America are getting.

A generous effort to help them in establishing this new department, will be well worth its cost as a proof that the Xn public of America sympathizes with them in their desire for a broad and thorough Xn culture.

The turn of the law department will come next, but this can I think be managed without the help of foreign funds. Our Japanese friends can appreciate the inappropriateness of the Board's helping on this scheme, but they can not see why a Board which believes in, and supports medical missionary work should hesitate about supporting a plan which seems to them the legitimate outgrowth of such work.

For some weeks past I have been busy getting the drawings ready for our new school building, and am still at work upon them. We hope to break ground early in September.

Yesterday I baptized nine persons at the 3rd church in Kioto. The additions to the various churches connected with our Mission since the statistics were made out (Apr. 1st) must amount altogether to something over 250. The prospect seems to be that we shall have a large class of new students this autumn.

With kind regards.

Yours truly

D. C. Greene.

Kyoto Aug. 13. 1883.
Greene D. C. Aug 10.

Kioto, Aug. 13, 1883.
Rec'd Sept. 10.

Hiyeizan, near Kioto.
Sept. 3rd, 1883.

Dear Dr. Clark,

In view of our urgent call for reinforcements it may be of interest to you to receive some information which came to me the other day from a most trustworthy source. ~~Said~~ It came to me in such a way that I do not feel at liberty to name the source, or to speak or write very definitely, but it is none the less worthy of your confidence.

The information is that negotiations for a new treaty between the United States and Japan, embodying radical changes in the relations of the two countries, are already in a forward state. One result of the new treaty will be to extend very materially our liberty of travel and residence.

What reception such a treaty may receive in the Senate it may be difficult to prophecy but unless some trouble is met with there I am satisfied that before, long before, any new comers can gain the language they will have all the liberty of residence and travel that can be desired.

The Senate is not likely, I presume, to interpose any serious obstacles in the way of the conclusionplated treaty, which seems to be, judging by what I am told, in the interest of justice and international comity.

Hoping you are fully restored to at least your usual health, and that the meeting at Detroit will prove a truly successful one ~~in~~ I remain.

Yours very truly
D. C. Greene.

P. S. While I have not positive information on this point, my impression is that the new treaty will be submitted to the Senate at the next session. D. C. G.

Sept. 3. 1883

Kioto, Japan. Oct. 1st, 1883.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,

Dear Sir:

I am sorry to see by the Miss'y Herald that your Japan correspondents have failed to keep you informed of the ~~general~~ news from the Churches. Probably others have had an excuse similar to my own— the pressure of their regular duties. However I will try to note down a few items of interest which have come to my notice within the past few weeks.

First of all I will ask you to rejoice with us over the prosperity of the Tokio Church, which has been from its organization under the pastoral care of Rev. H. Kozaki. It has ~~for a long time~~ been from the first weak and dependent upon the mission, ~~for~~ but we have felt that the work of the church has justified the ~~money expended upon it~~ expenditure of the considerable sums which have been granted to it. During the recent revival it received about a dozen new members, making ~~so that~~ its present member-ship ~~is~~ rather more than forty. In spite of its small size it has resolved to take care of itself, and has notified us that it will need no further aid from us. The immediate occasion of this step is the withdrawal of Mr. Kozaki from the active pastorate, though he will continue to be the nominal pastor. ~~and will preside~~ to administer the ~~sacra~~ - sacraments. The care of the church will chiefly devolve upon a young man, Mr. Osada, formerly connected with the work in Okayama.

~~He receives a salary of yen 15.00 per month~~ This salary ~~besides~~ with the ~~running~~ incidental expenses of the church, is entirely paid by the church, which also contributes one fifth of the support of a young man, one of its ~~a~~ members, ~~of the church~~, who is now studying in our Vernacular theological course.

Mr. Kozaki ~~now~~ gives his whole time to the News News-paper, and to the Monthly Magazine of ~~both~~ which he has been the editor for several years. As pastor of the church he has occupied a somewhat delicate position, being ~~in~~ more or less in competition with the other organizations in the city, but he has sustained himself well and won the respect & esteem of the foreign missionaries of other denominations, as well as of his native brethren. A good Methodist brother remarked to me that he thought his influence on the other pastors of the city had been very healthful.

The weekly newspaper ~~of at~~ with which he is connected and which is in some sense the successor of the Shichi-Ichi Zappo, is owned by a joint-stock company ~~of which~~ Five numbers have been issued. Its constituency is small and its future is still uncertain. The last time I inquired it had only 600 regular subscribers, but as it is said to have earned a good name already, I am in hopes it may weather the storm. A subscription list of 1500 would ~~ma~~ render its ~~future~~ success reasonably ~~s~~ certain. The [illegible] & [illegible] Churches.

"The Annaka Church is lengthening its cords and strengthening its stakes. It is sustaining more or less, regular services in eighteen different towns and villages. One of these is ~~in~~ the flourishing town of Takasaki, the largest in that prefecture, having ~~upwards of~~ nearly 20000 inhabitants. This work, though under the care of the Annaka Church, is financially independent, ~~The interest~~ and the time is not distant, we think, when we can organize a church there. Already the community supports a young man, ~~&~~ Mr. Hoshino, who is giving his entire time to Xn work.

"One of our students, who ~~went~~ has recently returned from Annaka, where he spent his vacation in assisting Mr. Yebina, the pastor, informs us that the church ~~was numbers over 180 members~~, numbered over 180 members at the close of last month. Since that time, I see by ~~the~~ Mr. Kozaki's paper, Mr. Yebina has ~~received 10~~ baptized 18 persons. A writer in the same paper calls attention to the gratifying fact, that of late important ~~accessions~~ additions have been received from outside the Samurai ranks, so that the church may be said to include all classes. It is not easy, in a samurai town, to break down the partition wall between the upper and lower classes. Though class distinctions are ~~nothing like~~ not nearly as troublesome as in India, still they are oftentimes a serious hindrance to the progress of Xy in some of the old castle towns in Japan, and we are glad to be able to congratulate the Annaka church and its pastor upon this new evidence of progress.

School affairs move on prosperously though I confess to a little disappointment that we cannot report a larger entering class this fall. The number of students in the new class is about 30, I understand. I think we have lost a less number than usual from the upper classes and on the whole the outlook is decidedly encouraging.

I dare say you may have heard from others that the Sanda church is just ready to become self-supporting. It would at once assume the support of a pastor, if a suitable man could be found, as it stands ready to raise eleven or twelve yen per month, besides the incidental expenses of the church. Such a pledge as that means self-denial in many homes, as money is not earned as easily in a country town like Sanda as in most of our stations!!

With kind regards to Drs. Alden & Means & Mr., no Dr. Strong.

I remain

Yours truly

D. C. Greene

Rich. Feb. 1. 1883.

[illegible] of progress.

[illegible] I confess

to a little disappointment that we cannot get a larger

entering class this fall. The number of students in the

new class is about as I indicated. I think it has

lost a less number than usual from the [illegible] class

[illegible]

Kioto. Oct. 1st, 1883.

Dear Dr. Clark.

Will you kindly see that the usual grant of $100.00 is made for my son Evarts? He is still as you know in the care of my sister Mrs. Boutell at Evanston, Illinois.

I should be very glad if an arrangement could be made so that special requests would not be made every year, as Mr. Ward informs is necessary under the rules of the Pru. Com. I cannot make myself think that any good results accrue to the Board or to anybody else sufficient to offset the annoyance to us missionaries at being thus reminded that such payments are favors bestowed, instead of being what I think they ought to considered, sums fairly earned, as much so as any part of my friend Stimson's salary. I think Dr. Anderson's theory radically wrong and really injurious to all concerned viz: that all disbursements to missionaries are simply grants in aid. We are in as true sense the pastors of the American Xns. as much so as their pastors are. and in my judgment they have no right to refuse to acknowledge in definite terms their obligation to support us.

Yours truly. D. C. Greene.

Kioto, Oct. 1, 1883. ans

Rec'd Oct. 30.

D. C.

Kioto, Oct. 29th, 1888.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Brother,

Your favor of the 11th ultimo and the three Mission letters which came by the same mail have been duly read. I am glad to know you feel more favorably inclined towards ~~the~~ a Medical school than when the matter was first broached. Of course, under the circumstances the Pru. Com. feel cramped and unwilling to adopt any measures which may seriously affect the general treasury. None of us would recommend the Board to ~~do the~~ pay ~~[illegible]~~ ~~of~~ the school ~~further~~ expenses from its own treasury further than the salary of Dr. Berry and possibly ~~of~~ that of one other doctor. As Dr. B.'s work would not be confined to the school there would be no impropriety in his continuing his connection with the mission and receiving his salary from the Board as at present.

My own opinion is that something in the line of your suggestion (in your letter of Sept. 11th) might wisely be ~~[illegible]~~ undertaken. From the first I have urged Dr. Berry to begin by forming a quasi partnership with-some native doctor who either has opened, or is willing to open, a private hospital and gradually increase its facilities as the need ~~of~~ and value of the institution becomes known. What he asks for really amounts to more than many of the second class Medical Schools in America possess, while in some respects, apart from all financial questions, he would have some important advantages.

If I were in Dr. Berry's place, I would ask from the Board no more, at present, than ~~to~~ its consent to my [his] removal to Kioto with a view of building up gradually a Medical school in connection with the Doshisha, and perhaps the addition of one or two hundred dollars to the medical appropriation to meet such an increase in the cost of ~~his~~ medical work as may reasonably be expected to grow out of ~~his removal~~ a connection with the school. I should expect success under such an arrangement, and have no doubt Dr. Berry would gain it.

The time has come for planning for such institutions. Within the last eight months, judging by the news that comes to us, the membership of our churches has increased not ~~[illegible]~~ less than 30 % and my expectation is that by next April when we take our annual statistics we shall find the membership has increased not far from 45% ~~over that of last year~~ during the year. Next fall a class of 15 will graduate, and of these 11 or 12 will be immediately taken up for work which is waiting for them, and most of them will be no tax upon the treasury of the Board. Such an increase of pastors and evangelists can hardly fail to result in a larger rate of increase in number of church members for the following year than we have yet seen. The following year we shall send out from our Vernacular Course, if all goes well, eight or nine men.

With this prospect before us we must take broad views of the work of the church, and try to lead our Xns to do the same. Unless we are content to leave such things to our adversaries and have them made bulwarks against the truth we preach, we are bound to encourage the growth of medical & other professional schools, not by the use of the Boards money, but by the use of such other monies as our influence here and at home can secure - at least I think so. I do not think we shall need call for much money from foreign sources for any thing beyond the medical school, unless it be in the way of allowing the missionaries temporarily to assist in giving instruction in some of these schools.

Is there not some danger of your drawing lessons from the experience in Turkey which a longer experience will ~~[illegible]~~ not justify. I confess I am inclined to think so. The undue cultivation of the intellect no doubt is beset with dangers, but I feel sure it is better for us to meet these dangers, cope with them as best we can, rather than let the impression get abroad in the world that we are afraid of intellectual culture. The present condition of the educational institutions in Turkey may seem unpromising, but I firmly believe that the wisdom of the policy which led to their foundation will within twenty years be fully justified. Philosophy is like other handmaids, ~~She has~~ ~~[illegible]~~ They have their tantrums, but in spite of them we continue to employ them and to value their services. So ~~we must hold~~ ~~that~~ philosophy in spite of occasional insubordination is helpful to religion, and we who believe in religion ought not to fear that she will ~~[illegible]~~ seriously suffer from her rebellious servant.

The unbelief of the present age seems to me to be a kind of ~~[illegible]~~ epidemic and should be treated as such. It ought not to be allowed to seriously affect our policy, any more than we ordinarily allow a cholera epidemic to affect the general course of our lives.

2nd sheet...

It is only by looking kindly upon the university-scheme that we can ~~to~~ maintain our hold upon our best Japanese. Mr. Neesima has set his heart upon it and the question for us to decide is whether we will cordially enter into it, and thus have it grow up within the sphere of our influence, or ~~throw cold water upon~~ discourage it and let it grow up outside of our influence and become a constant source of irritation. Of course the Japanese Xns and their friends can not ~~to~~ carry out any large scheme at once, but they can plan for it and take some steps toward carrying out their plans. If we are seen to be planning our work in harmony with theirs all will be well, even though we may be somewhat cramped for funds, but if it be known that we, or the Board, are working against ~~it~~ this university-idea. I am afraid there will be trouble. If I personally believed ~~such~~ that idea to be radically wrong, ~~I think~~ I would not mind the odium or the trouble which might grow out of opposition to it, but so far from believing it wrong, I am ~~a~~ a hearty believer in its essential wisdom and am an earnest advocate of it.

In what you write about new missionaries I think you fail to understand just what our wants are. It is not merely to increase the number of evangelists that we ask for new missionaries - We ask for them chiefly because the number of native preachers is increasing so rapidly ~~so that~~ that the missionaries may be able to afford these pastors and preachers ~~that~~ the support and encouragement which in the absence of an educated Xn sentiment they sorely need -

Of course we have among our Xns, men of strong character who work energetically and steadily and who ~~are~~ perhaps work to quite as good advantage at some distance from the missionaries as they would near at hand, but there are others who accomplish little or nothing by themselves. They need to be stimulated and encouraged by frequent visits from missionaries or others to enable them to do good work. As the churches become older and the Xn sentiment of the laity becomes purer and stronger, the need of foreign help will pass away, but it will be many years before it ~~can~~ will be wise to leave these men without support.

The presence of men who have lived in a Xn atmosphere from childhood is a great help in a heathen land. You have a very inadequate conception of the great influence of heathen methods of thought upon eminently good men in the

Xn church. A story the truth of which I can vouch for has been often in my mind of late. A Xn of ~~[illegible]~~ nearly ten years standing allowed his daughter to be adopted by a wealthy man in Yokohama, who was deemed respectable, as respectability goes in Japan. Not far from a year ago this man became poor and in accordance with a very common practice here ~~he~~ sold his adopted daughter to a brothel keeper. The true father heard of it and though apparently in great distress he allowed his daughter to remain some time in the abominable place. Why? Because he could not help it? No! for happily the present laws of Japan made the process of getting her out a very simple one, but because he looked upon the adopted father as the legal father and hesitated about interfering between father and child. The feeling grew out naturally of the Confucian doctrine of the relation of parent and child, a one sided doctrine which is responsible for an incalculable amount of misery in Japan. I told this story to my Sunday school class. ~~[illegible]~~ A man spoke up at once & said "I should have done just so. ~~Though now you tell~~ though I see that your way of looking at the matter is the true way." The whole class seemed to agree with him, and I am disposed to think that a later remark of his ~~was~~ that any

Japanese would have done just the same", was substantially true.

I was ~~almost~~ appalled by the story. To think that a Xn of ten years standing, a Xn preacher, could have allowed his daughter to remain for days in a brothel, simply for fear of embarrassing a man who had shown himself ~~un~~ unworthy to be called a man, was shocking. Perhaps some one will say ~~because~~ the father was ~~not a~~ not much of a Xn, and that if your Xns are made of such stuff they are are not worth ~~much~~ working for. On the contrary this man is a sincere Xn and according to his light, a good preacher. I thoroughly believe in him, and in his piety as I believe in Abraham's piety - in spite of his many failings.

If Abraham could have had a trusted companion of N. E. education by his side it would have kept him from some of his troubles.

My constant wonder is that we ~~can escape~~ find such a high standard of morality among our Xns ~~it is~~ the standard is far higher than we had any reason to expect, still many important questions are decided under influences not yet purified by Xy. The most valuable service the missionary can render is in helping our Japanese friends to surround themselves with a more thoroughly Xn

3rd sheet

atmosphere. The force now in the field is too small considering the amount of work put upon it to do the touring which the next few years increase of native laborers will render ~~un~~necessary. The addition of say, two more men to the general Missionary force and one more to the School faculty would increase our efficiency very much. The new teacher asked for is imperatively demanded. We have managed to economize our force for this year so that we can pull through I think, but it has been to the detriment of the school. The ~~classes~~ upper classes are comparatively small, the lower large, and with the attraction which the new building will afford the ~~classes~~ prospective classes are almost sure to be larger yet, even if we do not count the widening influence of the growing Xn community. The lower classes have to be heard in in divisions now in most of their studies on account of their size, so that a new class entering next fall does not simply take the place of one that graduates, but adds practically another set of studies, requiring not less than two hours extra teaching. Besides this, up to this time we have been able to double up our theological classes, so as to have two instead of three. This has made an unfortunate inversion of the order of studies which can hardly be allowed when the classes become larger.

Your letter conveys the impression that you think we can do more to urge young men into the ministry and that more money might wisely be used to support such students. I do not think any students are kept from studying by our failure to aid them. We need but very little increase in the fund for needy students. It is doubtful if the money saved by not sending out missionary families could be used to any important extent for increasing our direct evangelistic work.

Our work does not need money, but it does need what money cannot buy. intelligent educated preachers.

The only two departments of our work which need financial help to any important extent are the educational and the publication departments.

The educational departments needs more teachers, more buildings, more books for the library, more apparatus for the lecture room. The publication department needs more capital. We sell our books for very nearly the cost of publication and distribution. The shrinkage of capital is not great, but we are publishing books of considerable size. and in tolerably large editions and thus a good deal of capital is ~~used up~~ locked up. It would be simple folly to diminish the size of the editions, as the cost of the books would be very much increased and either the sale would be diminished or the Board must suffer a large loss on each edition. A commentary on John now on sale required for ~~its~~ the publication of the first volume the expenditure of not less than $300 for 1000 copies. The second volume will require as much more. I have not the figures by me, but it seems very clear that until the Xn community becomes large enough to insure prompt sales, we shall need appropriations every year, not to meet losses ~~but~~ incurred in our book business, though no doubt some loss will now and then be incurred, but to increase the capital which the growing business demands. The time has not come for throwing this business on the Japanese publishing houses. To do so would be to largely increase the cost of publication and consequently the price of books.

You must not forget that our work is among a people who do not need to be taught to read books as in most heathen countries, but who from the very start crave reading matter. So far as Xn reading matter is concerned they must look chiefly to the Mission Societies.

Our book business is carried on very economically and you may be sure our best pains will be taken to secure a wise selection of books for publication, though doubtless, like all publishers, we shall sometimes fall short of our aim.

Pardon this long letter, which I dare say you have scant time to read.

Yours truly
D. C. Greene.

Kioto, Oct. 29, 1883.
Rec'd Dec. 1.

Kioto, Japan, Nov. 17th, 1883.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D., Sec.,
Boston. U.S.A.

Dear Brother,

We were disappointed yesterday in not receiving the home mail then due. It will bring us, when it comes, the account of the meeting at Detroit which we suppose must have been a particularly important one. We sympathize deeply with you and the Committee in view of the financial stress to which the Board is subject ~~and~~ but are hoping that the outlook since the late meeting is less dark than before it.

We are sorry to make so many calls upon the treasury, but the work seems to demand ~~them~~ all ~~and~~ that we have made and now we come with another which we have persuaded ourselves you can not, or at least will not, refuse. It is for $1000.00 more for our new building.

When the $6500.00 ~~asked~~ was asked for, Japanese paper money in which ~~at~~ nearly all bills must be paid ~~stood~~ was very much depreciated, so much so that $1.00 gold brought nearly Yen 1.50. The condition of the currency had been slowly improving for two years or so and we expected it would continue to improve but were not prepared for the rapid appreciation ~~of the currency~~ which has taken place during the past six months. Now $1.00 gold hardly brings $1.15 in paper money. The cost of building materials and labor has not diminished in due proportion to the appreciation of the currency, and it is the opinion of us all here that the $6500.00 granted is worth for building purposes $1200.00 less than it was at the time we made our estimates.

We studied over our plans and cut down the expense of the building in every way we could as soon as we found the danger before us, and made a contract which if things grew no worse ~~would~~ and no extras were to come in, would enable us to ~~just~~ cover in the building and possibly finish it. Since then things have gone from bad to worse and we have a contract on our hands which we can not carry out ~~for much if any less than the $1000.00 asked for~~ without an extra grant of about $1000.00. A circular letter has been sent round the mission asking the Bd. Com. for this extra grant. It has, I believe, received the approval of all the members of the mission excepting the two who always vote against appropriations for this school. The Secretary informs me that there are only two negative votes upon the letter, and that Mr. Gulick voted "no", and gave ~~quotations~~ "extracts and quotations" to show that the Board rules do not sanction such a use of its funds as this building requires." These reasons annexed to Mr. G.'s vote, according to the rules of the Mission, render it necessary that this letter be circulated a second time before it is regarded as passed, and hence before it can be reported to you. This 2nd circulation will require a month or six weeks - a delay which will subject us in Kioto to very grave inconvenience ~~and we~~ We accordingly hope that the Prudential Com. will overlook the informality and regard this request of the Mission as before them for action.

I have an alternative to propose which in view of the time required to circulate a letter I can not now bring before the Mission. This alternative is that a further sum of $1800.00 (i.e. $2800.00 including the $1000 above mentioned) be granted so as to allow us to put on a French roof and thus furnish accommodations for about forty students. The present dormitories are crowded and we must ask for a sum about as large as this for a new building or to be used as a dormitory. within less than a year, if this plan be not adopted

We are now packing three students each in rooms 12 ft. by 9 ft. and in a few rooms the space ~~allotted~~ allowed for each student is even less. I do not see how we can conscientiously advertise for new students without increasing our accommodations. It is true that two classes, one from the theological department and one from the academical, will graduate next summer, but the majority of the latter will probably remain, while in lieu of the former of we shall doubtless have a class of new students three times as large. We must provide for a net increase of between ~~20 &~~ 30 & 40 students before next fall to say nothing of relieving the unreasonably crowded condition of our present buildings.

If we look simply at the money to be expended at once we might as well have the wood building perhaps. Perhaps ~~a~~ ~~wo~~ a wood building could be put up for a couple of hundred dollars less, but it would not be so permanent and hence, in the long run not so economical.

I send herewith an elevation of the building as originally contemplated, ~~and~~ and also one with the French roof added, ~~and~~ as well as the ground plan of the building ~~and~~. You will doubtless see much to criticise in the matter of the architecture of these drawings. and we are open to suggestions from yourself or others. The drawings I send are copied from my own by a Japanese carpenter, and though imperfect in some matters of detail fairly represent my plans.

Since the ~~f~~ first set of drawings was made some slight changes have been introduced, and at the earnest solicitation of our two doctors we hope to increase the height of the ~~stories~~ rooms to 12 ft. 6 in. downstairs and 12 ft. upstairs. instead of abt. 11 ft. 8 in. & 11 ft. respectively as shown in the plan. These changes have been introduced into the plan showing the French roof.

Kindly take this matter into consideration and let us know at once which ~~your~~ plan you approve of. The carpenter has given us a formal offer to ~~build the~~ add the French roof and has agreed to wait for his answer until we hear from you. As the building will go on slowly during the winter your reply, if given by a letter despatched promptly after the first meeting of committee after the receipt of this, or better still by a telegram to Mr. Flint, will be in time to prevent any serious delay in the completion of the building.

By the way, if you, or Mr. Hardy, or any body else can write a letter which will show our fore friends Messrs. Gulick & Davis, that the Prudential Committee understand~~s~~ that ~~I~~ they have no legal claim whatever to the School property here in Kioto, and that ~~I~~ they consider~~s~~ that ~~I~~ they have a right under ~~its~~ their rules to place funds in the hands of a Japanese board of trustees for the maintenance of such a school as we have here, you will do us a great favor.

I have become intensely wearied ~~with~~ of the monotonous talk of Mr. Gulick on this subject. No proposition for the expenditure of funds in Kioto can be made without a more or less unpleasant debate, and once or twice he has been able to embarrass us somewhat, as he has just done in the case of this circular letter, which must go round a second time simply because he must re-state for the twentieth time reasons which really are no reasons, for the Pru. Com. presumably know what they have a right to do ~~to~~ without instructions from us.

Our work moves on prosperously. The number of students was at last accounts 162 – the largest number on our record, I think –

Yours truly

D. C. Greene –

P.S. ~~The~~ You will of course see the mail notices and will know whether a telegram through ~~to~~ Mr. Flint can reach us earlier than a letter. The interval between the steamers is about 15 days and a gain of that length of time will be worth more to us and to the Board's treasury than it will cost - perhaps twenty times over, so do not fail to send a telegram if you can catch an earlier steamer by doing so.

I hope you will favor the French roof. Other members of the Station will write.

Since writing the above I have ~~seen~~ received the home mail and have glanced over the papers.

Please thank Dr. Laurie for me for the very clear statement of the relations of the missionaries to the Prudential Committee which the comments of himself and Mr. Hyde on the report of Drs. Chapin & Mead contained. It will be useful to us in Japan.

If you come to make such a statement of your relations to the Doshisha school ~~which~~ as I have asked for and earnestly hope you will make, kindly bear in mind that Mr. Gulick's main point is that our school is on a foundation inconsistent with these very principles. I believe most fully in these principles, but my claim is that though the Board has no legal claim upon the property here, it has the ~~official~~ solemn pledge of Mr. Neesima and the Japanese company that all foreign funds shall be spent under the supervision of the foreign teachers or other representatives of the donors. We have as complete control for aught I can see as we s'ld can to assent if the school were in Kobe or Osaka. The school will ere long no doubt drift into a position where a different arrangement will be necessary – when either the Board must assume a ~~position~~ relation to the school analogous to that of the College & Education Society to ~~the~~ its beneficiary institutions, or some other society must be organized for that purpose. Something of this sort might, it seems to me, be wisely foreshadowed in this ~~the~~ paper I propose.

This matter cannot be postponed very long. The Doshisha will ere long be intrusted with funds for specific purposes, the Japanese teachers will gain so great a degree of ~~the~~ public confidence that the present distinction between them and the missionaries in point of responsibility ~~will~~ cannot wisely be maintained.

Cannot you come out here? Pray do not wait until the Japanese appeal to you against us, but ~~[illegible]~~ forstall such an appeal by coming out and conferring with the mission & the native brethren and help both sides to anticipate the ~~[illegible]~~ important questions which are sure to come upon us and perhaps harass us as much as they have harassed our brethren in Turkey.

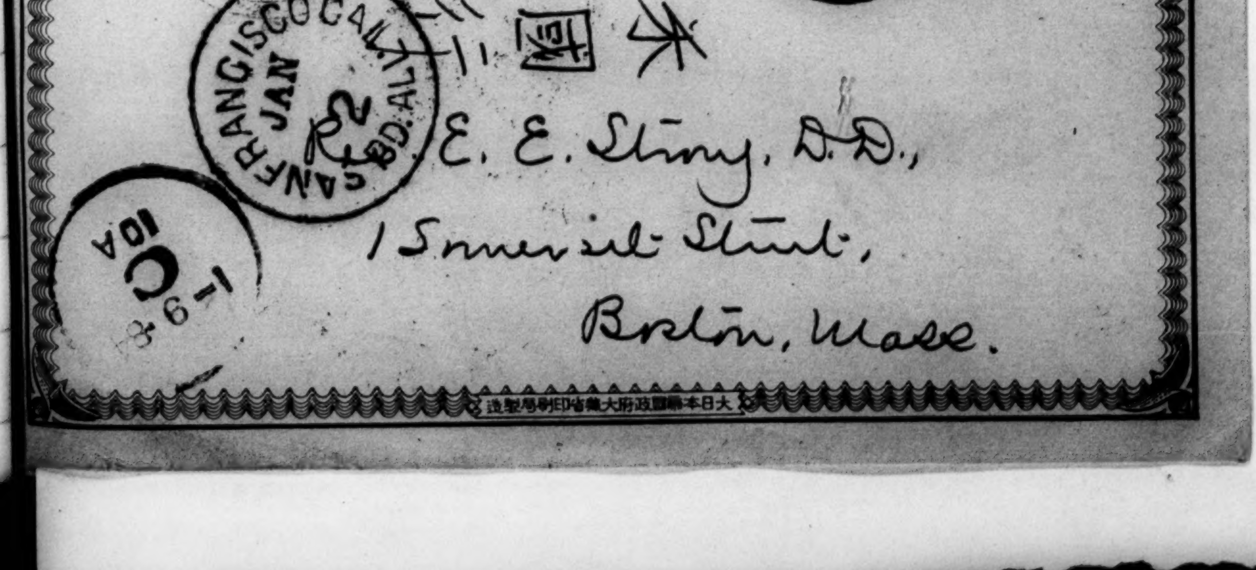
Yours truly

D. C. Greene

Kioto, Nov. 17, 1883.

Rec'd Dec. 20.

✓



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E. E. Strong, D.D.,
1 Somerset Street,
Boston, Mass.

大日本帝國政府大藏省印刷局製造

5 Kioto, Nov. 27/83.

Dear Dr. Strong. May I trouble you to procure for me a copy of the last triennial catalogue of Andover Sem. & send it out to me? Mr. Ward will pay the cost of it, if you will kindly ask him.

Everything seems to be moving along quietly here. It is a mistake to suppose, as Dr. Webb, and perhaps others have done that the attitude of the government is unfavorable to the missionary. The government allows us all the freedom we can ask for except that of travel in the interior, and no friend of the government can blame it for withholding this privilege so long as the ex-territorial clauses of the treaties are in force. D. C.

Kioto. Dec. 7th, 1883

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Boston. U.S.A.

Dear Brother,

I send herewith a copy of a note appended to the last circular letter. The quotation marks indicate that ~~the~~ it consists of extracts from some paper, or pamphlet, ~~from~~ probably one from the Missionary Rooms. I can not at this moment recall any communication addressed by you to the Mission ~~in~~ which in form, certainly, ~~meets~~ answers the objections to this school embodied in this note.

I shall be very glad if you can see your way clear to making an official statement of the way in which you reconcile the Board's policy towards this institution with ~~the~~ its general policy as expressed in the document, or documents, from which these extracts are made.

This request is not made because I personally have any trouble in reconciling these two things, but because there are others who do, and they have a sufficient show of reason on their side to make a formal statement from the Prudential Committee desirable.

Not only would a clear and precise ~~definition~~ statement of of the Committee's ~~own~~ estimate of its own powers be of great service to us in our ~~annual~~ mission meetings and in our discussions among ourselves, but it is quite possible, and even probable, that it would enable us to forestall unpleasant discussions between us and our Japanese friends.

We were sorry to see your reduction of our estimates for the school. You had much better withdraw a missionary family than attempt to economize by cutting down our appropriations. So far from our estimates being too ~~small~~ large they were too small.

Unless we can keep up our school to its present grade, we shall find our students leaving us for the schools of other ~~[illegible]~~ missions, and unless we can ~~get~~ fill up our library with suitable helps for our teachers and other advanced students, it will be utterly useless for us to expect to keep them from going abroad.

A few hundreds of dollars judiciously laid out upon the library will save thousands to the American churches in the support of students from Japan.

Mr. Shimomura has consented to stay with us for a while. He is ~~[illegible]~~ one of our best native teachers. If we can give him some additional facilities, so that he can continue his studies by himself, I think he will be content to remain, but we can not expect it otherwise. To lose

" A note appended to a recent Circular letter -

"By our present system the Prudential Committee are responsible to the Board for all the money received into the treasury, and the Missions are responsible to the Committee for all the money sent to their respective fields. The Board, therefore, knows where to look. Every dollar can be followed to its place of disbursement. Any other plan would be fatally defective' 'The The expenditure of funds on mission ground ~~are~~ can not, therefore, be committed to a body consisting in part of representatives of the native churches. The distinction of Missionary work is from abroad, sustained by funds from abroad, and expended by agents from abroad' 'This is the only wise policy'

I believe that the above language will as truly indicate the views of Xn contributors to the cause of Missions through the American Board at the close of a century, as it did at the end of fifty years of missionary experience.

The institutions at Kioto are in my opinion so far beyond the control of the Mission as not to be, in the department of real estate, a wise investment for Missionary funds. Under the guidance of these sound principles I vote in the negative on the above proposition" fill up our library [illegible]

[illegible]

in the support of students from [illegible]

[illegible] one of our [illegible]

him would be a sad loss to the school.

We could not lose him without taking a step backward, for we should not have force enough to attend to our classes. As it is Mr. Learned has been ~~this~~ giving, as I estimate it, not less than thirty-seven hours a week to the school, the past term and of these at least twenty-seven have been spent in the class room. This is more than he ought to be allowed to do. In the above statement I included only the work directly connected with Mr. L.'s duties as a teacher. Aside from this he has had charge of the treasury, ~~and~~ the school bookstore, and the school buildings, altogether a formidable mass of work.

I will try to write by the next mail about the Medical school. Dr. Berry has modified his scheme somewhat. His present plan I heartily favor, and hope you will see a way open to help it on.

I remain

Yours truly

D. C. Greene.

Kioto, Dec. 7. 1883.
Rec'd Jan'y 9./84.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. 324

Kioto,
JAPAN.
Jan. 14th. 1884

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Boston, U.S.A.,

Dear Brother,

Since your late letter encourages us to hope that you have in mind the request of the Mission for more men, I venture to write a few lines with reference to the study of the language.

I am led to do this because I doubt if our mission is prepared to take formal action on this subject notwithstanding its great importance.

The point I wish to ~~impress upon the mind~~ urge upon the new comers through you is the importance of a fixed course of study. For lack of such a course I wasted, I may say, months and years of time, and am now in many respects less advanced than a new man might easily become in half the time I have spent in Japan. My time has not, of course been altogether wasted, still I constantly suffer annoyances from which I should have been saved, had I laid a more careful foundation during the first years ~~[illegible]~~ of my study of the language. When this subject is discussed, ~~several~~ members of our mission are fond of saying that no two persons can learn a language in the same way, and that prescribed rules of study are rather a hindrance than a help. In reply to those who hold this opinion, I need only point to the remarkable success gained by the members of the British Civil Service in China and Japan. The number of student-interpreters from the beginning ~~to~~ in Japan has been very large, but of the whole number there has been only one failure, ~~and~~ The missionary body makes no such showing as this. The number of missionaries who have failed to acquire even a respectable knowledge of the language is altogether out of proportion to the number of successful students. Of course in making a comparison of this sort a number of allowances must be made. Those who enter the Civil Service enter quite young. Many of them have Japanese ~~families~~ mistresses. They are also selected with more or less reference to their proved ability to master foreign languages. Still taking all these things into account there is a very large balance of success in their favor which I think is ~~almost~~ attributable ~~due~~ to the fixed course of study to which they are held by the knowledge that they must pass an

2nd Sheet.

examination in the studies of the course before they can secure promotion. The time allowed for study before they are assigned for duty is only 18 months but they manage in some way to do in that time a great deal of work. That the success of the students is due largely to the course of study seems the more clear from the statement which lately appeared in one of the prominent English papers ~~not long since~~ that the notable success of the students in China & Japan had induced the British Foreign Office to arrange a similar course for the student interpreters in Turkey and Egypt. Perhaps I ought to add that the examination at the end of 18 mos. is only preliminary, but it should be borne in mind that subsequent study must be carried on privately by the young men in the intervals of official duty at the legation, or at some of the Consulates. This duty is probably not onerous, but it occupies the best hours of the day and must seriously interfere with regular study. A subsequent examination must be past before the student can attain the rank of interpreter. That second examination has been passed in less than five years. It is a very searching test of a man's knowledge of the language. There are very few missionaries who could pass it successfully - not altogether because of a lesser knowledge of the language for their study has been in different lines, still there are few of the more scholarly of the missionary body who ~~would not give almost~~ do not regret that they could not have been put through a course as well calculated to fit them for their work, as this is to fit men for duty in the Civil Service.

Such a course of study was reported at the Osaka Conference and will be embodied in the report of its meetings. Let this course be supplemented, after, say the first four or five months, by a couple of hours daily given to ~~[illegible]~~ intercourse with the common people, and the persevering student can hardly fail of a degree of success which will excite the envy of ~~his~~ those longest in the field, but let him undertake to make an elective course for himself, after talking with a dozen different missionaries, and he will stumble along as most of us have done and get in ten years what under the other plan, he might have thoroughly learned in six, or even five. There is an immense amount of drudgery to be gone through with in learning this language which will yield to nothing but hard and steady

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3rd Sheet -

work. The plan referred to may not be an ideal plan, still it is, taking it all in all, the best that has yet appeared.

I am not alone in my opinion by any means. The course recommended was endorsed by a strong majority of the missionaries present at the conference, and I think it is approved, at least with the modification then suggested, by the best men in our mission.

Kindly have an earnest talk with any new men who may be appointed to Japan, and convince them if you can that independence on this subject is almost sure to prove a most serious impediment in the way of ~~progress~~ learning this difficult language.

The whole country is in a state of great expectancy. The minds not of Xns only, but of all classes seems to be directed in a wonderful way towards Xy. High government officials, even members of the Cabinet, though apparently without any personal interest in the Xn religion, are reported to be anxious to see it spread in Japan.

The Xns all around are praying very earnestly and with much confidence for a revival. We think it will come. All this adds emphasis to our requests for more men. Send two more men to Niigata and one more to our school, besides the colleague Dr. Berry wants for his Medical school, and I doubt if we shall can wait for more.

Under its present limitations the school cannot begin to do the work expected of it. It is the key to the situation, so far as our mission is concerned, and ought to be kept up to the highest degree of efficiency, yet the Committee cut down our modest request for $300.00 for the library. It was, it seems to me, a very unwise piece of economy. Rather than save money in such ways you had much better call home a mission family.

The same may be said of the grant asked for publication. The growing church must be provided with a literature. The Tract Society's grants are not easily secured and when they are secured it is difficult to get mss. through the Committee. There is too much delay. —— The Newspaper with which Mr. Kozaki is connected is not aided by the Mission at all. It is true that some of us gave something last summer to help pay over a debt

4 Sheet -

which the magazine, called Rikugo Zasshi, labored under, but the paper is so far as I know entirely supported by natives, save so far as a few foreigners may subscribe for copies.

The magazine (Rikugo Zasshi) and the weekly newspaper (Mai-Shu Shimpo, or Weekly News) are published by a joint stock company of which Mr. Kozaki is the most prominent member. Mr. Ukita, formerly of the Shichi Ichi Zappo, is editor of the Shimpo. The finances are chiefly managed, I understand, by Mr. Yuwasa of the Annaka church, a comparatively young man who has gained quite a reputation for his business capacity. He is one of the directors of the National R'wy Company which has already built abt 50 miles of a road which is to run from Tokio to the Northern end of this island. He is also president of a National bank and of a large silk producing company. He is said to have put Yen 500.00 into the newspaper.

The pledges of the Mission were given to a more modest sheet than the Mai-Shu Shimpo, viz:- the Fukuin Shimpo, or Gospel News. This weekly paper is a comparatively small affair published in Osaka. It is the successor to the Shichi

Ichi Zasshi. It is in Japanese hands though under the more or less careful supervision of Mr. J. T. Gulick. Our aid was conditioned upon this supervision, and aid was ~~declined~~ refused the Tokio paper (Mr. Kozaki's) because we could not supervise the editorial work. Application was made through Dr. Hayden, by the Japanese directly to Xns in America but so far as I know no money has been received from abroad ~~at~~ for its support, though it is supposed to be published at some loss.

We hope the growth of interest in Xy will prevent this loss from becoming a serious ~~one~~ hindrance to the company, for the Shin paper and the magazine are both doing excellent work.

The magazine especially has an excellent reputation.

Yours very truly
D. C. Greene.

Kioto, Jan. 14. 1884.
Rec'd Feb. 12.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
Kioto,
JAPAN.

Jan. 26th, 1884.

Kioto, Jan. 26, 1884.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Brother,

Your favors of Nov. 20th and Dec. 7th arrived together by the last mail. I do not know as it is best to discuss the theory of missions any further, though I still feel very strongly that in the long run the effect on all concerned of fixed rules for allowances, rather than having each case decided upon its own merits, will be found much the best. None of us are disposed to look upon our salaries as full compensation for our services, still the relation which we have entered into with the Board, would I think be considered in a court of law as practically quite different from that which Dr. Anderson assumed that it was. I certainly have no reason to complain of any lack of cordial sympathy on the part of the Pru. Com. They have always met my needs with very generous action, and treated my suggestions with quite as much consideration as they were worth.

The suggestion you make with reference to my overdrawn a/c. I dislike to act upon, still situated as I am, it is perhaps best that I should, and I thank you very much for it.

It is somewhat difficult to say just how much of my present debt could be said to have been incurred in America. Some of my bills for goods purchased ~~were~~ not forwarded to me until after my arrival here, but after going over the matter somewhat carefully, I think that I was about $350.00 behind when I landed in Japan. The removal of my family to Kioto was attended with some loss, and the storing of our things in Yokohama with more but I think I can manage what remains of my debt if the $350.00 is disposed of as you suggest.

What remains ~~is~~ about $250.00 at present writing. and ~~having~~ just now few extra calls we are slowly gaining ground. It would take sometime to wear this away on our present salary, but as I think the mission will act on your suggestion about increasing the children's allowance in the case of the older ~~ones~~ children, ~~I~~ [illegible] [illegible] there will be, probably, a better chance of speedy success.

Since being in the school, I have tried to economize by not buying books, and I have been much embarrassed thereby. It has sometimes seemed to me, that there was danger of some of my pupils becoming better posted in my own departments than

I am myself. If both your suggestions are carried out I shall be able to spend something on my library.

What has troubled me, perhaps, ~~has been~~ more than any other one thing, has been the fact that I have been obliged to hold myself aloof to so great an extent from ~~the helping~~ the various movements made from time to time to supplement the Board's work. It is the practice, as you know, for N.B. the members of our Mission to assume in a private way responsibilities which would be likely to become inconvenient precedents were the funds paid from the Board's ~~has~~ appropriations for mission work. In the main, such movements have been conducted with excellent judgment and I have no doubt that in a rapidly growing work like ours this course results in great economy to the Board, an economy which will be more and more apparent as the work goes on. The amt. called for from each individual is not very large, still it has been too large for me to easily ~~[illegible]~~ pay with my growing family.

Please excuse my writing so much at length about myself and believe me. Yours truly

D. C. Greene –

Kioto, Jan'y 26. 1884.

Rec'd Feb'y 27.

✓

Dr. Greene - $400

Schl. 350

Veh. dep. 50

Wm A Rogers

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
Kioto,
JAPAN.

Jan. 28th, 1884.

Kioto, Jan'y 28. 1884.
Recd Feby 27.

Dear Dr. Clark,

A circular letter has just been circulated with reference to inviting a Mrs. Coan, or rather asking the Pru. Com. to confer with her with a view to inviting her to assist in the Kobe Girls School. I presume it has been generally signed, and if on conference you find her to be such a lady as Miss Searle considers her to be, it seems to me you cannot do better than ask her to come at once.

She will not expect to make a business of learning the language and hence will be free to give her time to the duties of Matron of the establishment. In such a place, even without the language, she can do efficient service, and relieve the ladies now in charge of a vast weight of care. She cannot only relieve the ladies of much which now devolves upon them, but she can take up lines of care which have of necessity been neglected hitherto, and thus make the School and its discipline far more valuable to the girls.

We are given to understand that coming at-her age she will not care to ask the Board anything more than a reasonable salary, and will gladly assume ~~the~~ all the expenses incident to coming, passage money, r.r. fares &c. My own feeling is that the Board might well afford to meet these expenses, in part at least, though I should hardly suppose it would be advisable for the Board to assume ~~the~~ to the full the somewhat indefinite responsibilities which might attach to an ordinary appointment as missionary.

By the way could you get for me the calculations necessary for an almanac for 1885, made to suit the neighborhood of Osaka?

They should include the time of sun rise & sunset; the rising of the moon, ~~the~~ and ~~a fair~~ notices of any eclipses or other astronomical phenome~~ne~~na visible in Osaka. If you could also give me some idea of the cost of ~~some~~ say 12 ~~half~~ ½ 12 mo. page in size ~~12 mo. pages~~ photo-engraved illustrations, made up from sketches forwarded from here, it would add to the completeness of ~~a~~ the information I am trying to get. Please let me know as soon as possible. If you can get the calculations, please do so at once so as to give us time, if necessary and desirable, to get the astronomical part ready for photo engraving, for it is difficult if not impossible otherwise to get it into sufficiently small compass.

I would like to know also the cost

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Kioto,
JAPAN.

Feb. 23rd, 1884 -

Dear Dr. Clark.

It occurs to me ~~that it~~ to suggest that in anything you may write, or even say, with the hope of stirring up new interest in the missionary cause ~~among~~ theological students and others, ~~that~~ you be cautious about the use you make of the word "bishop", or of the idea which that word involves.

Whatever may be true of other mission fields, that word does not belong in our vocabulary, and the use of it would suggest a very wrong idea of the relations we sustain to the churches which have grown up ~~out~~ in connection with our work.

It sometimes seems to me that my relation to the Church with which I am most closely connected, is not essentially different from that which I ~~occupied~~ sustained to ~~that of~~ the church in Westborough when I was ~~at~~ home a few years ago. I then attended the regular meetings of the church, taught in the Sunday school, advised the pastor when he asked for advice, and preached when I was asked by the constituted authorities. I do all these things here, and the only thing beyond these which falls within the line of my duty comes in connection with the use of foreign funds. Happily foreign funds are not used much in ~~connection with~~ the work of this particular church. Last year something over Yen 100.00 was borrowed ~~last~~ to aid in paying for a lot of land.

Aside from this the church is independent, though it should be said that the acting pastor, being still a student, does not receive a full salary. There is every reason to believe that on his graduation next summer, the church will feel able to give him a comfortable support without calling upon us for anything.

It is interesting and gratifying to see this spirit of self-reliance. No doubt mistakes are often made, but on the whole the work is far better done than it would be if a foreigner were to attempt to keep the church and its pastor in leading strings. The sense of personal responsibility, both on the part of pastor and people, is far keener ~~than~~ on the present plan than it could otherwise be.

Our advice is generally sought when it is needed, and is generally ~~is~~ estimated at its full ~~worth~~ value. Of course, we feel free to make suggestions now and then, but no more than I did to my good friends in Westborough.

This church has the custom of devoting ~~the~~

a half an hour once a week for a month or so before each communion to the examination of candidates for admission to the church -

These examinations are ~~conduc~~ held at the close of the weekly prayer meeting and are very interesting -

The pastor usually begins by asking the candidate ~~to give an account of~~ to tell what first led him to think of becoming a Christian, and the objects he has in view in ~~becoming~~ asking to be received into the church. There is much the same variety in the experiences of these young Christians that is found at home in spite of the very different influences by which they are surrounded. ~~to~~ In some cases the ~~prominent~~ conviction of the truth of Xy and the purpose to live a holy life are expressed without ~~much display of feeling~~ special emotion, in others evidence is given of intense sorrow for sin, and of a hungering and thirsting after righteousness which ~~has~~ have been wonderfully filled ~~the~~ in accordance with the Savior's promise. Sometimes this testimony is given largely in response to questions, at others it is given voluntarily and with such simplicity of faith as to touch the hearts of all -

After the pastor is through he asks the members of the church to put such questions as they choose -

three or four sometimes respond to this invitation. Last night ~~afte~~ one of the candidates having said something which seemed to imply that his idea of sin was based solely upon the scriptures. One of the deacons asked him if he had no sense of sin before reading the Bible – Again changing his question a little he asked if ignorance of the Bible would have saved him from the guilt of sin. These questions being answered to his satisfaction. he ~~responded~~ continued: "You know our good friend Mr. N—. He and his wife were both Xns, but he was taken sick and after ~~a long and~~ much suffering he redied. As if ~~of~~ this was not enough, a week or two ago their house was entered and some fifty yen worth of crape belonging to a man for whom ~~she~~ the widow was working was ~~stol~~ stolen, beside many things belonging to the family – Now please tell me how would you account for such ~~an~~ affliction coming to such a family?" Shall we think that God has cast them off and is regardless of their sufferings - or shall we consider this trouble as punishment. or ~~shall we consider it~~ is it ~~to~~ designed to be a means of discipline. and hence really a blessing?"

The members of the church are rightly jealous of its reputation and are disposed to examine very strictly those whose previous life has been specially open to criticism. Last night, among others, there was one man who ~~had~~ some time since divorced his wife. The affair happened so long ago that it is doubtful whether it could be righted now, still ~~the matter~~ it was too important a matter to be allowed to pass without notice. The good deacon some of whose questions I have already quoted, putting the matter in the form of a supposition, said: ~~How do you think~~ "Suppose now a man who had divorced his wife should become a Xn, how would he be likely to ~~ought he to~~ look upon the matter?

~~Would it be it be right for him~~ Would he ~~said~~ say to himself. 'What a fortunate thing it was that I got rid of my wife before I became a Xn'! or would he say: ' ~~#~~ What a pity it is that I did not become a Xn earlier so that I could have been saved from doing such a wrong against my wife!'" ~~Another queried~~ The man acknowledged that he had done wrong, and while he did not give a decided answer, seemed to be impressed by the question of a brother who asked him if he ought not to arrange to take his wife back again.

One elderly man when asked ~~to give~~ for his experience ~~told~~ gave a most affecting account of how he lost faith in Buddhism many years ago and lived in daily hopes of finding some religion his faith might lay hold upon, ~~the~~ suffering much ~~f~~ mental distress because of his ill-success, until one day last Spring he happened to attend a service at ~~the~~ Mr. Neesima's Church where he heard a sermon which then and there convinced him that he had found what he had long been seeking. Shortly after, he went on to say, ~~he met with~~ his wife fell sick and later the younger of his two sons. ~~the latter~~ In spite of these troubles he was greatly comforted by what he learned from week to week of this new religion. Later on he heard a remarkable sermon from Mr. Neesima, on the text "He that hath no sword let him sell his garment and buy one". Something which Mr. N. said about "the sword of the Spirit which is the word of God", lead him to feel, that though he was so hard pressed for money he ought to buy a copy of the New Testament. After having bought it he found great satisfaction in studying it. About this time he joined a Bible class taught by Dr. Gordon in the southern part of the city which was a great help to him. He said he was young in faith and wanted the aid of older and better Xns in his efforts to lead a Xn life.

One of the oldest of the Xns remarked to me on his way home that he did not come into the church by that road, and that it was a long time before he had any experience comparable to that of this man whom he, as well as we, heard that night for the first time.

What we hear at such meetings convinces me, that ~~in spite of occasional mistakes~~ the care of the churches is in safe hands, and though mistakes will no doubt sometimes be made, which will bring undesirable men into the churches now and then, the life of the church is being moulded and guided by the great Shepherd.

I am reminded here of the service which an association ~~which is~~ called ~~the~~ in Japan the Seisho no Tomo, but the English name of which I am not familiar with, is doing among the Xns. It is a society for promoting the reading of the Bible. Schedules for the systematic reading of the Bible are furnished to all members, and nearly all the members of our church seem to to be interested in it. Its ~~has [illegible]~~ influence is seen in the prayer meetings, when frequent allusions are made to the passages recently read. I think the English name of the Society is The Bible Union and it is said to have members all over the world.

Yours very truly
D. C. Greene.

P.S. I have just been looking over the subscription book for the Tamondori Church building. I notice one subscription of Yen 200.00, one of Y.150.00, three of Y.100.00, and six of Y.50.00. The yen is about 75 cents. An aggregate of Y.1800.00 is pledged by members of the church. These sums do not mean wealth on the part of the givers, but they do mean consecration. When we make appeals for outside help, we ~~mean~~ ask help for those who are ready to help themselves, and whose liberality is beyond, far beyond, the average of Xns in America. D. C. G.

D. C. Greene,
Kioto, Feb. 23. 1884.
Rec'd Mar. 31

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

JAPAN.

Kioto, Apr. 23rd, 1883.

Dear Dr. Clark,

I have been asked by the members of our station to write you with reference to a church building for our church in Tokio. You know it has not been the policy of the Mission to give mission money for church building purposes. I think not a dollar of Mission money has been given in aid of such enterprises, and various considerations ~~make~~ render us all exceedingly averse to ~~taking up that~~ establishing any precedents which are likely to lead to the creation of a new department of benevolent work.

Among the arguments against giving such aid I will mention but two. They belong together. The first is that it seems clear ~~that~~ the Pru. Com. cannot increase their aid to our work to a degree at all commensurate ~~to~~ with the growth of the work. Of course in any work which is growing in a healthy manner the demands upon the churches fully keep pace with the increase of membership. There is evidently a point beyond which we cannot wisely stimulate the generosity of our church members.

~~To~~ do so would be to kill, or at least enfeeble the goose that laid the golden egg. I know all will not agree with me here, but I firmly believe that some of our church members have given so liberally as to properly suggest the inquiry whether a broader view of Xy, which would make a man feel it his duty to plan for a growing business would ~~not~~ prompt to any large increase in their direct gifts. I hope to see an increase in the benevolence of our churches, but I do not expect to see miracles

The per capita contributions of our church members can not be very largely increased without ~~sapping~~ striking at the foundations of financial prosperity; unless it be by large gifts from exceptionally wealthy men.

If this be so, we shall be obliged to ask increased help from Boston even to meet the kinds of work now planned for, and ought not to take new departments of work unless we are willing to do so at the expense of those already in hand.

The second reason for not adding aid to Church building to our beneficiary list is that in general it is easier to raise funds for this purpose among the Japanese than for many other purposes. Generally there is more or less enthusiasm about building a ~~new~~ church so that we have no serious trouble -

The Tokio Church is, however, peculiarly situated. It has fought a good fight. From small and unpromising beginnings it has increased in membership and has become ~~[illegible]~~ self-supporting, that is it can continue to live, on its present plan of life and work without further aid, but we are not content with its present plan of work.

By the breaking up of an old church organization this church fell heir to a small chapel in the outskirts of Tokio in which the meetings are now held. The members nearly all of them live in the city proper ~~some~~ several miles from the place of meeting, some of them five miles away. The chapel is in a very sparsely settled region, where there is little hope of collecting ~~a~~ even a fair congregation. Anything like regularity in the attendance of the church members even is almost impossible.

The church has gained, as you know, in a marked degree the respect of the missionaries of other denominations, and with a suitable house of worship within easy distance of the homes of the church members and ~~the~~ in the thickly settled part of the city; it would be able to look forward most confidently to a future of great prosperity. They are planning to build but cannot as it now seems get together more than Y.700.00 or Y.800.00. It seems to us to be the height of unwisdom to leave them as they are. It is a tremendous loss of influence when we ought to be effecting all the influence there is in the church. They ought not to think of building at a less expense than Yen 2000.00, while I would recommend that Y.2500 be laid out in a building. Land is ~~more~~ somewhat expensive and the light cheap structures often put up here are not at all economical. Can anything be done to help them? Cannot this be treated as a special case and provided for outside of the regular appropriations? It has seemed to us that it might; and hence we make this appeal to you.

Since we are not asking for Board money we have thought you might be willing to consider the request of the station. We should have no objection to talking the matter over at the mission meeting, but we really ought not to wait so long as w'ld be necessary if we were to discuss it at the Annual meeting. A conference by letter would be of little use.

You know, perhaps, that the Japanese take a great deal of interest in the early history of N. E., ~~and~~ those associated with us look back to the Pilgrims of Plymouth with almost as much ~~[illegible]~~

so warm as we do ourselves. Some of them have even described themselves as the "legitimate descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers". Now it has occurred to me that some of the good brethren in, or about, Boston who believe in Congregational principles and who are glad to know that there are well nigh 2000 vigorous fellow Congregationalists in Japan, will be also glad of an opportunity to give an unmistakable token of their love and fellowship.

It is an often expressed desire here, on the part of our Japanese brethren, that they and their associates may by God's blessing be enabled to do for Japan what they believe the Pilgrims did for America.

Could you not, perhaps, at the May meeting of the Congregational Club, when the sympathies of the Fathers & Brethren assembled wax warm towards all of the members of the growing family, mention this matter?

The sum aimed at should be $1200.00, with perhaps a good bell besides.

These special gifts now and then are of great value in keeping up in the minds of our Japanese brethren a sense of the very tender feeling entertained for them in America.

Although the present would be for the Church in Tokio, ~~the~~ every one of our associated churches would feel that it shared in the benefit. They all take much interest in the struggling church and feel that it is important, in the interest of all, that the church in the capital should be well supported. The $800.00 named above includes prospective contributions from all over our field. These contributions cannot be large, but they are a token of a deep interest in the success of the Tokio church.

If you can possibly do anything in a~~ny~~ way similar to the one suggested, let us have the benefit of it, and let us hear as soon as possible.

The 10th anniversary of organization of the Kobe church was held last Friday and Saturday. It was an occasion of great interest. If I have time I will write more fully next ~~time~~ mail.

Yours in haste

D. C. Greene

Rev. D. C. Greene, D.D.,
Kioto, April 28, 1884,
Rec'd June 12.

Kioto, May 26th, 1884.

Dear Mr. Strong,

May I ask you to see if you can get the accompanying Ms. published?

I have thought of the "Nation", but fear it is too long and as I have no means of sending stamps so as to secure its return, I venture to call upon you. Almost any other paper would do as well, perhaps. Please use your judgment.

The paper is made up from one three times as long which may possibly be published here, but I fear it is still longer than most editors at home would dare to publish. Do the best you can.

By the way the note of mine published in the January Herald got me into trouble. It seems that Mr. Hoshino, though invited to Takasaki by the Annaka Church objects to being associated with our mission. This is not owing to any ill will towards us, of whom he knows but little, but to the fact that that he is himself of Methodist associations, and while working there at Takasaki has received more or less moral support from a Mr. Kimura, a New Brunswick gradu ate, a corresponding member of the Reformed Ch. Mi

He accordingly wants to call his church undenomin tional - I have not particular objections, of course and have made profuse apologies and offered to secure the insertion of such a corrective statement in the Herald as shall meet the demands of the case, but as I have not received an answer, yet I will not write out anything now.

It would, I think, ~~if~~ do good if, in some natural way an unmistakable statement could be made of the fact that the Board is not an ecclesiastical body and has no ecclesiastical relations with the Churches which may grow up in connection with its missions. ~~that its missionaries. as such if they~~

It seems hard make some of our Japanese friends realize this and I should be glad to have a printed proof text to show them. If their minds worked as clearly as ours do on such matters there would be no need, but there are always enough people to say that practically Congregationalist missionaries exert as much authority as any, and though they never see it exercised and cannot tell what it is, they imagine it may be embarrassing some time.

Yours very truly
D. C. Greene.

P.S. While I want to do good to your paper I shall not object to having it do me good too, especially as I am in great need of books.

In case you can get any return please have sent out at once Hebrew Vocabularies, 4 Prof Harper, Notes on Deuteronomy 5 do. Hebrew Word lists 5 do.
[illegible]

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

JAPAN.

Kioto, May 27th 1884.

Dear Mr. Strong,

I am reminded since writing you that I promised to send an article to the Independent on the subject of ex~~tra~~territoriality, hence I will thank you to try Mr. Ward first. As I said I would send it myself if there was any way to save it from his waste basket, but having no U.S. stamps I am forced to appeal to you. Any expense you may be at kindly collect of Mr. Ward.

Possibly you may not have ~~noticed~~ thought in reading the notices about the Gumma Ken, in the Japan Mails of the 10th and 17th inst, that the province referred to is the one in which Annaka is situated ~~and~~ the church at Mr. Neesima's old home contributes its full share towards the healthy public sentiment which is now showing itself. ~~The~~ The Annaka church is, I believe, the oldest and largest of the ~~[illegible]~~ little knot of churches in that province, or prefecture, but the others seem to have attained a vigorous growth. Only two of them are connected in any way with our Mission. The church at Taka~~[illegible]~~saki has been organized, and so far my prophecy in the January Herald is fulfilled. but it ~~is in~~ is not connected ecclesiastically, I understand, with any of the groups of churches which have grown out of the work of the several missions. What I wrote in October last was based upon ~~what seems to have been a misunder~~ ~~sta~~ a misapprehension on my part of what some of my Japanese friends told me. ~~and~~ I regret very much that I should have seemed to be claiming for our mission fruit which had grown from the work of others. If you will kindly make out a paragraph for the next Herald to which you can append the ~~of~~ above statement I shall be very glad.

Yours in haste

D. C. Greene

Kioto. May 26 & 27. '84

Ans'd July 24. '84.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

JAPAN.

Kioto, June 21st, 1884.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

Though I have but little time before the mail closes, I want to write about a few matters more or less connected with the recent meeting of our Mission, which passed off very pleasantly last week.

The first is with reference to Mr. Leavitt's suggested return to Japan. It seems to me that the action of the Prudential Com. in refusing to send Mr. L. back if based, as it apparently was, on ~~the~~ their unwillingness to reinforce ~~that~~ the North Japan Mission until the work in that section should become more advanced, was extremely unwise. It was short-sighted in the extreme. The time during which you can wisely send Missionaries to Japan will soon be over. Every year which passes increases the difficulties which a young missionary must surmount, and in my judgment in a very few years this increase will amount to an aggregate so serious as to make it unwise to send them. If this were equivalent to saying that the need of missionary aid would shortly disappear, you might possibly find in this opinion an argument for withholding further reinforcements, but my meaning is very different from this. The need of missionaries will continue probably as long as most of us can remain on the ground. Those of us who are ~~on the~~ here, have gained to a greater or less extent, a kind of prestige which is essential to a missionary's usefulness. Those who may come out within the next year or two may confidently expect to gain ~~it~~ a similar prestige, but it will cost them more labor than it cost us. They will have to serve on probation, and in competition with some rare men among the native pastors. In spite of the ability and education of these men they are at a disadvantage in so many respects, owing to the lack of early Xn training that no self-respecting man from America, who has been successful in his college and Seminary studies need shrink from this competition. As years go by, however, and the number of these ~~[illegible]~~ Xn pastors of thorough education increases, the competition will be sharp enough to make the chance~~s~~ of success on the part of the newcoming foreigner so small that any man not educated as a specialist would be extremely foolish to enter into it, but those who coming now make a position and an influence for themselves will have no trouble in maintaining them. This missionary influence must continue for years to come to be of vital importance to our work. The number of churches is bound to grow with great rapidity and in spite of all we can do through the Doshisha we can not supply educated pastors for them. We need at least two first-class men to put themselves in training as general missionaries. Without doubt, long before they are ready to preach, arrangements can be made for them to live on the island of Kiusiu. The North Japan Mission needs certainly two families and one single lady besides Dr. Scudder and his sister. They ought to be sent this fall. I should be glad to see Mr. Leavitt sent to Nigata as one of the two missionaries needed there. I do not see how his coming could in any way interfere with our work, and as the present members of that Mission are very kindly disposed towards Mr. L.'s views, no better opportunity could be found for ~~trying this experiment~~ testing his theories. The success is not going to be doubtful. His plan may, or may not, be the best, but pushed as it would be pushed by the members of that Mission in a spirit of reliance upon God, it would prove a good working plan. You could not place the Misses Gulick and Davis better than by sending Mr. L. and his family and I hope you will see your way clear to do it.

Do not forget our wants. We must have the two men we ask for at once. besides the teacher for the school.

I understand there is a man by the name of Osgood who has had more or less of correspondence with you about becoming a missionary, who might be of service. Mr. DeForest is confident that a man who has been vice principal of the Claverack school could be induced to come. If you cannot get a teacher ~~one~~ otherwise, please send one on a contract for five or six years. It is a short-sighted policy which ties us up so closely to our school duties. Dr. Gordon and Mr. Davis certainly ought to be at liberty to do more or less of touring.

We hope you will be able to help Mr. Kozaki in the support of his paper. It did not seem wise to us to suggest any conditions upon which the money should be given, but I should suppose that you would wish to have any aid granted to the newspaper company expended ~~under~~ at least in consultation with a committee of the Mission, a committee to be appointed by the Mission. The Mission is not disposed to shirk any responsibility which belongs to it, but in view of Mr. Hardy's letter it seemed wise that our ~~formal~~ action should take the form it did, so that any conditions which the Prudential Com. may see fit to make ~~may~~ to its grant will be clearly the result of their own forethought and not of the urging of the Mission. The charge has before this been brought against the Missionaries that they stand in the way of the Japanese Xns getting the full benefit of the benevolence of the American Churches. Whatever action you may take, I hope it will be so framed that, while not formally a reply to any such charge, for in this case none has been made, it shall yet imply that the Mission is expected to take the full measure of responsibility with reference to all such grants, which is indicated in the paper of Dr. Laurie read at the last meeting of the Board. Another thing, cannot we have an understanding that no officer of the Board shall write to any Japanese, no matter who, on any business matter, without sending to the secretary of our Mission a full copy of his letter?

Dr. ~~[illegible]~~ Hayden's letter enclosing Mr. Hardy's came near making us serious trouble. We understand another letter has recently been sent Mr. Kozaki from the Missionary Rooms. What it ~~is all about~~ contains I do not know, but in view of Dr. Hayden's we have been somewhat concerned about it. Of course no one objects to personal letters passing back and forth. Such will do good rather than harm, but endless trouble may come from playing fast and loose with the mission. A letter which seems quite harmless to you in America may prove the spark upon the tinder, or the gunpowder of both of which there is a plenty here. It may seem ~~to women~~ a Japanese woman much more than you ever dreamed of its meaning.

You wrote about having one of my letters printed for private distribution. If it is in print kindly send me a few copies.

Will you kindly have $150.00 sent on to Mr. Bartlett on a/c of ~~the~~ my son Evarts Sept. 1st.?

With kindest regards to all.

Yours truly

D. C. Greene.

Kioto June 21. '84

Recd July 18.

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Kioto. July 7th, 1884.

Dear Dr. Clark.

I presume you have heard from the other members of the Station of the great enthusiasm which ~~prevailed~~ was manifested in connection with the graduating exercises week before last. It would have done your heart good to have listened to the speeches made, and the essays read, by the ~~good~~ members of both classes. Some of each were in English so that you would not have been obliged to depend, altogether upon others ~~for the~~ in making up your mind as to the quality of the exercises. Even as regards the Japanese portion of the programme, the evidently profound impression made upon the audience would have furnished you a trustworthy guarantee of its excellence. It was especially interesting to watch the countenances of the old graduates. No one could doubt their interest, or their appreciation of the work done in the school.

They have worked well for the school in the past, but I ~~was~~ shall be very much ~~[illegible]~~ disappointed if there is not a very great increase of zeal and en increase in the future. All of this is gratifying to us teachers, of course, nothing could be more so, but it tends to precipitate some puzzling questions upon us.

You know that already the question of starting a University in Central Japan is mooted and the acknowledged success of our school leads very many to believe that it ~~furn~~ furnishes the best available nucleus for the University. The University is already named in anticipation. It is called Meiji ~~Ga~~ Dai Gaku, i.e. Meiji University, Meiji being the name of the current period in the Japanese chronology.

Aside from the Medical school for which Dr. Berry is working, the Japanese friends are talking up a department of literature as they call it, which, however, is intended to furnish a suitable preparation for the legal profession, though eventually it is expected to organize a special department for law.

Mr. Niisima is working with all his strength for this proposed institution. Its organization is bound to come within five years, I fancy believe. The government is becoming more and more favorable to Xy. and frowns upon everything which looks like opposition; I am even afraid it is too friendly, and that by its endeavors to help us it may induce an unhealthy growth of our churches. Certainly the friends of missions ought not to forget this very real danger to which ~~these native~~ the churches are exposed. I do not think they have suffered seriously as yet, and I think the pastors are on their guard, still the rapidly growing favor with which Xy is everywhere received is sure to put their prudence to a very severe test.

In view of the university scheme, and the anticipated extraordinary growth of the work, let me again urge the sending of a delegation to Japan, if possible this coming fall. There are many difficult problems awaiting us and the Pru. Com. The Com. certainly cannot meet the obligations resting upon it without such information as a delegation could give. I shall be disappointed if the 60 o/o of last year does not run up to near 100 o/o gain over the present. Do you realize what such an increase means? In a small country it might mean simply the more thorough evangelization of the country around a few centres but here it means beyond that the creation of many new centres of Xn influence and hence a very large increase of the machinery of the mission, especially in the matter of girls Schools.

It seems to me that a true economy suggests the gradual enlargement of the present girls schools rather than the creation of new ones at the expense of a large increase of our lady missionary force. I have not time to argue this matter. ~~but~~ Opinions differ, but it is a question which needs to ~~be~~ be met squarely and settled soon. To temporize is either to neglect a pressing duty, or, as I think, to waste missionary funds in piecing out buildings which will erelong have to be thrown aside. The Kobe girls school will call for further enlargement before long. I think before another dollar is spent on enlargement we ought to decide whether we intend to have it accommodate only 75 or 100 pupils, or whether we intend to ~~most grow~~ enlarge it so as to accommodate 200 or 300.

If the latter, we ought to plan at once (not necessarily erect so large a building at once) for a large school, tearing down what needs to be torn down and building so that the new structures will have some suitable relation to the end in view.

I do not believe this question can be settled to the satisfaction of the Committee without the aid of a delegation from Boston.

Another argument, and to my mind a strong one, in favor of such a delegation is the opportunity it would afford our Xns to ~~plea~~ increase the intimacy of their relations with the Xns in America. There is more in this than may at first sight appear. They would prize very much the privilege of communicating their hopes and plans directly to the Committee. Such a free conference, while it would be a great satisfaction to the Japanese Xns would not be less of a satisfaction to us missionaries. Pray do not fail to give the matter your careful thought. October and November would be good months for the visit.

My letter has been a rambling one but its main object is I think plain.

We leave for the mountains this week if the weather permits. I hope to be able to write out a good share of my lectures for the first half of the fall term there.

Yours truly

D. C. Greene

Kioto July 7-1884
Rec'd Aug. 4

Kioto, July 7. 1884.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

JAPAN.

Kioto. July 9th, 1884.

Kioto, July 9. 1884.
Rec'd Aug. 14.

Dear Dr. Clark,

I enclose a letter which I have written to Mr. Charles White, a cousin of my wife's who has the reputation of being worth nearly a million of dollars. Whether my appeal will be of any service I do not know. I am ~~[illegible]~~ strong in my conviction that the cause I plead is a good one and that our great need now is the library. We can hardly hope to stop the American hegira without it or do the work which is expected of us. Next fall we shall have to call on you for a new dormitory, or else I am a poor prophet.

If you approve of my letter, I shall be glad if you will say so much in a note and enclose it with the letter to Mr. White. I think you have a New York directory. The firm name I do not remember, nor the number of the office. Mr. White is the active member of a firm of sulphur refiners. his partner being his brother Thomas. He is a Xn man and an elder in a Dutch Reformed church at

Bergen, New Jersey. He has two brothers in Brooklin, whom Mr. Ward must know, Messrs. Davis & Frank White. Yourself surely must know Mr. Davis White and his family.

I remain

Yours truly

D. C. Greene

P.S. Since writing the above we hear that two obstructions, the governors of two provinces within our field, have been relieved and their places filled by ~~men~~ known to be favorable to Xy. One of these is the province which includes Hikone, Nagahama, Yokkaichi and Otsu. It adjoins Kioto Fu. The other is the Miye province, in which lies one of Mr. DeForest's parishes. The governor of the latter is to be Mr. Sawayama's warm friend Mr. Utsumi, formerly Vice Gov. of Osaka, but more recently Gov. of Nagasaki. He was an almost daily visitor at Mr. Sawayama's house during the last illness of Mrs. S. and was greatly impressed by her Xn patience and resignation. There seems reason to believe that both these appointments were made in the interest of Xy. The Gov. of Kioto who has recently returned from Tokio is reported to be using his influence to induce the prominent men of the city to study the Bible. Don't forget my solicitations in my last. We shall need the fullest cooperation of the Prudential in ~~the~~ our efforts to meet the great responsibilities coming upon us. By all means come out

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

JAPAN.

Kioto. July 15th, 1884

Dear Dr. Clark,

I take my pen in hand again to express to you the concern we all feel lest the way in which the work for which the new teacher for our school is wanted is described in the Missy Herald and in a letter written to Mr. Cady of North China. should create a wrong impression and lead perhaps to serious disappointment on the part of the man who may be appointed.

The first man called for is wanted ~~to take~~ to give instruction in the English language and literature. His work will lie at the foundation of the course of studies, but he will naturally direct to a large extent the reading of the students, correct their composition and in the last year give formal instruction in English literature. There is here room for a well qualified man to do a large work for the school and Japan. He will have ample work to do and we think an opportunity for making a reputation for himself which any man might envy. This department is so important that it ought not to be made ~~the~~ a mere appendage to another. In such case the work ~~is~~ would be almost it seem to be more or less slighted.

Our Japanese teachers are coming forward so well, and our students are pressing us so hard, that we must all be specialists and ought to be thorough in our several departments.

The second man ought if possible to be a man capable of ~~taking the lead~~ directing of the advanced studies of post graduate students, in the Natural Sciences and thus help us to prepare teachers for the various schools now on hand and the others which the progress of our work will cause to grow up. There is a strong tide setting in favor of Xy. How long the present opportunity may continue we do not know - Nobody knows but it is certainly clear that we ought not to let it pass unimproved

Yours in haste

D. C. Greene.

Kioto, July 15. 1884.
Rec'd Aug. 14.

Ed. Teaching
[illegible]

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To Dr. B. by Dr. Greene.

Copy.

Kioto, Japan. July 29-1884.

Dear Dr. Berry,

You will receive with this the joint letter prepared by these of us now on Hijizan with reference to your plan for the Medical College. As you will see we are not a little anxious about the matter. If the first plan suggested in that letter can be essentially followed, there will be no trouble, but it seems to me that to establish a new department to the Doshisha having an altogether different relation to the mission from that which the other departments sustain would be to imperil the present school; certainly it would invite friction and go far to prevent what we most want to secure, the fullest sympathy between the students and graduates of the different departments.

You know our relations to the Doshisha are of a somewhat peculiar nature and that we of necessity lack the unifying influence of a large Christian constituency such as renders it safe and natural for the Universities in America to consent to a more or less loose connection between their different departments. Anything which is liable to call forth an unhealthy comparison between the schools ought to be avoided. There should be a general correspondence in the matter of salaries, and so far as possible also in the general administration of all departments. If the time had come for the complete sundering of the tie which connects the other departments with the mission, or if the money you raise were to be put directly into the hands of the Doshisha so as to subordinate the Medical faculty to the Japanese trustees, as similar faculties are to their trustees in America, the unifying influence could come from them. But with the large endowment you propose to raise, the influence of the trustees will inevitably be overborn and we should have a collection of departments, legally one, yet without any strong harmonizing board such as needed anywhere but is almost a sine qua non here. I believe I would favor giving up the hope of a Medical department for the Doshisha and having the school located elsewhere rather than see what I can but think would prove a constant source of irritation introduced into the Doshisha group of schools.

If you were to be the sole member of the faculty I should have little fear, but you know how different would be the position of men untried, new to our work and methods and probably more or less amenable to the strong anti-missionary influences which take so many of the good Christian men in the Daigaku off their feet.

You know how much I desire to see the school here. The trouble is not at all a sectarian one. I am not in the least afraid of any difficulty there. If every member of the board of trustees and every member of the faculty were by the constitution to be of necessity a congregationalist, the difficulties I have pointed out would still remain. I do not want to be in a ship with several captains.

Excuse my brusqueness, if what I have written sounds brusque, and attribute it to my haste in writing.

As I have not time to write to Dr. Clark and would like to say the same things to him, I send this open to him.

Accept our heartiest congratulations on your improved health. We think often of you and hope soon to see you back with your enterprises successfully accomplished.

With warmest regards to Mrs. Berry, I remain in great haste,

Yours truly,

D. C. Greene.

[signed]

Dr. Greene to Dr. Berry —
Rec'd Aug. 1889

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

JAPAN.

Hiyezan, near Kioto, Aug. 11th, 1884.

Dear Dr. Clark,

Recent letters from home lead us to think that a talk of Dr. Berry's has quite misled you with regard to the wants of our school. We have tried to say that we need at once a man ~~for~~ as a teacher of the English language and literature — a man who will be an enthusiast in this department and glad to make it the work of his life. Such a man would be able to enter upon his duties at once. His study of the Japanese language sh'ld be his avocation, not at all his vocation. Dr. Berry's suggestion of Mr. Cary's name ~~as a t~~ in connection with the school, we are told has led to the decision that no one need be sent from America.

Now Mr. Cary is an eminently suitable man for a teacher. He has scholarly tastes, and has maintained his students habits. Should our theological department prosper, as we think it is likely to, we shall need further help there, and I presume all would agree that Mr. Cary is admirably adapted for a theological professorship, and that we could hardly hope to get so good a man out from home, but to take him after six and nearly seven years of eminently successful study of the language and set him at a work which a man fresh from home could do just as well, would be a most lamentable mistake. Our general missionary force is weak in numbers now, and we cannot afford to withdraw a single man from it, unless it be to meet the demands of ~~special~~ a greatly increased work in the line of theological instruction. The Board cannot afford to educate men for vernacular work and then after the expenditure of well nigh $1000 on this education, set them to teaching English. I should be sorry to have you think that I am disparaging the teaching of English, or that I suppose an inferior man could be made to answer. We ought to have an able man, a college educated man, who would command the respect of the students. One of middle age ~~could~~ who had had experience as a teacher would in my judgment be better than a young man fresh from the Seminary.

We were hoping you might send one this fall and are much disappointed to learn of your change of mind.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
JAPAN.

Your favor of June 13th is at hand. I was not aware that ~~an~~ suggestion of the kind I made with regard to the Tokio church needed to be submitted to the Mission. We did ask, and did not desire, that the Board should use money from its own treasury, but that it should avail itself of the quickened esprit de corps during anniversary week, to secure a small token of the interest of the Congregationalists of the U.S. in their brothers in Japan. Such a contribution would do far more than thousands of dollars ~~to awaken~~ given through the regular channels, to strengthen the bond between us and the Japanese Xns. I do not think a mission vote ~~can~~ could be secured in its favor. This is partly because of a relic of the old self-support feeling and partly because some of our good brethren cannot see the difference between a church almost entirely separated from all others of its order, which while its work is hardly second to any other, fails to gain much in membership simply because the fruits of its labors ~~are~~ go to swell the rolls of other churches, and the churches in this neighborhood which are helped on, one and all, by their close mutual relations. The result of it all, I suppose must be that the church must grow slowly and Mr. Kozaki be allowed to see three fourths of his strength go to building up other churches, at least so much of it as is not wasted by his preaching in a back street in the suburbs instead of at a suitable place in the city.

I do not think I am influenced by a petty denominational spirit in writing this. I look at the statistics of the different Missions. Why is it that our churches take a larger share in the responsibility of sustaining Xn work? It is in part at least, I am compelled to think, because for some reason the members of our churches are brought under a better system of influences.

Hence when Mr. K.'s church loses a man, it is not merely a loss to that church, but in a very true sense a loss to the cause. The church will no doubt in time overcome its present difficulties, but a present of from $500.00 to $1000.00 would be a rare investment, bearing such fruit as the multiplication of the first term of a geometrical series always does.

By the way Mr. Kozaki has lately received what must be regarded as a solid compliment. He has been asked to join the philosophical club organized by the professors in the Tokio University. His paper has been temporarily stopped by the Government. One of his correspondents was a little more free than he ought to have been, and the managers of the paper must pay the penalty. He had been cautioned before by some of his more prudent friends. The lesson will be useful to him. The press laws are rather strict; being formed on the German plan, I suppose, but they do not deserve quite as harsh criticism as some foreigners bestow upon them.

I believe, the Japan Mail comes to the Rooms still. If so, you may be interested in a somewhat more extended article on extraterritoriality than the one I sent to Dr. Strong, which will perhaps appear in the issue of Aug 23rd, possibly in that of Aug. 16th. I have today corrected the proofs.

Will you kindly have $150.00 sent on to Mr. Boutell for my ~~son~~ son Evarts; for the year beginning Sept. 1st 1884? Mr. Boutell's address is, as you know,

L. H. Boutell, Esq., Evanston, Ill.

Yours truly

D. C. Greene.

P.S.

It is possible that I have written on about the money before, if so do not have it duplicated.

Kioto Aug. 11. 84.
Rec'd. Sept. 9.

✓

Request of grant
for me

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

JAPAN.

Kioto, Sept. 22nd, 1884.

Kioto Aug. 11. 84.

Dear Dr. Clark,

Your favor of Aug. 5th was received by the last mail. Many thanks for your kind words of sympathy in view of my sister Mary's death. It was quite a shock to us. The news came to us only about a fortnight later than our last letter from her — a letter full of hopefulness, and indicating her great satisfaction at being at her work again. Her accident was more of a drain upon her than she realized and it left her little or no reserve of strength to meet anything over the usual demands upon her. Her life has been a laborious one, but now she is at rest. Our grief finds comfort in the thought of her joy.

To return to your letter, perhaps you do not quite understand our attitude towards the University movement. We are not ourselves specially anxious to help it on, or at least not disposed to push matters rapidly. The question is not what we want, or what plans we shall form. We are in a position much like that of the boatmen going down one of our rapid rivers. They cannot stop their boats. It would be madness for them to try, but they can, and do, succeed in guiding their frail barks. We are in the current and while we have every reason to believe we can modify ~~[illegible]~~ to a considerable extent the plans of our native brethren and enable them to avoid some of the rocks ahead, we cannot stop halfway in our course or even materially check the progress of our boat. The Prudential Committee have taken passage with us and I am afraid they are in for the voyage.

Our Japan work is growing as no other work of the Board ever grew and we must expect a demand for a different and more complicated machinery than has been necessary in other lands. You may not realize it, but I think ~~our~~ the growth ~~of~~ our work is quite as wonderful in its character as in the rapid increase in numbers. Of course we have our trials and disappointments. There are times when we ~~are~~ tempted to more or less of discouragements, but a fair weighing of these discouragements shows them to be of little a/c. as compared with the grounds of encouragement. We hope a delegation can be sent out and that you can yourself be a member of it. Mr. Hardy we hope to win too.

You received, I presume, in due course a copy of my recent article on "Extra-territoriality" and also the "Japan Herald" with the editorial devoted to Mr. Ely and myself. I was not a little amused to see the indignation expressed. The spirit manifested is a fair sample of that of by no means a small share of the foreign community; including some really good men whose opinions on many perhaps most subjects I greatly respect. The strength of the anti-Japanese bias among the foreign residents you can hardly imagine. It is, however, less powerful than formerly and the pro-Japanese side has already made some valuable converts. Possibly I have overstated the Japanese side in my article. I should be glad to hear how it strikes an unprejudiced mind, ~~as~~ but I fear the subject will not attract attention enough in America to call out any expression from the press.

Mr. Strong writes me that you kindly sent with my article a note to ~~Mr.~~ Dr. Ward. I thank you for your trouble. My good friend of the "Japan Herald" would be more scandalized than ever if he knew that an officer of ~~one of~~ the "religious societies" represented by me was giving me aid and comfort in my fanatical course instead of sharply rebuking me for my waste of time.

Our new term has opened with a new class of fifty-three students and a total of 175 in all the departments. With the exception of the fifth year class in the academical department the classes are all of good size. This class was pretty much broken up by the new regulations about the draft. The other classes have ~~fast~~ mostly recovered from that blow. We have, I believe, a total of forty-three (43) theological students, of whom ten are in the English department. Of the remainder about ten ~~seven or eight~~ are here for a special course of a single year. The vernacular theological department which was begun as an experiment bids fair to be a success, though we shall not be sorry to see some alumni to act as a backer too. We, like most people engaged in new enterprises ~~get~~ are almost overwhelmed with advice; and most of it from our pupils. In the English course we are now allowed to have our own way and our pupils seem content to be pupils, but in the vernacular ~~course~~ dept. ~~there~~ is quite a disposition on the part of the students to unite the duties a board of trustees with that of a company of learners. This evil will cure itself in time no doubt, but we shall not be sorry to see it cured.

Our new building was dedicated on the 15th. It promises to be of great service to us.

We are extremely sorry at the decision of the Prudential Com. with regard to helping Mr. Kozaki's paper. It seems probable that it will have to stop. If so it will be a great loss. The rule under which the Committee made its decision ~~was~~ is no doubt a valuable rule, but are you quite sure that it is wise to allow for no exceptions

It seems to me too, that after all that had passed some reference ought to have been made to the letters ~~that had passed between~~ from Dr. Hayden ~~and~~ to Mr. Kozaki. It was almost cruel ~~to allow any~~ after so much encouragement to make so peremptory a decision. Such letters as

Dr. Hayden's do not often come to missionary ground, I dare say, but if warning be not taken from this, serious trouble may occur at any time. If Dr. Hayden's letter enclosing Mr. Hardy's had come out twelve months earlier it might have done us serious harm. It would probably have led to a distrust of us missionaries which years of faithful labor could not have overcome. If such letters are to be sent direct to our Japanese friends the least that we can ask is that full copies be sent to the Mission by the same mail.

Yours in haste, but most sincerely

D. C. Greene -

Rec'd Oct. 20

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

JAPAN.

Kioto Oct. 18th; 1884.

Dear Dr. Strong.

Herewith I send a copy of a piece read at our anniversary exercises last summer by a member of the graduating class of our Theo. Sem.

It has seemed to me that it might be worth publishing. Of course in some parts the thought is not new, but I think the writer has made a good use of his material. It may interest some of the friends of missions to see the degree of thoughtfulness exhibited by our young men.

The writer of this is Mr. Onishi from Okayama. He is intending to enter the ~~literary~~ Department of Literature of the Tokio University this fall, or Winter. After finishing his course there he may, perhaps, be available for a chair in our own prospective University. He has already done good service as an assistant teacher.

By the way what do you think of the following list of books found in a country pastor's library as I was touring the other day?

English Bible, authorized version.
Tauchnitz Ed. of the A.V. of N.T.
Revised Version of the English N.T.
Jamieson, Fausett & Brown's Commentary.
Alford's Greek Testament for Eng. Readers.
Cowles Commentaries
Geikie's Hours with the Bible.
" Life & Words of Christ.
Life & Epistles of St. Paul, Conybeare & Howson.
Smith's Dictionary of the Bible
Bible Atlas
Companion to the Bible, Barrows.
Evidences of Christianity, Hopkins.
Paley's Natural Theology & Horae Paulinae.
Butler's Analogy.
Outlines of Theology, Hodge.
Theology of the N.T., Van Oosterzee.
Theology of Christ, J. P. Thompson.
Dörner's Person of Christ, 5 vols.
David King of Israel, Dr. Taylor.
Robertson's Sermons.
Homiletic & Pastoral Theology, Shedd.
× The Scotish Philosophy, McCosh.
× On the Intuitions, "
× Divine Government. "

x Haven's Mental Philosophy.
x An Outline of the Laws of Th't, Archbish. Thomson.
x Synthetic Philosophy, Spencer.
Science of Law.
x Spirit of Laws, Montesquieu.
x Dialogues of Plato. Jowett.
x Nature and the Bible, Dawson.
x Typical Forms and Special Ends in Creation, McCosh & Dickie.
Biology, Joseph Cook.
x Beginnings of Christianity, Fisher.
Short History of the English People, Green.
History of the Intellectual Development of Europe, Draper.
x Manual of Ancient History, Thalheimer.
x " " " " , Taylor. (added by later letter)
x Beeton's Dictionary of Geography.
x Woolsey's Political Science.
x Prayer Gauge Debate.

x Kant.
x Guyot. Creation
x Schaff's Ch. History
x Gesta Christi.

I will add for your information but of course not for publication, that the library in question belongs to Mr. Ebina of Annaka, whom you already know as one of our most successful preachers, and the pastor of the church which ranks next after Mr. Ise's in point of membership.

You will hear from others of the sudden death of Mr. Uyehara, who graduated last summer from our school and immediately assumed the pastorate of one of

a sad loss to our work.

Yours truly D. C. Greene.

Kioto. Oct. 18. 1884

Ans^d. Nov. 24/84.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

JAPAN.

Kioto, Oct. 20th, 1884.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D., Sec.,

Dear Brother,

I suppose the circular letter about the deficit on the School building has gone on to you. As superintendent of the building I ought to explain how it came about, and in doing so I would like to call your attention to one or two points which I think will enable you to understand it.

1 The supplementary appropriation was asked for before a stroke of work had been done on the building and indicated no change in the plans, but only a change in the practical value of the original appropriation growing out of the change in the value of Japanese currency

2 That between the ~~asking~~ preparation of the letter and the conclusion of the work there was a further rise in the value of ~~[illegible]~~ the currency of about 12 %. constituting an average of rather more than 8 % against our plans. This was largely in excess of what we allowed for. Perhaps we ought to have allowed for more variation than

we did, but it seems to me the same principle which ~~gives~~ leads the Committee to give our treasurer strict orders not to sell B/E until funds are actually needed suggests that the question of variation of exchange should not enter largely into our estimates - This thought had much weight with me in suggesting the omit of the supplementary appropriation -

3 Allowing for this large variation of exchange we have left only a small amount to be attributed to an underestimate of the cost of the building. not more than $400.00 at the outside -

Of this, perhaps three fourths was owing to changes insisted upon by our doctors, against my judgment but which I thought we might make, if exchange was favorable without running over. Every member of the Kioto station was opposed to the Building in this matter. Perhaps I was wrong in not protesting more strongly. The building, I am willing to confess, is better for the advice of the doctors, but ~~with~~ while crediting them with this service we must debit them with a good share of the deficit.

4 In judging of the risk I ran in including this extra work, it must be borne in mind that it was the first brick & stone work the Mission has

ever attempted, and that it had to be done with workmen who were themselves new to such work. As a result of this when it came to settling the a/c I felt bound ~~to~~ in equity to allow some ¥125.00 which I do not think the contractor could have made out
X a legal claim to. We were all agreed that we were bound to compromise. This was something, of course, which was not anticipated and which can be guarded against in the future.

In one of your letters you expressed your regret that the matter had not ~~not~~ been thought out more fully before the work was begun. I
X spent much time and thought on the plans and specifications, and I do not believe any professional architect would fail to give me credit for a fair degree of foresight and minuteness in planning. The unforeseen extras were less, I venture to guess, than in the case of most architects in the States, if I may be pardoned the vanity of saying so.

In haste
Yours very truly
D. C. Greene

Please excuse errors have no time to look over what I have written

Kioto, Oct. 20, 1884.

Rec'd Nov. 17.

Deficit in Sch. money
explain'd
arrang'mt of Os-
aka ✓

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

JAPAN.

No. 2.

Kioto. Nov. 3rd, 1884.

Kioto, Oct. 20, 1884.

Dear Dr. Clark,

We are a good deal concerned about Dr. Berry's scheme for an undenominational Medical School. There is not a little sensitiveness on the part of our Presbyterian friends with regard to it and the charge has already been made here, as we knew it would be, that Dr. Berry has made an improper use of the documents he collected before leaving Japan. They say they would be glad to see Dr. B. succeed in getting a Medical school established in connection with the Doshisha, but they do not believe that any money should be solicited on the ground that it is to be an undenominational school, which they do not believe it will be, and would be sorry to see if it ~~was~~ be. While I do not think I am specially sectarian, it seems clear to me that taking our Eastern communities as they now are, the faculty of a Medical, or any other school, which undertakes to preserve an unbiassed neutrality toward all denominations, will be forced to do so at the expense of that intimate religious fellowship which is imperatively needed to keep up an active Xn life. The anti-missionary feeling is so strong that men situated as such a faculty would be, can almost seem to yield to it to some extent. We have had illustrations of this tendency in Japan among the Xn teachers in the government schools.

Some of the most unjust and trying criticisms of the missionaries have come from that quarter, and judging by what I have seen and heard, I should say that something the same is true of the faculty of Robert College. A man must be a strong man who can stand the constant din of anti-missionary talk, especially about ~~their~~ the narrow and mediaeval theology of the missionaries & their unenlightened views of missionary work, without having his missionary zeal somewhat cooled. I do not so much care which mission it ~~may be~~ is, but some Mission ought if possible, to be in close enough relations to the Medical school so that it may ~~feel~~ be free to throw the strongest kind of religious influences around the students without fear of awakening jealous feelings on the part of other missions.

There is the best of harmony prevailing between the missions now. I hope it may long continue

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but such a college would strain it seriously I very much fear. If the school is to be in Kioto or Osaka, whatever prestige it gains, whether it be styled undenominational or not, will accrue to our Mission, and if we call it ours from the start and collect money on that basis, we shall have the hearty good will of everybody. I hope that even yet it may be set up on that basis.

Another matter has troubled me much and that is the over crowding of our students. They are packed in our ~~school buildings~~ dormitories now, so that only a floor space of 6 ft. x 6ft. is allowed to each student. This with 8ft studding gives, of course, only 288 cubic feet of air to each person. It is said by some of our missionaries that this is the usual allowance in Japanese schools and that the structure of Japanese houses secures better ventilation than that of more tightly built foreign houses. Against this claim I think we may fairly place two facts, (1) that as the temperature of rooms not artificially heated is not far from that out of doors, the natural ventilation in calm weather is reduced to a small matter at the best, and (2) that the Japanese

are far more careless about ventilation
than foreigners usually are. It seems
to me we are laying ourselves open to grave
censure by tolerating such a condition of
affairs. I would like to see twice the
space allowed, but am disposed to press
strongly for not less floor space than 6 ft. 54
x 9 ft. with rooms 9 ft. in height. If at any time 9
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the attention of the government should be called
to our school, we might be the objects of unpleasant
criticism, and it would do us
little good to point to ~~some~~ the school of
some unenlightened Chinese teacher as being
just as bad. Dr. Taylor has written a strong
letter about the Kobe Girls School, but not too
strong a one. I wish you would consult with
Dr. Berry and write out your views, and at the
same time express your gratification that
Dr. Taylor is giving the matter his careful attention,
with the added intimation that the
Prudential Committee is ready to give careful
consideration to any requests for grants
for new buildings growing out of this advice
of Dr. Taylor's. You may not feel
ready to take the initiative to this extent-

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3/84,

but I very much hope you will.

The Kobe School is in a good condition now. and I wish we could begin to plan for its enlargement. It seems evident that we cannot ~~we cannot~~ plant all around schools on the Osaka plan, and the day does not seem to be very near when girls schools under purely Japanese management can be wisely started. Hence I would like to see the Kobe School & the Kioto Girls Schools allowed to grow gradually until they number 150 or 200 pupils each. By that time I am in hopes we shall have a few Japanese women of mature character who can be sent off to organize new schools subject only to such foreign influence as may come through friendly visits, now and then, from some of the experienced lady teachers of the Mission.

By the way would you not like to get and keep for your library a full file of Mr. Kozaki's paper and Review? I think it would please him to have you ask for it, and the cost of it would be a real contribution to his enterprise, which certainly needs help. The prospects of the paper are improving somewhat. but whether it can be kept afloat or not remains to be seen.

My impression is that a gift of $500.00 would make the enterprise reasonably sure to succeed because it would stimulate ~~the~~ its now somewhat discouraged friends to new exertions in its behalf. It seems next to impossible to induce the members of any other mission to take hold of it, or to give it any important aid X

It was gratifying to us to learn that at the large meeting in Tokio on the 17th & 18th ult. out of ten ~~[illegible]~~ addresses by Japanese, five were from men associated with us. One of our ~~[illegible]~~ friends spoke twice. The Speakers I refer to were, Mr. Yebina of Annaka, Mr. Kozaki of Tokio, Mr. Matsuyama, late of Kobe now of Tokio and Mr. Miyagawa of Osaka, the last of whom spoke twice. The 18th was the 25th anniversary of Dr. & Mrs. Hepburn's landing in ~~Japan~~ Yokohama. or rather Kanagawa. as that was their first home.

Please urge Dr. B to be extremely careful not to ~~[illegible]~~ arouse any unpleasant feeling about the Medical School. Mr. Knox of Tokio has, I know

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written quite emphatically to the Presbyterian Board urging them to put no money into it, and, as I understand, (I am not so certain about this) strongly advising that the influence of the Board be used against private contributions from Presbyterian sources towards the enterprise.

Yours truly
D. C. Greene.

Kioto, Nov. 3-1884

Rec'd Dec. 2

✓

Medical school.
Crowded Dormitories.
Kobe school.
Kozaki's paper. [illegible] 5-6

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Boston.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

JAPAN.

No. 1.

Kioto, Nov. 3rd, 1884.

Dear Dr. Clark,

In writing to you by the last Mail I neglected to refer to the Clock & bell asked for. We earnestly hope the Committee has seen fit to give us both. Some have referred to the Clock as a mere matter of ornament, but I do not so regard it. It will be of great service to the school in that it will teach the students to be more punctual, and will take away all opportunity for pleading ignorance of the time of day. This is no small matter, but this is not all, it will enable us to give the time to all this section of the city and our intercourse with the city people is intimate enough to make this a very important consideration. If the Committee approve, I wish you would see that a suitable clock and bell are bought and forwarded. I would suggest that a Seth Thomas Clock would be the best. It should have four faces 3 ft (three) in diameter, and arranged to be placed over the bell. The cost of putting the clock in position will be in the neighborhood of \$30.00 and this should be allowed for in purchasing.

It occurs to me that possibly it might be for the advantage of the Board in purchasing to do so through the Am. Trading Co. of New York, which is the agent of the Seth Thomas Clock Co. for Japan, and so secure the safe delivery of the Clock in Kobe, where the Am. Trading Co. does a large business. Mr. Gale of the latter Company is more or less interested in Missions, and though I never met him, knows who I am well enough, and would, I fancy, on account of his connection with Mrs. Greene's family, be glad to do all in the way of discounts & other accommodations, that the rules of the Company will allow. Such an arrangement even if it should cost a little more than a direct purchase from the manufacturers, would save us the risk of breakage by the way, which, I imagine, would be an advantage well worth securing.

Perhaps, since the purchasing of both bell & clock must be left largely to the discretion of Mr. Ward and other friends, the Committee may be willing to vary somewhat from the figures given by the Mission for

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v. 3/84.

Sheet 2 -

the sake of procuring ~~a~~ more suitable articles. If so they should ~~[illegible]~~ allow not less than $30.00 for the clock over and above the cost delivered in Kobe for placing in position. The cost delivered in Kobe would be the original cost + freight + 5 % duty + say $2.00 landing charges. For the bell, $15.00 above the cost ~~of land~~ delivered in Kobe would be ample.

I am not much accustomed to describing bells, but I should say that a good rich toned bell of a size ~~suitable for~~ not far from that of Andover Seminary would meet our wants. Of course if we must put up with a smaller one we can do so, but we had better go without awhile than to have a penny affair sent out which, while not half answering our purpose, would stand in the way of our getting a better one by and by.

Mr. & Mrs. Gaines have arrived in Yokohama, but owing to the illness of Mrs. G. they will not be here for ~~some hours~~ some days. We believe her sickness is not serious. The boys are here to the great joy of my boys who are glad to increase the circle of their acquaintance.

Yours truly

D. C. Greene.

Kioto, Nov. 3 1884
Rec'd Dec. 2

Clock ✓

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Boston -

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

JAPAN.

Kioto, Nov. 11th, 1884.

Dear Dr. Clark,

By this mail the request of the mission for aid towards the erection of a Church building in Tokio goes, forward the reasons for it are perhaps well enough set forth in the preamble to the resolutions, and I earnestly hope you will be able to let us have the money. The church has we feel a legitimate work in Tokio. It is a natural and proper feeling on the part of our Japanese friends that leads them to desire a representative church in Tokio. The feeling is akin to patriotism. Certainly it indicates an esprit du corps which, within proper limits, every successful church organization must have.

There are always a considerable number of members of our churches residing, for longer or shorter periods, in the capital and they desire to keep up their connection with the work in this section. Then again, so far at least, it has been difficult to secure suitable watch and care for those who leave our churches and go to Tokio. How much of the blame belongs to the organizations there and how much to our people, it may be hard to say, but this much is true that Mr. Kozaki has been of great service to many such. The proportion of young men with small incomes is unusually large in that church and they need some encouragement at the outset.

Mr. K. has we understand gained a very enviable influence over men in the Government service, men whom he may reasonably hope to lead into the church if he can bring his religious services within their reach. As it is they are held nearly five miles from the centre, in a place where they are almost inaccessible to this class of men. The ~~[illegible]~~ help that can be given by the other churches will be small in amount, but something will be given. Probably a suitable lot will cost in the neighborhood of $700.00, and I would have asked for that sum, but the Mission would not have afforded. #

Mr. Kozaki is an exceedingly busy man. He has work enough on his hands for any two men to carry. He has met with many obstacles in his work, but he has labored on with remarkable persistency. Mr. Knox, of the Presbyterian Mission, tells me that Mr. Kozaki is the main stay of the Union work in the city, the most important part of which is the arrangement for large mass meetings. He has come to be an effective speaker, though he is a most quiet and unassuming man. He richly deserves all the encouragement you can give him.

I have just learned this morning, that arrangements are nearly, perhaps quite, completed for placing the business part of the Mai Shu-Shimpo in the hands of the Seishi Bunsha, a large printing company, which does all, or nearly all the work of the Bible Societies. The head of the Company is not a Xn, but he is under many bonds, through his business relations with the Bible Societies, to do the work honestly and well. This grows out of some suggestions of mine, and I fancy that the feeling of obligation to me, may lead this man to work with somewhat warmer zeal than otherwise, as he looks ~~at~~ up on me as the founder of ~~his business~~ the Bible branch of his business, which cannot amount to much less than $1400 per year. Probably it is more than that now.

~~My friend Mr. Charles White~~ Mr. Kozaki hopes also to give up the editor-ship of the paper and devote himself to pastoral and other allied work. We shall be obliged to aid in his support for a time. I enclose a letter just received from Mr. Matsuyama with reference to Mr. Kozaki's affairs. Probably he thought it would receive more prompt attention if it were ~~published~~ translated.

Of course it is confidential i.e. it ought not to be printed.

My friend Mr. Charles White has declined to give anything at present on the ground that he is now giving to the Dutch Board, and that he does not feel able to ~~give~~ make special contributions over and above his regular ones. The letter was kindly enough in its tone, but it left no hope worth mentioning of any help from that quarter. Still we need the library. There is no use of trying to get a Mission to vote in favor of any such sum as we need. We must be content to see a considerable share of our best men go to America and be petted and come back unwilling to assume the humble pastoral work which is so much needed. A good library would attract the graduates of other schools to our Theo. department, as well as help us to keep our own. It is a great pity nothing can be done.

Could not arrangements be made to send us a number of copies of Dr. Hopkins' new book, a collection of his baccalaureate sermons? It seems to me they would be useful to our young men.

Yours truly

D. C. Greene.

P.S. Will you kindly have sent to me a sample number of the new ~~foreign~~ "Foreign Eclectic": the French Part. and charge to Mr. Ward? D.C.G.

The Foreign Eclectic Co. Philadelphia.

Kioto, Nov. 11. 1884.
Rec'd Dec. 11.

Grant for Tokio Ch. pp 1-2

Mr. Chalmers –
last request –
For. Eclectic ✓ C.N.C.

Kioto, December, 26th, 1884.

Dear Dr. Clark,

You will doubtless hear from the Secretary of the action taken at the recent meeting of the Mission with regard to new buildings for the school.

We want very much, at least two more recitation rooms of large size, a large room for the library, so arranged as to give opportunity for the ~~eas~~ students to consult reference & other books, and so make our present small stock of books more useful. There are in our school even now a goodly number of students who ought to be trained to the systematic use of reference books, and the number will rapidly increase as the present large ~~lower~~ classes rise to the higher grades. We need also a ~~[illegible]~~ place for more thorough instruction in practical chemistry and physics, and also for our growing museum. It seems important that such a building sh'd be of a substantial character, and as it is always difficult to increase the size of such a building later (since we need nearly the same variety of rooms now that we shall need ~~[illegible]~~ by and by; though ~~some~~ of the rooms might perhaps be a trifle smaller ~~than~~ without detracting from their immediate usefulness) it seems best to us all to anticipate a little the growth of the school and ask for the sum of $10.000 - for erecting and furnishing a brick building for the purposes above indicated. The building itself I estimate at $9.000. I have been over the items with sufficient care to make me satisfied that we can put up a thoroughly well built structure for that sum.

While in planning for this building, we may say that we are anticipating a little the wants of the school so far as the size is concerned, we are not, we think, ~~[illegible]~~ anticipating more than we are bound to do. If the entering class next fall is as large as the last our present recitation rooms will be altogether inadequate to the wants of the school, both as to number and size. ~~Some~~ new recitation~~s~~ rooms we must have at once. The other rooms we also need at once, though perhaps a smaller library room and a smaller laboratory might be made to serve us for a few years more. X The amount saved by making these rooms smaller at the outset would not offset the loss in the future connected with an attempt to remodel the building. The ~~building~~ library and laboratory rooms, as we now plan them are not very much in advance of our present needs, after all. Our students have so few books of their own that a large reading room connected with the library is a desideratum. I believe there was not a dissenting voice at the mission meeting with regard to the need of such a building.

The chapel also we need at once. We can just barely accommodate our present number of students. ~~When~~ If such a class enters next fall as we have reason to expect, we shall have outgrown our quarters. Either an enlargement of our present chapel, or a new structure seems to be imperatively demanded. If we enlarge our present chapel it will at best serve us for one two or three years, and very imperfectly at that, on account of its low walls. Hence we all decided that it was best to utilize the present chapel as a dining room and build *de novo* in such a form that ~~its~~ the seating capacity of the building can be nearly doubled in a few years by ~~building~~ adding on two wings without injuring the symmetry of the structure. A chapel 45 x 60 is ~~our~~ what we talked about. Such a building will seat over 400 easily. Even 500 can ~~not~~ be accommodated without more crowding than Japanese gladly submit to. For $5500.00 we can put up such a chapel and furnish it. The material ~~will be~~ proposed is brick and granite. As I am the architect having charge of the designs I do not ~~care~~ wish to ~~argue with~~ advocate the cause of the school unduly, but I think I can put up the buildings so that whether as regards solidity or the general appearance you will not regret having entrusted them to my care.

The dormitories are imperatively needed, not merely for new students but even to accommodate those now ~~at hand~~ in attendance. I have long felt troubled by the overcrowded condition of our dormitories, as Dr. Berry can testify. We have packed them so as in some cases to give only 288 cubic feet of air to a student. We want to increase this air space next fall to something like 486. This does not satisfy me, but I am sure you would not have us tolerate any less. We ask for $2000.00 apiece for two new dormitories. This is allowing for very few new scholars. The sum asked for the kitchen & lavatory will also, I think commend itself to your judgment. We have got on fairly well without a lavatory until recently, but it is easy to see that 200, or 250 students, can not satisfactorily attend to their morning ablutions in the open air around two wells.

You know already what I think about the need of more books for our library. We need the books to enable the teachers to do better work in their departments. As it is, our young men read enough to compare us and our opinions more or less with those of other teachers in America and Europe. We need them for our young men, so that they may not only have better appliances to work with ~~and~~ but may learn to do better work. We need them to render the students more contented. They are continually comparing our school and the facilities it offers, with what they imagine similar schools in America afford. A few thousand dollars judiciously spent in books and apparatus would operate efficiently as a deterrent upon those meditating a trip to America. Within ten years such an outlay would save many times its amount in the calls upon the constituents of the Board for help to Japanese students in America, I firmly believe. Another valuable fruit ~~of~~ from such a library would, I am convinced, be seen in its attracting to us, for post-graduate, or other more or less independent study, young men who have elsewhere acquired a sufficient knowledge of English to enable them to make use of such a collection of books. From among such men, I look for many candidates for our theological course. The Presbyterians have secured already a few such. There is no reason why we should not see from this time on, an increasing number of men of this class about our school. The number of men acquainted with English is bound to increase. It is understood to be the purpose of the government to gradually make a knowledge of English a *sine qua non* for the candidates for civil appointments, and for at least the better positions in the public schools. English is to be taught, we are told in the Grammar Schools, i.e. the higher departments of the Sho gak'ko, or primary schools. One of the native pastors in Kioto has a class to which he gives four hours a week, which is attended by over thirty men connected with the primary schools in this vicinity. I visited the class the other day and found, by actual count, 34 persons receiving instruction. Of course, I do not ~~ex-~~ ~~pect~~ suppose that all these men, or even half of them, will hold out, but a good many will. This class too represents only a small section of ~~the~~ one city. In Tokio, Osaka, and nearly all the provincial capitals, besides many other large towns, a new impulse has been given to the study of English by the recent regulations of the Educational Department. I think you will come to look upon the library, if you will let us form one, as one of the cheapest and most valuable aids to the strictly evangelical work we have in mind. We need to strain ~~of~~ every nerve to get men enough for the Xn communities which are urging us to send them preachers and pastors. I can think of no other way in which an equal amount of money promises to do more good. The history of the school indicates the strength of the religious influences which the school exerts, so that I have no misgivings as to the ability of the school to Xnize such a library as we are planning for and subordinate it to thoroughly Xn ends.

The apparatus too we need very much. We cannot believe you will refuse the sum asked for.

This leads me to speak of another matter. You know that Mr. Shimomura has had charge of the departments of Chemistry & physics. He is a good teacher, perhaps the best we have. He has paid special attention to this subject and wishes to carry his studies farther. ~~and~~ About a year ago he had nearly made up his mind to go to America on a venture. We counselled him to wait, and I ~~strongly~~ for one advised him to study by himself for a year or two, and then go either to Tokio or America for the sake of getting the advantages some of the large laboratories afford. I think the time has come for him to go, and my judgment is decidedly in favor of his going to America in preference to Tokio. He is a valuable man. The friends of the school have picked him out for ~~that~~ me of the two departments mentioned. There are certain things he could learn well enough in Tokio, but there is a standing criticism ~~to be~~ justly made of nearly all the Japanese schools, that the practical side of the sciences receives too little attention. The doctors for example are learned in medical science, but are not generally good practitioners. I have a plan for Mr. Shimomura which seems to me to promise better than a course in Tokio. It is that he go to Worcester, Mass. and spend a year, more or less, in the ~~[illegible]~~ industrial school, under Dr. Fuller, and learn how to take care of, and how to use instruments and machinery, as well as pursue such advanced studies in Chemistry & physics as he may be prepared for. He could then remain longer, or go elsewhere, as might seem best. I should wish him to go, with the understanding that his plans for study should all be formed in conference with Dr. Fuller and Mr. Stimson, taking it for granted that they would be willing to act together in this matter. I can not think of two better men to take such a responsibility; men more likely to win his respect and confidence, or more likely to make their influence ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ thoroughly healthful in a religious way. My impression is that three years would be necessary. ~~It~~

The question of his support is a more difficult one to meet. Does it present insuperable difficulties? ~~Is it insuperable?~~ It would require not less than $1000.00 the first year, and say $500.00 for the next and $1000.00 again for the last. Would not you favor suggesting that some friends of the Board give this sum, even if you did have to draw more heavily on the Swett legacy ~~to meet a defi ciency~~ to meet a temporary deficiency in their donations? It is better that the payments should not be from the Boards treasury, but I can see no harm in ~~its~~ their coming at the suggestion of the Board.

It seems to me his presence in America would incidentally be a good advertisement of our school. He is a graduate of it, and one we are proud of. It is true he was well grounded by Capt. Janes, but he is nevertheless a sample of the work we are doing and of the men who have gone out from us. You ~~will~~ would share our pride as you might introduce him to one and another of the friends of the school. I believe the Board would gain far more than it ~~will~~ would lose, by ~~in so doing~~ helping him to come.

If he comes back, as he would be sure to do, an efficient teacher and a well read scientific student we could point to this department in the school as ~~an unanswerable argument against~~ a proof that we were ready to do all that is needful to meet the wants of the Xn community in the matter of scientific education. The ~~net~~ division of the departments could subsequently be arranged for, without taxing our friends for another trip to America. He has been studying since graduation for five years, I think, so that his case is quite different from that of some of those who are now trying to go abroad.

Kindly think of this matter and let me know your views. Dr. Davis agrees with me in the main, and so does Mr. Learned. Dr. Gordon is less outspoken, so that I am not prepared to quote his opinion.

Do help us to get the medical school. We meant what we said in the resolutions lately passed and are anxious to help on the plan. A medical college so constituted would be a valuable auxiliary to our work.

We do not know how Dr. Berry is getting on with his plans for raising money, but it seems to me that the difficulties must already seem so great that those who have given money, if they are real friends of the scheme, would welcome a proposition from the Board which would bring the whole school upon the basis desired by the Mission. If enough has been raised for the endowment of a single professorship, let that be a permanent fund and let the Board agree to sustain, say, two efficient foreign medical instructors for the space of ten years, with the understanding that the school shall become an integral part of the Doshisha. Dr. Berry, we hear, and perhaps others, have thought the Mission lukewarm with regard to this scheme. We are not, but ~~were~~ are afraid that a Union Medical Sch. might become neutral as regards religion and we do not believe that, at this stage, any neutral institutions ought to be established. Professed Xy means connection with some church, and alliance with some denomination, and hence religious propagandism in a Union school is almost sure to cause jealousies, especially when one denomination must be almost paramount ~~as distinct~~ in its influence, as Congregationalism must be for years to come in either Kioto, Osaka or Kobe. However, propagandism there ought to be of the most zealous kind, and we mean there shall be in any school we control. We do not mean to be self seeking and narrow minded in it, but we mean to bring the strongest religious influence we can exert to bear on the students who come to us. If they are Presbyterians or Episcopalians we ~~which~~ shall not seek to disturb their relations, but we shall not feel that we are bound skim the milk designed for the family at large, to suit the supposed taste or dyspeptic requirements of the few of these classes who may come come to us. We shall not be expected to, in any such school as we ask for, and shall have no more trouble in preventing jealousy and unpleasant feeling than we do now in the case of the occasional students from other denominations ~~which~~ who come to us.

We were glad that Mr. De Forest introduced the request for a loan of \$1000.00 for the Young Men's Xn Association in Osaka. It is a most worthy object and in view of the history of the work in Osaka, the generous way in which the Xns have paid out money for all sorts of projects, such a loan, coming as it does unsolicited, would be calculated to make a most healthy impression. ~~That~~ I sincerely hope the loan will be made. There is no question about repayment, unless perhaps ~~such as~~ that ~~may~~ in case of fire, extra time or other favor ~~might~~ may need to be given -

I send three photographs of the New Building, Shō Ei Kwan, "the glory revealing hall", as the name might be translated. The idea in the name is not a compliment to the building, which makes no special pretensions to architectural merit, but is the thought that the building is erected for the purpose of revealing glory, i.e. God's glory, or as we should say "for the glory of God".

I send also a very rough sketch each of the ground plans of the proposed chapel and the library building. and also a rough map of the school lot ~~and~~ showing its relations to the land we wish to buy - I am sorry not to be able to give you better sketches, but I am over pressed for time and have put off my drawing until the pressure of present work relaxes a little -

It is quite desirable that work should be begun on these buildings as soon as possible so that at least the chapel can be ready for occupancy in the fall. I think both might be finished within seven months from the letting of the contracts. Unless the chapel is done by the middle of September we shall be without any place for general meetings for a while. For this reason, while we do not wish to urge the Committee to take action which may seem to them precipitate, we would like to ask that the result ~~of~~ of the action, if favorable, be notified by cable. Certainly economy suggests that course as well as convenience, or at least we may say, in such a case, convenience is economy.

Accordingly I propose that in case the Committee authorize the erection of both buildings, i.e. the chapel and library building, that the word ~~Masonry~~ Masonry, be sent to Mr. Jencks by cable; If the chapel only the word Granitic; if the library only, the word Ceramic. The other matters can wait for notification by letter.

I remain, in great haste,
Yours truly
D. C. Greene

P.S. Referring to the request for an appropriation for a fence around the school grounds, which I understand is just x granted, I may say that I wrote to Mr. Moen of Worcester, whom I know very well, asking him with regard to the price of wire and some other iron work, telling him the quantity I was likely to want. He replied saying that he should be happy to give us, delivered in San Francisco, the full amount needed namely 13000 feet

x not gr

with all the staples &c. necessary.

As this comes as a present to me, as I understand it, though for the benefit of the School, I have thought that a part of the relief afforded to the farm &c. might be devoted to fixing the top of the tower of the "Sho Ei Kwan", which is not quite to my mind.

D. C. G.

Kioto, Dec. 26. 1884.

Rec'd Jan. 26. /85.

✓

Fenn -
Clark

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

JAPAN.

Kioto. Jan 10th, 1885.

Dear Dr. Clark,

I have just written Mr. Neesima with reference to Mr. Shimomura's going to America. Since writing you before I have learned that Mr. N. before going away promised Mr. Shimomura to do all he could to prepare a way for him to take a course of scientific study in America. It is desirable that we should all who work at all for this end, work
x in earnest. Kindly confer with him.

I wrote in some haste the last time and kept no copy of my letter. I intended to say that the $10000.00 asked for the ~~building~~ for library and laboratory building was ~~also~~ meant to include $1000.00 for furnishing – cost of building likely to be $9000 –.

Mr. Jencks writes me that the Pru. Com. declined to vote the money asked for fence and the improvement of the ground with the thought that the Japanese might give ~~that~~ what was needed for this purpose. This seems to me an ill advised decision. The Japanese are pressing on manfully in the matter of self support, but while the churches remain small and are unsupplied with church buildings, they cannot be relied on for help in such matters. We are urging them to take up the support of needy students and they are now contributing nearly Y. 20.00 per month which is to be divided half and half between the needy student fund and the permanent fund of the school. It seems to me that we had better urge them to take up such schemes, rather than such matters as fences and buildings for the school proper.

When we come to the medical school I would say to them. "We are willing to give so much towards the support of the foreign teachers and the apparatus, provided you will furnish suitable buildings and guarantee the support of such native teachers as may be needed." There is no place in my judgment where the Board can put its money more safely than in the educational work, and I would make this more and more an argument for our gradual withdrawal from all forms of aid to needy students and direct evangelical work. It is desirable that all questions connected with the support of Japanese students and evangelists should be placed as soon as possible in Japanese hands. Let this policy of gradual withdrawal from such departments be distinctly stated, and let a liberal policy in building up the educational work show that it is no decline of interest in the general work which influences us in such withdrawal and I think a peaceful and prosperous future will be assured. If the Japanese were backward about giving, I would not care so much, but I do not think they are, ~~and~~ For this reason it seems to me that by urging them to assume such expenses we are really crippling them in their plans for other work in which we cannot wisely assist them.

I very much hope the Com. will reconsider its ~~request~~ decision and give us, not only money for the fence, but also for the clock and bell.

The Kobe Girls School matter needs careful consideration. I am heartily in favor of planning for the enlargement of the school. A true economy dictates such enlargement. The policy of having a large number of small schools would be a good one if you were prepared to send us twice as many ladies as now, ladies who would be willing to go two and two into the interior and establish with considerable subsidies schools like that in Kobe, with a modicum of books and apparatus. If this cannot be done, our present schools ought to be enlarged to meet the growing demands of our work. The School Committee has been instructed to consider the whole question and report at the next meeting.

We have not taken up the matter a day too soon. The talk at the meeting foreshadowed a request for a large appropriation over and above the one already made for land. I hope you will not shrink from the responsibility when it comes, but more of this another time. You are perhaps wearied with my plans, though you have not heard them all yet.

We have been pained to hear of your feeble health. May this letter find you quite restored.

Yours truly

D. C. Greene.

Kioto, Jan. 10, '85.
Rec'd Feb. 16.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

JAPAN.

Kioto. Jan. 21st, 1885.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D., Dear Brother,

Mr. Davis has just told me of the recommendation of the School Com. of our Mission that the Kobe Girls School be moved to a new place and that a portion of the grant lately asked of the ~~Missi~~ Board be used for the purchase of a lot belonging to Wm. H. Mose, Esq.

He tells me also that it has been suggested that the negotiations be conducted in Boston, as Mr. Mose must be accessible from there. I want to say that the recommendation is an eminently good one. The sum asked for at the late meeting would quite likely have been needed had the proposition then apparently favored by the members of the Mission of buying a considerable lot adjoining the present school premises been decided upon. The new plan is far better, and although it involves, probably, some sacrifice in the sale of the present buildings, this sacrifice will be mostly, if not entirely, made up by the lower price required for Mr. Mose's lot. This lot, so far from being less desirable for school purposes is far more suitable. and is so situated that it can hardly be built around by undesirable houses, as the old lot has been. The trouble with the old lot is, that a ~~hot~~ warm spring was discovered in the hill just back, and this led to the opening of numerous tea houses and restaurants all about. That section of the hill seems likely soon to be given over to such places. This has already given much annoyance to the ladies, and in case the adjoining lot we thought of buying, should be bought and used for similar purposes, we should be forced to give up the school. This of course is something that could not have been foreseen and for which the Mission is in no wise responsible. The change will not, as I say, cost much, if any, more than to buy the adjoining lot, and we shall have a chance to plan for a new central building which will be better suited to the wants of the growing school.

I hope you will bear the wants of this school in mind. It seems very clear to me that a true economy of our working force should lead us to increase the size of the Kobe School gradually until the pupils number well on to 200. or perhaps more. The expense of a number of small schools under foreign

management must be very much greater
than that of one or two large Schools. It is not going to be difficult to secure ~~promising~~ good associate teachers from among the graduates of our Schools, from now on. Several such of great promise have already been found in Kobe. It will, however, be many a long year before it will be wise to call such to preside over independent work, and even when that time does come, the advantages of a large well organized school under foreign supervision, as a training ground for prospective teachers, will be worth more than the cost.

The Mission has instructed the School Committee to report upon the condition of the Kobe School at, or before the next Annual Meeting, with the expectation that the report will embody some well considered plan for the gradual enlargement of the school. You can not put a portion of the Swett legacy to a better use than by investing it in a central building of suitable size and such dormitories and other buildings as may be needed. I would plan to have the central building large enough to meet the wants of a good sized School for some years to come, but to build only such family houses (I would divide the School into families of moderate size each to be presided over by one or more responsible teachers) as an absolutely necessary to provide for the immediate wants of the school. There are in the Kobe school associate teachers who, I think, would do extremely well as the heads of such families, especially with the moral support which the resident foreign teachers would be able to give.

I wrote about half of the above on the date given in the date, but was prevented from finishing. ~~but~~ The matter, however, seems to me of importance enough to warrant my sending it on in spite of the old date. The time for action by the Committee has not yet come, but it may help them in their plans for us, to know what we on our side are thinking about and planning for. If you have any suggestions to make, it may help us if you can informally ~~&~~ make them now. (I write now Feb. 28th, 1885)

Yours truly

D. C. Greene

Kobe, Jan. 21, '85.
Rec'd. Mar. 30.

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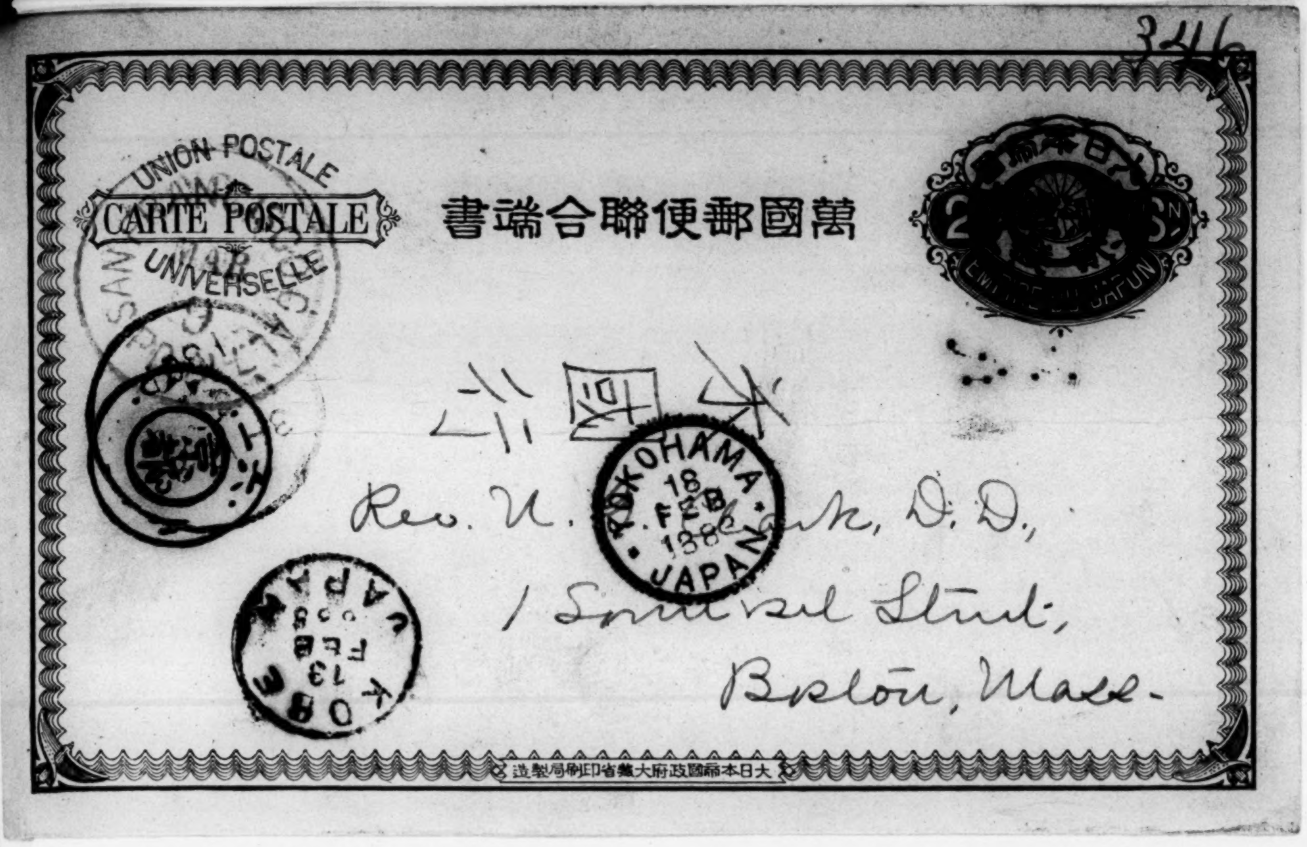

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Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,

1 Somerset Street,

Boston, Mass.

YOKOHAMA 18 FEB 188 JAPAN

KOBE 13 FEB 85 JAPAN

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Kioto. Feb. 10th 1883.

Dear Dr. Clark,

Kindly see that Mr. Ward sends on the allowance for my Sup. Expts. It was due Sept. 1st 1882. Perhaps it has been sent on, but I have not heard of its receipt. It should be sent to L. H. Boutell, Evanston, Ill.

There is nothing new here of special interest. Our hands are very full just now. The Vernacular course increases our work more than I thought it was likely to do.

Yours truly

D. C. Greene.

D. C. Greene

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American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

JAPAN.

Kioto, Feb. 16th, 1885.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,

I have little time to write, but I must express my great disappointment at the failure of the Pru. Com. to make the grant to the Tokio Church. After your own letters proposing to loan the church $1000.00, I did not anticipate any miscarriage. It seems especially strange that we should be told that it seemed to be a part of a general scheme for church aid. I wrote the resolutions passed by the mission myself, and I supposed that I had made it perfectly clear that this was looked upon as an exceptional case, and was not to be made a precedent for any further requests for grants. So far as I know, there is only one man who would like to see any general scheme inaugurated. The rest of the mission are to a man, I believe, firmly opposed to any such movement. The reasons for asking aid for the Tokio church were clear enough given in the preamble to the resolutions, but I may add that the exceptionally hard times growing out of the contraction of the currency give emphasis to the reasons there stated. The church is a necessry part of our system and must be maintained unless we are willing to see numbers of our young men left largely to their own resources in Tokio.

The competition with the other missions hinders its growth, but does not make it less necessary to us. It's members are doing nobly but they can not meet the demands of any suitable building scheme, nor can they get material support from other churches, on account of the remote relations it sustains to them. Mr. DeForest, though at first opposed to the movement, expressed the difficulty exactly saying "If our Osaka churches had not so much on their hands I shld like nothing better than to interest them in the Tokio enterprise but as it is I do not think it would be wise". Everybody else in the mission feels the same. To help the church promptly would be a paying investment to the Board, if an enlarged work be looked upon as a satisfactory return.

How could you, after all that has been written and the formal vote of the Mission, allow Mr. Neesima to get the impression that the Mission was lukewarm about the papers in Tokio? If you will kindly look up the copy of your letter of Oct. 21st, 1884, and the letter from Mr. referred to in it. you will see that I at least was not lukewarm.

If I knew how to write more strongly than I have written, in expressing my high opinion of the periodicals in question as religious organs I would try to do so, but if my previous letters left ~~that~~ the impression upon you that I am lukewarm, I am in despair of being able to remove it.

You are in great danger of doing us great injury by thinking out loud with Mr. Neesima. He does not understand how to discriminate between a free expression of your individual opinions, or your out spoken essays towards opinions, and your formal utterances as the organ ~~of~~ or executive of the Pru. Com., and unless great care is used he will come back to Japan with the thought that the true way to get money from the Board is to leap over the Mission and apply directly to the Com.

Nothing could be more disastrous to our influence, or to the general work of the Board, than such an impression on his mind. Judging by letters of Mr. Neesima ~~at~~ received here, he is already indulging some doubts about the Mission. You owe it to us, and, I think to yourself, to disabuse his mind.

We are disappointed not to receive a telegram with regard to our building schemes, and also at receiving no official announcement of the appropriation of ¥50 000.00 for our school. Has the money been granted. or is this all a mistake of Mr. Niisima's?

If possible. vote the money for the Tokio papers alone and let us hear by Cable. Mr. Kozaki asks us to cable a message to you. That is of course impracticable, but you might in view of all that has past well spend the cost of a Cablegram for the sake of a ~~weeks~~ six weeks extra peace of mind on the part of Mr. K. and the Mission. If you send, please send, Newspaper. if the request of the Mission for aid to the paper is granted, and Pamphlet if both the aid to the paper and the aid to the church are granted. I would suggest that the Committee state distinctly the kind of supervision they expect the Mission to exercise over these periodicals, in a letter to be sent through the Mission Secretary to Mr. Kozaki, so that there can be no mistake about who it is that places conditions upon the grant, if any conditions are placed upon it. Of course, we cannot edit the papers, but we can to a certain extent help Mr. K. in the financial management of the papers if the Committee so desire. We could prevent any serious waste of the money, I think.

Mr. K. talked with me quite freely last fall about his plans for the paper, and I thought I saw ways of helping him, but they miscarried because he was overruled by the committee of the stockholders.

Mr. K. is amenable to good advice, and if the grant is made on the condition that the papers be placed in Mr. K.'s hands to be managed by him in conference with a committee of our Mission, I do not think the ~~Board~~ Pru. Com. need be specially anxious about the success of the enterprise — I firmly believe both can be made self supporting in less than three years.

Mr. K.'s gravest fault has been perhaps a good one, undue caution. He needs a careful business ~~man~~ assistant but with the subsidy, such a one can be secured without serious trouble, so ~~as not to interfere very seriously with~~ that Mr. K. can be the nominal proprietor without being obliged to give very much time to the details of management.

Kindly let us hear if possible by Cable

Yours truly

D. C. Greene.

Kioto Feb. 16. '85.

Rec'd Mar. 16

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Kioto, JAPAN.

Feb. 28th, 1885.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D., Sec.,

Dear Sir,

Your recent letters to the Mission dated, if I remember rightly, Jan. 14th, were duly received. They took us quite by surprise.

First of all I want to thank the Committee for the grant to the Tokio church, though I think it was a great mistake not to allow us to carry out our original plan and use the money to buy land with. It would have stimulated the church far more than the present arrangement of paying the last bills.

As to the Medical College, if it is to be a Union affair it certainly ought to be located in Osaka, but I yet hope it can be kept as a Congregational enterprise.

The plan for the extension of our work to the North is worth thinking about, but I hope you will be careful about thinking out-loud in the presence of Mr. Neesima. You do not realize how easy it is for him to misunderstand you and come to think of you as more or less antagonistic to the Mission. You do not realize how your opinions are to be quoted in support of plans and measures which you would at once acknowledge, you had had no opportunity to form mature opinions upon. Mr. Neesima, we have implicit confidence in, so far as the sincerity of his purpose is concerned, but we are not willing that matters of Mission policy sh'ld be decided simply ~~upon~~ with the light his testimony affords. It is clear ~~that~~ from what he has written that he does not appreciate the importance of the work which Mr. DeForest is doing in Osaka, in addition to the touring he does in the region round about. Probably no Japanese can realize the value of the influence a foreigner exerts by his mere presence over and above the actual work he does, which in Mr. De F.'s case is quite important. The question too of Mission comity is by no means to be so easily disposed of. We have in our immediate neighborhood many large places which, I think ought to be occupied before we tackle with either Sendai or Fukushima. Let me name some of them, They are Fukui, Gifu, Ogaki, Himeji, ~~Tottori~~ Tottori, Hiroshima, Tokushima, Takamatsu &c.

We can take hold of work in these places without exciting jealousy on the part of anyone and can make the work an integral part of that at present on our hands. Mr. Kozaki's suggestion seems to me wiser than Mr. Neesima's, and that is, that a mission family be located at Tokio, for the sake of aid to the work centering there and at Annaka & Mayebashi. As ~~that~~ the work in those places grows we ~~make~~ can naturally take our share of the harvest in Fukushima and Sendai.

Mr. N. is doubtless quite right in thinking that we might gain by making a bold stroke, but had we not better make our stroke so as to afford direct support to Niigata? Both Mr. Neesima and yourself seem to forget that a foreigner cannot live in either Sendai or Fukushima except as an employee of some Japanese individual, or company. In Okayama this does not amount to a very serious restriction, but it is quite questionable whether a similar arrangement, affording equal liberty, could be made for a new place. It is in my judgment far better at this stage to live at the open ports and visit the interior from time to time than consider them permanently under the restrictions almost sure to be put upon those who enter the employ of Japanese. However, if the advantage of a bold movement is thought to outweigh the disadvantage of such restrictions, I would suggest our occupying the Province of

Yechu. and the Toyama be the place. It has a population of 46.400. and would be a good connecting link between our present work, which is already reaching out into Fukui in Yechizen, and that at Niigata.

We are sorry that you are so troubled about the draft and its effect upon our school.

The draft is made in a different way from that in America during the war. The specified exemptions are estimated to amount to about 2/3 of all the young men ~~available~~ otherwise liable to draft; so that so far as 2/3 of the young men of the country are concerned, there is no anxiety about it at all. They know ~~so~~ years beforehand that they are not to be liable to military service. From this 2/3 of the young men, we can collect all the students the A.B.C.F.M. can provide accommodations for. Further, the government has not yet been able to receive into the army the whole of the 1/3. It is estimated that between ~~70.000~~ and ~~80000 of~~ 210000 & 225000. young men reach the age of 20 each year, ~~so~~ 1/3 of this number, 70000 to 80000. is about double what the gov't can provide for each year. as it cannot support ~~an~~ standing army and Navy of much over 100 000 men, besides the reserves of different grades, the term of service being three years.

In spite of the draft regulations, our school has grown from abt 130 last year at this time to about 200, and the prospect is, it will increase still for the next year. I would like to see the draft regulations modified for other reasons, but not because I am afraid we cannot get scholars enough for the school. If we want to excite opposition to the school, there is no more promising way of doing it, than by making it the object of diplomatic attentions. If you could come out here you would understand the situation better. Our recent letters are a strong argument in favor of your coming. Can you not come after the next Meeting and bring some such man as Mr. Stimson of Worcester with you? We would like to have the churches know more about our work.

Have just read Dr. Bacon's article in the New Englander. It is just like him, It is sharp and censorious and vastly overdone, but there is some reason in his suggestions, and I hope that some scheme for the conduct of the meetings of the Board which will furnish an outlet for discontent, will be discovered. The Board has, in my judgment more to gain than lose by devoting two sessions or three about to free discussion. There is no better way of taking the wind out of the sails of cantankerous opponents than by some such arrangement. I think the wisdom and prudence of the Pr. Com. administration ~~has~~ have been so marked, that when they ~~it is~~ brought clearly to the light as can only be done by such a free discussion, the result will be a vastly increased confidence in the work it is carrying on. I would like to see Mr. Leavitt's case discussed in open meeting. I think such a discussion would be the end of any serious adverse influence on his part. Any complicated case would have to be referred to a committee of com. but the report of a well constituted committee would be decisive.

Pardon my suggestions, ~~but~~ believe me, as ever, a firm believer in wisdom of the present administration of the American Board in spite of my occasional adverse, and it may be Baconian ~~criticism~~ criticism, of particular decisions with regard to work in which I am engaged. Of course the Committee make mistakes, but I am willing to admit that the ability which they have of seeing our work in perspective. Often time more than offsets the fuller information, as to matters of detail which we enjoy. The constituency of the Board do not all understand this, and there is, perhaps, a growing tendency to believe that the home administration is unnecessary. There are times when it seems to be more convenient for us to be plenipotentiaries but the conservative influence exerted by the Board at home is of great value. This is one of the things which I think a full and free public discussion would bring out clearly, but I have no time to more than express myself

Yours sincerely

D. C. Greene.

Rev. D. C. Greene.

Kioto, Feb. 28, '85.

Rec'd Mar. 30.

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Kioto, Mar. 30th, 1885.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D., Sec.,
Boston, U. S. A.,

Dear Brother,

The last mail brought us a number of letters from you called out by the action of the Mission last December. I need not say that we were much disappointed at the refusal of the Pru. Com. to grant us the money asked for, and were not a little surprised at the very cursory attention given to the subject. To grant the money for dormitories and then decline to grant the money for enlarging the dining room and furnishing suitable accommodations for washing, does not seem to accord with the usual wisdom of the Pru. Com. One of the crying needs of the school is just this wash room or lavatory. I think it would add more to the morale of the school than any other one thing. There is now no place for the students to wash save a very small space around two wells, and the temptation on cold and stormy days to omit morning ablutions is too strong for some of the students to resist. The amount asked for was one which could not be fairly complained of. If you stop to think, you will see that even as regards the one matter of time the present arrangements ought not to be tolerated.

We have nearly 200 students, and as likely as not shall have 250 next fall. Let these students wash as quickly as they may and the regularity of school duties must inevitably be interfered with. It is utterly impossible to arrange for the students to wash in their rooms. It is not too much to say that the present arrangements are a disgrace to the Mission and to the Board.

Then as to the new buildings asked for. The difference in price between a well built brick structure and ~~a~~ any Japanese affair which would be at all suitable would not be so very great. Neither Dr. Berry nor Dr. Taylor will consent to our making recitation rooms less than 12½ ft. in height down stairs and 11½ ft. up stairs. These figures mean a building about 30 ft. high to the eaves, which ~~means~~ gives a surface exposed to winds far greater than any ordinary building in Japan. This ~~means~~ necessitates extra heavy timbers and careful bracing and much expense which is not needed in such buildings as we put up for dormitories. Again Japanese wood structures can only be made fairly durable in one of two ways. by having ~~only~~ small openings like the godowns. or by having all doors and windows protected by an overhanging roof or verandah. Dr. Berry can tell you what he thinks of hoods or verandahs over the windows of school rooms. The difference in the durability of the two styles of building ought I think alone to decide the question. In Yokohama a wood and plaster house is old at fifteen years, and a considerable share of the houses there need extensive repairs at the end of ten years. On the exposed side of the house the wood absorbs moisture and there are many houses whose northeast corner timbers will not hold a nail at the end of ten years. Houses do not deteriorate so rapidly here in Kioto, but they will not last as they do at home.

The difference in the expense of putting up such a building as we asked for, with brick rather than wood, would not be much over #2000.00 dollars gold. If much stone work were contemplated the difference might rise to #3000.00, or even #3500.00. My plans contemplated very little stone work, and that of the most economical kind, so that, quality for quality; the difference in cost would be not much more than ~~the sum~~ #2000 — If we are to provide for 300 students in the fall, we need as large a building as we planned for. When the sum #5000 — was suggested sometime since for the library building, simply space for a library and reading room and a small physical & chemical laboratory was in mind, but now we need not less than two new recitation rooms,

~~besides space for a physical and chemical labratory~~. and a radical change in the method of using the library ~~as well as~~ involving more space for reading, as well as a larger and better laboratory seem imperative.

It seems very clear that yourself and Mr. Neesima do not quite understand one another. He seems to think you have given in your adhesion to his University scheme, but unless I am mistaken you wish to keep our school on a grade as low as an average academy in New England. Your recent letters seem to justify such an inference, and it is only upon this ground that I think you can ~~justify~~ fairly refuse the building asked for.

Of course I may be mistaken, but I think the Pru-Com. goes too far in assuming an unwillingness on the part of the constituents of the Board to push forward vigorously the educational work of its Missions. They may be right as regards some of their ~~donors of money~~ constituents, but it seems very clear that among ~~some of~~ the larger contributors there are very many who would welcome a change of policy in this regard.

There can hardly be a doubt, that in the case of Mr. Swett the educational and humanitarian side of the Board's work was what excited his interest, and no more appropriate use could be made of that money. than to devote it to the objects named in the records of our December Meeting.

It seems strange that you should have taken a stray remark of Dr. Berry's about the old Chapel instead of the well considered judgment of the six foreign teachers in Kioto, endorsed as it was by the Mission. If we have not earned the reputation of being able to decide whether a chapel can be conveniently fitted up as a dining room after all these years, every one of us ought to be called home. The plan of having our present chapel enlarged ought not to be thought of.

Nearly all money spent on that building would be thrown away. The building Mr. Sears proposes to enlarge is about a mile away and while Sunday services have been held in it, there is no use of talking about that as a school chapel. Mr. N. has written out asking the church to confer with me with reference ~~to enlarging~~ to ~~this matter~~ enlarging that building. There has been no formal conference but my opinion is that the best way would be to sell the present structure and build anew. The present building is too low studded, and the timbers are not large enough in my judgment to admit of splicing. I am not in favor of enlarging that building.

As to our need of a chapel there can be no difference of opinion. though there may be as to the propriety of building of wood or brick. The difference we have put at ~~$1600~~

If the Bu. Com. wish to save this $1500.00 by putting up a building which will be old in 15 years, that wish can be met.

As to the Medical School, I think the Mission would prefer, if a Union enterprise is taken up, to have it located in Tokio. Neither Dr. Taylor of our Mission or Dr. Lanning of the Episcopal mission being specially in favor of the scheme, it would be better not to locate it where it would interfere with their work. Dr. Harrell of the Episcopal mission in Tokio earnestly advocates its location there. If located in Tokio it would be more likely to receive the full support of other boards. We need to have a Missionary in Tokio, one of experience, and this want would be met if Dr. Berry went there.

We are, however, led to favor the third plan you proposed, because we have some anxiety as to the success of an enterprise which combines Episcopalians and Baptists. I do not believe they could long work harmoniously together. We shall be glad to welcome Dr. Berry back to us, and shall look for the establishment of some kind of a Medical school in the near future, though we regret very much that the Bu. Com. did not take the advice we offered. It would have been a rare chance to show a broad minded view of the relation of education to evangelization which I firmly believe would have been advantageous to the general treasury.

With regard to the Kobe Girls School. we thought more deeply than you gave us credit for doing. It was no boyish desire to bring the school lot down to the street which led us to ask for the appropriation. For aught I know some members of the Mission may regard that as desirable. That advantage~~ous~~ was so little thought of that I do not think it was as much as mentioned at the meeting. While the houses of evil resort were confined to the hill back, probably few if any of the Mission were in favor of a change. The lot west belonged to an ex-English Consul and was held at so high a figure that no one thought of there being any special danger of its being sold. When, however, it was found that the tea house people were negotiating for it we saw that something must be done. The School had better be closed than be kept where it is.

Of course. if we had been able to use hindsight the last ¥7000 yen would not have been spent. but with any foresight which ordinary mortals are gifted with the expenditure could not well have been obviated.

You are aware that circumstances seem to show that a change of policy with regard to that school is necessary, at least some of us think so, but whether the Pru. Com. are prepared for it or not we do not know. If all hands here in Japan had been prepared for it two years ago, we might perhaps have on, other grounds, postponed the addition to the building, and possibly have concluded to move the school. I have been advocating that for over a year. I regarded the addition as a piece of temporizing, which must be put up with, like some of the short sighted economy here in Kioto, which within ten years you will look back upon with regret, and possibly blame us for. Our letters about the Tokio paper seem to have been utterly forgotten so that Mr. Neesima can say that you told him if the Mission had urged a subsidy the Pru. Com. would gladly have given it, and so probably our urgent requests for the library building will be forgotten, and when the Pru. Com. grows to our views, they will lecture us for conservatism.

Pardon me if I am severe in my judgments but I believe we never received letters in which our plans seem to have been so hastily set aside or in which such charges of lack of common prudence were so clearly implied. We do mind difference of opinion so much, but we would like to have the Pru. Com. take it for granted that we do not make requests without at least as careful and serious consideration of the needs of our work as they themselves give.

Yours in haste
D. C. Greene.

Kioto, Mar. 30. 1885,

Rec'd Apr. 27.

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American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

JAPAN.

Kioto, May 4th, 1885.

Dear Dr. Clark,

Thanks for the telegram giving us permission to put up the brick buildings. We shall hope to proceed with them within a few weeks.

Thanks also for the arrangement to secure the clock and bell. I return herewith the blank enclosed in your favor of Mar. 14th with such notes as I have been able to put upon it.

You will notice that I have not answered questions 11 & 12, because I do not know what you have done about getting the bell. Please see that these questions are answered. I have not answered either question number 2. I am not prepared to say that ~~an~~ iron dials are necessary, and if I were forced to give an answer, ~~at~~ in view of the difference in cost, I should say wood, still the iron dials are undoubtedly much better.

As to other matters referred to in yours of Mar. 17 I will write on another sheet.

Yours truly

D. C. Greene

Kioto, May 4, 1885,

Rec'd June 5.

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Kioto, May 8th, 1885.

Dear Dr. Clark,

Your favor of Mar. 17th, is at hand. Many thanks for the trouble you took in writing it. I do not think you quite understood my letter of Feb. 16th. While I did refer to the undesirability of our Japanese friends gaining the impression that Mr. Niisima's presence in America obviated the necessity of their receiving the approval of the Mission with regard to matters they might wish to refer to the Prudential Committee. My main trouble was, however, that Mr. Niisima had in some way been allowed to gain the idea that the coldheartedness of the Mission had stood between Mr. Kozaki's paper and the aid which the Prudential Committee would have gladly given. In spite of the fact that Dr. Gordon, Dr. Davis and myself had all written, and one or two of us several times, and in spite of the formal action of the Mission asking aid, he was, as he says, told that the Prudential Committee would give the money if we asked for it. We certainly do not know what more we could have done to show our earnest desire that help should be granted to the paper. This encouragement which Mr. Niisima's letters have given has been a serious harm to Mr. Kozaki. He has been led to think that our earnest desire to help him, which of come in he seems, was, in view of Mr. Neesima's letters, a practical guarantee of support from the Prudential Committee, and he has been encouraged to go on losing money every month. It would have been far better for all concerned, if the paper were to be given up at all, that it should have been given up a year ago. Mr. Kozaki has sunk a large sum of money (I have been told as much as Yen 600), derived from his patrimony in this enterprise and it is hard for him to abandon it. Mr. Neesima's idea of having it supported by a syndicate of the Presbyterian~~s~~ and Methodist Missions with our own, would not work. There would be the difficulty of agreeing upon a plan, and then there would be three ~~captains, or~~ pilots to the ship, besides the Japanese Captain. Such a plan could not succeed.

I have looked ~~[illegible]~~ over the matter somewhat carefully and am confident that the subsidy asked by our Mission would be sufficient to bring the paper to self support within two years. I think that with even $800 for one year, the prospering of the enterprise could be made certain, or reasonably so. My suggestion is that the Prudential Committee grant this sum for the current year (May 1. 1885 – April 30/86) and leave the question of a further grant for future consideration. It is true the Presbyterians have offered to take over the paper, but as you will see by a letter of Mr. Kozaki's which I enclose, their terms are very hard. The notion that the good will of a paper, with a subscription list of 800 or more is worth absolutely nothing is to my mind absurd. It is cruel to take advantage of the necessities of the Company.

If the company is broken up and the Presbyterians have to go to work de novo, they will expend some hundreds of dollars before they can get 800 subscribers, at the rate the present company is receiving. This is not the only difficulty. The Presbyterian plan involves taking the paper, entirely out of Japanese control, at least so it seems, certainly out of the control of those who have struggled through the difficulties of the past two years. It seems to me no more than fair that they should, so far as possible, be allowed to reap the fruits which are seen to come in the shape of a ~~rapid~~ speedy growth of the subscription list.

I have mentioned $800—, because I think this is the lowest
x sum the Bu. Com. ought to think of granting, but I have strong hopes that the whole of this sum will not be needed if my program be carried out. My program is briefly as follows:— (1) That the present company make over the good will of the paper, together with all claims of the present stockholders, to Mr. Kozaki, Mr. Yuasa, of Annaka, and perhaps one more, equally good man. (Mr. Yuasa has sunk, I believe Y600— or Y700— in the enterprise, which

fent would make the other stockholders more willing to give way to him) (2) That these three men agree to conduct the financial affairs of the paper under the supervision, or in accordance with the advice, of a committee of our Mission. The reason of the first condition is the necessity of limiting the control of the paper to ~~one~~ two or three persons, if we are to work harmoniously, and especially the necessity of getting rid of some impracticable men who have been for the past six months a serious hindrance to the paper. As ~~an alternative~~ to this first condition, the same end might be gained by securing a vote of the company, giving ~~to~~ full power to this ~~p~~ board of three men to manage the paper for two years without interference from the stockholders, and giving ~~them~~ it also power to ~~add~~ fill all vacancies which might occur in the same interval. In case it seems more convenient this will be the condition asked ~~in case~~ should, the Bo. Com. makes the grant. The first thing any committee of our Mission will do, if it takes hold of the paper, will be to insist on placing the business department in the hands of some efficient man. Mr. Kozaki realizes the importance of this and he and I are agreed, I believe, that we know the right man for the place. This man is a practical printer, at the head of a large business in Yokohama, & He has for many years done all the Yokohama printing for the Am. Bi. Society. He has pro-mind to fix office rent, and cut down all incidentals to the very lowest figure and even contribute several yen per month towards the inevitable deficit. This proposition has been open for some time, but some of the stockholders refuse to accept it because the man is not a Xn. It is true he is not, but he is a respectable man with as fair a reputation as any un-Xn Japanese I know. He is moreover under heavy bonds, in that he knows that any lack of probity on his part would endanger the business the Bible and Missy Societies are now giving him, a business which must amount to several thousands of dollars per year. I doubt if it be less than $10000 per year. He is also further secured by a sense of obligation to me personally, for he considers that I secured him this large trade. It would be idle for any company to think of printing and publishing the paper as cheaply as such a man can do it for them. With the facilities this man offers, I should be sanguine of placing the enterprise fairly on its feet within one year. It is true, I dare say, that the Prudential Com. is not in the habit of granting money to enterprises not under its control, but this plan of mine will place the paper as much under our control, in reality as much of our Missy work is! Mr. Kozaki is a reasonable man and no trouble need be anticipated in working with him. This is a matter upon which the Mission has not taken action, hence I am instructed by the Kioto Station to ask that the former action of the Pru. Com. be reconsidered and at least the sum of $800 for one year be granted in aid of the Tokio paper on the conditions specified above.

In case this sum cannot be granted, we would respectfully ask the Pru. Com. to consider whether the hopes first excited by Dr. Hayden's correspondence, including Mr. Hardy's letter enclosed by Dr. H. to Mr. Kozaki, and further encouraged by Mr. Neesima's letters, based upon conversations with the Board's officers, have not led Mr. 2
Kozaki into expenditures which they might properly assist in paying. Surely I would be glad to see the Committee acknowledge a certain obligation as growing out of the unfortunate misunderstandings which have arisen, and as a token of it, a contribution of say $150 made towards the deficits of the past year. I say this I write for the station as well as myself.

Whether this is done or not, I would like to ask that especial pains be taken, to make sure that Mr. Neesima understands thoroughly that the responsibility rests with the Prudential Committee and not with the Mission.

Kindly see also that the decision is so firm and flat-footed, and so fully published in the Miss. Rooms that it will not be possible for Mr. Neesima or anyone else, to excite such hopes of future aid as shall had to the further prosecution of a hopeless enterprise. The enclosed letter of Mr. Kozaki's will show the impression made by Mr. Niisima's letters. Please do not think I am blaming Mr. N. I am not. He has only written out the ~~the~~ impressions made upon his mind by those with whom he has conversed. Neither do I blame such persons. They simply do not understand how easy it is for Mr. N. to gain a wrong impression.

As to Mr. Shimomura, a letter has gone around the Mission, which was intended to be a request on the part of the Mission that help ~~in the form~~ be granted to him in such way as may seem best to the Pru. Com. It has I believe technically failed, but I have asked that the letter with the appended votes be sent on to you. If it goes, you will I
? think agree with me in regarding it as practically carried.

So far as I know only one member of the Mission is specially opposed to his going to America. Those who voted in the negative did so, as I understand not because they were opposed to his going, but because they were in favor of the case's being settled informally. I hope you can arrange for him to come. If possible I would like to have him go with the Pettee's. July 3rd fr. Yoko-

As a prompt decision of the Newspaper matter will be a half blessing, and will lead to a saving of Y30$^{\underline{00}}$ or more per month, which ever way it is, may we not ask for a cablegram? If necessary I will be responsible for the charge. Kindly follow the following code -

Appropriation of $800 for Japan. } one -
Permission for Mr. S. to go with letters
Appropriation refused } two -
Permission granted
Appropriation granted } three see below
Permission, await correspondence
Appropriation refused } four - " "
Permission, await correspondence

I am sure you will never regret ~~help to~~ helping Mr. Shimomura - If the expenses in America can be met and the decision rests upon the possibility of getting funds for the journey from Japan, ~~Change~~ substitute for three and four, five and six respectively -

He has agreed to my plan -

We have been extremely sorry to hear of the ill health of yourself and that of your son. We trust you have been relieved from your anxiety in both respects. You have our fullest sympathy -

The Japanese brethren in Tokio are pressing strings for either Dr. Gordon or myself to go to Tokio. It does not seem feasible for either of us to reside there, though we shall try to make more longer visits in the future.

The work in and about Tokio calls for the presence of an experienced Missionary. We all realize this need and some of us would meet it by asking Mr. De Forest to go, but another and, as I think abetter, plan would be for us to ask Miss Talcott and Miss Clarkson to take up that work with the help the Kioto station can give. If I had time I would write to both ladies about it, for this is no mere passing thought. It has been in my mind for over a year, and it meets with much favor both among the foreigners and Japanese.

May I not ask you to bring it to their notice? It is only the extreme pressure which comes with the large Japanese meeting which prevents my writing. I think Mr. Kozaki will write them soon. Arrangements could probably be made for them to live outside the Concession, and they would have all the scope they could ask for

Yours very truly

D. C. Greene.

P. S. On reading this letter to another member of this station, it was suggested that I add a word expressive of our deep sense of the embarrassing nature of Mr. Neesima's position

Rev D. C. Greene Nov 8. 1888

and of the firm conviction that few men could occupy it as satisfactorily as he has done. He has sustained the very trying relations to both Japanese and foreigners into which he has been brought, in such a way as to win the respect of all parties.

Another point with reference to the action of our station in asking the Council, is the utter impossibility of securing formal mission action at present, while every month's delay is adding to the debts of the paper. Pray do not turn us off again. I would vastly prefer to see another refusal, to the delay involved in another reference to the Mission. To make amends so far as I could for the lack of formal mission action, I have read the portion of the letter referring to the paper, to Messrs. DeForest, J. T. Gulick, Pettee, besides stating the gist of it to Mr. Atkinson. They all acquiesced in the propriety of our asking the reconsideration of the question, and while I am not authorized to speak for them at all, I may be permitted to say that I gained the impression that they were in sympathy with the movement. I do not wish any special weight to be given to this statement however, as it is possible that if they had felt any special responsibility in the matter, ~~they~~ one or more of them might have shown themselves ~~[illegible]~~ to be opposed. All I want you to notice is that members of every station know of this appeal and acknowledge its propriety.

D. C. G.

Those who voted against ~~Mr. Shimomura's~~ the resolution, and Mr. Shimomura have also at my request signed a paper waiving their right to call for a second circulation of the resolution with the understanding (clearly stated in the paper) that their comments be forwarded to Boston.

Kyoto, ~~Ma~~ June 1st, 1885 -

Dear Dr. Clark,

Your late letter (the date I cannot recall as it is in the hands of one of my colleagues, but it must have been written not far from April 20th.) is at hand ~~the~~ Many thanks for its suggestions. They have been however anticipated. Ever since I have been in Kyoto we have had weekly faculty meetings and everything has been decided by a majority vote theoretically, but practically two Japanese votes in the negative always kill any measure. It would be impossible to give our Japanese brethren more consideration than they now receive. Even in our faculty meetings we foreigners come as near being simply debating members as possible, without being such. Not a dollar is ever paid out for school purposes without a vote in faculty meeting. We are putting all the responsibility upon our trustees and alumni that you could possibly ask. We have learned that "he who will lose his life the same shall save it," and we apply this principle to all our work. The greatest source of anxiety has been ~~the~~ the thoughtless way in which our Japanese brethren ~~sometimes~~ do their work sometimes without consulting us. The Mission has not taken action on any question connected with

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our work ~~for~~ several years which has been anything more than the formal ratification of a practical decision made beforehand. What is called the Evangelistic Com. is a committee of conference. It meets the Japanese Committee and makes plans in conference, but does not do a stroke of independent work. It is the business of this Committee to attend the meetings of the Japanese Missy Soc. The members of this Committee as well as all members of the Mission who may be present are considered corresponding members of the Society and always have the right to share in the debate. There has never been any trouble ~~bear~~ such as you speak of.

The incident to which you refer hardly meant all that you infer from it. The Japanese are quite jealous of their rights, but there is no lack of good feeling now.

We did ~~did~~ come quite near having trouble a few months ago and you were yourself more responsible for it than any one else. It grew out of the misunderstandings with regard to Mr. Kozaki's paper. It is a mystery to us all, how after all the agitation and the urgent letters sent on to you, that you could have allowed

Mr. Neesima to suppose for a single hour that we were half hearted about the matter, and that if we had urged it, the Pr. Com. would gladly have given the money needed. If we left anything undone which we might have done to secure that money we do not know what it was. Mr. Neesima has written certainly two letters both purporting to be based on conversations with you stating essentially what I have written above. May we not ask you to kindly look up the old correspondence, beginning, I should say with the last of June 1884, perhaps earlier, and including a letter of mine which called out yours of Oct. 21st, and two others dated respecting Nov. 3rd and 11th; besides several from Dr. Gordon and Dr. Davis, and then, if you think the character of the correspondence warrants it, say to Mr. Neesima something equivalent to the following:- ~~The p~~

"The question of aiding the paper was regularly brought before the ~~Mission~~ Prudential Committee by a formal request from the Mission and ~~a~~ favorable action was strongly urged by at least three members of the Kioto Station who did all that lay in their power to secure the money "and did it promptly." This may seem to you an unimportant matter, but we are told by Mr. Neesima that our Japanese friends disappointed and annoyed at our lack of interest in the matter, proposed to ~~h~~ hold a Meeting in Osaka to get-up an appeal to the Board over our heads. If that meeting had been held, it ~~w~~ might, probably would, have taken us five years to have recovered from the shock it would have given to our relations to the Japanese.

It is easy to see how the case stood in their minds We passed a formal vote recommending the grant: and sent a copy to Mr. Kozaki it is true, but as they hear from Mr. Neesima, nothing ~~has~~ was said commendatory of the paper, while its secular character was insisted upon by a certain person or persons, and the alleged unskillfulness of Mr. Kozaki in ~~m~~ money matters was spoken of by the same person ~~&~~ or persons, as an argument~~s~~ against the grant: Just how much of this Mr. N. may have written to his Japanese friends we do not know, but we do know that he wrote some of it, ~~and~~ to them, and we know further that this is just his impression about the matter, as he has twice written to Mr. Davis to this effect: He says that Dr. Strong told him + just this. If he told all of this to his Japanese friends, they would inevitably regard our formal action as a blind, to avoid the responsibility-of an unpopular decision. There is reason to believe that some did so regard it. Nor can we blame them. The Japanese Officials and others are doing just this sort of thing all the time. It does not strike them as being so grossly dishonorable ~~so bad~~ that good men might not sometimes be tempted to make use of such an expedient.

You can undo most of the harm by making such a statement as I suggest. You must not think it strange that I write strongly, for you have brought us face to face with a terrible danger which ~~it~~ has sometimes seemed to be threatening even the life of the Mission. You fail to understand, I fear, how sensitive a thing the reputation of the Mission inevitably is. Japan is unlike some other countries, and the character of its people needs to be better understood than I think it is at the Miss'y Rooms.

To return to the question of conferences, there is only one thing remaining which I would like to see done, and that is to make our Mission meetings public and to invite formally either the Standing Committee of the Associated Churches, or a special Committee to sit as corresponding members. Of course certain private matters might need to be discussed in special meetings, but all ~~the~~ save personal questions might properly enough be discussed and decided in public. The mission has not felt ready for this yet. As a partial substitute for such a meeting, we were planning to have this year certain union meetings, but as the Japanese appointed their meeting at a different time from ours, and as the Xn Alliance ~~of~~ had its meeting for nearly a whole week thereafter, it seemed impossible to do more than to devote one evening for mutual conference. Our Japanese friends agreed with us in thinking this the best that could be done. The result of that conference was good. We were sorry it could not be prolonged. Several important matters were discussed in an admirable spirit. We shall try to do better next year. It is possible that the Japanese do not realize, perhaps Mr. Neesima himself does not realize, how large an influence he and others have upon the work. You would see it, if you could be here for a month or two.

Lest you misunderstand my purpose in using Mr. Neesima's name so many times in this letter, let me repeat what I said the last time I wrote names that I do not blame him in the least. He has written out only what it was perfectly proper for him to ~~right~~ write under the circumstances. He has endeavored to pacify his somewhat impetuous countrymen and no doubt we owe much to him in this regard. He stands just as high in our estimation~~s~~ as ever, and the misunderstandings were solely attributable to his imperfect information. Pray do not fail to set him right.

I trust you will overlook the brusqueness of this long letter. I do not forget, though I may seem to have done so, that your ill-health last fall doubtless ~~had~~ made it difficult for you to keep in mind ~~to keep in mind~~ the correspondence which I know must be voluminous; ~~and~~ With kind regards and the hope that you are now quite yourself again I remain as ever

Yours sincerely

D. C. Greene.

Kioto, June 7. 1885,

Rec'd June 30.

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Kosaki's paper –

Neesima –

send on this letter thinking it may illustrate what I wrote yesterday about our habit of conferring with our Japanese friends. The committee in whose interest I write about the Hogo School is composed of the Copy. Ichihara and myself.

D. C. G.

Kyoto, June 2nd, 1885.

N.B. You will note the new spelling of Kyoto & Tokyo. This change is made to conform with the rules of the new society for ~~[illegible]~~ romanizing the language. The society promises to be a great blessing.

Dear Mr. ~~H~~Ebina,

I am sorry to have left your interesting letter so long without ~~an answer~~ apparent attention. The truth is, I looked upon my interview with Mr. Sugita [a graduate of our school who was recently ordained pastor at Annaka] as largely answering the purpose of a letter, and hence, as I was extremely busy, I allowed myself to put you off.

I paid Mr. Sugita Yen 60.00 towards your salary, equivalent to Y.15.00 per month from Mar. 1st to June 30th. We felt that the liberality shown by your old church and the other Xns of your neighborhood in the building of the Haraichi and Mayebashi churches within the past eight months, was a sufficient reason for our making this grant. It was thought best, however, to call it a grant of Y.60.00, rather than an allowance of Y.15.00 per month, and leave the question of future arrangements to be discussed later. Either Dr. Gordon or myself will try to visit you towards the close of this month, or the first of next. We can then talk more freely than we have as yet done, and shall undoubtedly be able to arrange some plan for aiding the encouraging work in your section.

We certainly are greatly interested in what we hear, as well as in what we have seen.

The question of Mr. Motēki's support [Mr. Motoki is an evangelist hitherto entirely supported by the Annaka Church whose people seem loth to give [towards his salary]] is a puzzling one. I asked Mr. Sugitā, if he did not think he ought to be sent elsewhere in case his people were unwilling to contribute towards his support. What do you think about it? Until we have more light, we shall feel reluctant to aid when the people on the ground are not ready to take up their burden.

There are so many other places where the people are calling for preachers, and are ready to meet all, or nearly all, of the expenses, that it seems as though they ought to have the benefit of the men we have to send. We shall be glad to assist in carrying out your plans for Haraichi and Tomioka, I think — I am sure; but as you have not I believe, a man in view yet, it will not probably cause you any inconvenience, if the amount of aid be left undecided until one of us is able to visit you.

There is one point on which we are anxious to get your advice. It is with regard to the Hogo Shin Gakko [Vernacular Theo. Sem.].

It has been suggested that we raise the grade of admission, so that Chinese studies, or at least the mere reading of Chinese books, need not be required in the course, and so that the physical studies might be largely dispensed with, since they are now so fully taught in the Academies and Normal Schools.

Of course it might still be necessary to have lectures given on some of the phases, or systems of Chinese philosophy, indeed we are anxious to make room for such. The question is, do we not in the present plan, by trying to utilize promising men, who are backward both in Chinese and in the physical Sciences, really repel a growing number of excellent men whom we might otherwise gather from among the graduates of the Academies and Normal Schools? In case the grade is raised, probably Hensoku English would be included as an elective, at least; and we should increase the amount of biblical training. {Hensoku English is a name given to a method of translation which is largely taught in Japan}

The further suggestion is made, that as a partial substitute for our present low grade examinations, a preparatory year might be arranged for, to meet the wants of the backward students, in which special attention might be given to both Chinese and physical studies.

Again it is proposed, whether the grade of the entrance examination be raised or not, to prepare a list of books to be read by the students, a certain portion of which should be read under the direction of a teacher. What would you think of this? If you like the idea, will you kindly let us have the advantage of your experience in making up the list of books? We should be glad to have the names of any Japanese books which you think ought to have a place in such a list. I had in mind especially such books as Mr. Iby's Tokyo Lectures, Mr. McLaren's O.T. Hist. &c.

I send on a few copies of the revised course of instruction in the English Theo. Course. Will you kindly hand one copy each to Messrs. Sugita and Hoshino [Pastor of Takasaki Chu

To meet the urgent call you make for a missionary, we are now talking of inviting Miss Talcott and Miss Clarkson to reside in Tokyo and give you such help as may be in their power, while some member of this station will endeavor to spend three months in the course of each year in the Kwanto [a name given to the region east of the Hakone range of mountains. The region west is called Kwansei]. We acknowledge that this is not all the help your work deserves, but it seems to be all we can give without crippling the school. We are all of us working as hard as we can now, and do not see how we could get on at all, if we were to lose one of our number. Mr. Davis says this — that he is working up to the limit of his strength now, and if one of the teachers should leave, he would feel that he must leave too, because he does not think he could endure the increased strain. You know how efficient the two ladies are. My impression is that they will, if they go, really give you more aid on the whole than a single family could do, though of course there are some directions in which they could not assist you to any large extent.

The matter of a second Hogo School for the Kwanto, is an important one, but with our small force the work could not be well done I fear, without calling in some of the Japanese brethren who seem to be needed more in direct evangelistic work. It has occurred to us, that if we should pay the expenses thither and back of students from your section, possibly this might make the need of such a school less imperative than it now appears. What do you think?

We are ready to make this arrangement, if it seems best, over and above our aid to the students.

I sent you two papers yesterday. I hope you continue to get them. I believe I have sent on all the numbers since I began.

With kind regards to Mrs. Ebina, from Mrs. Greene and myself,

Yours truly

D. C. Greene.

Rev. D. C. Greene, D.D.,
Kioto, June 2, 1885,
Rec'd June 30.

Kyoto. July ~~26~~ 1st, 1885.

Dear Dr. Clark,

Thanks for the telegram. I sent off a message to Mr. Kozaki, the same night. He received it and in two or three days, I received a postal saying, "I was so glad I could not sleep." I am now at Yokohama on my way to Tokio to confer with him about the paper. It seems Dr. Ellinwood has written out here with reference to a joint control of the enterprise. Possibly, were the Presbyterians alone concerned, something might be done, but I doubt it. There are several men among the Presbyterian missionaries who have no idea of the fundamental principles of missionary partnerships, and who insist upon asserting the right of the heaviest stockholder to control the business. A partnership between missionaries and natives, conducted on that plan, means constant misunderstanding and hard feeling. It has occurred to me, that if our Mission and the Presby. were willing to unite in supporting the paper and would agree to place in the position of financial adviser, some one man, who sh'ld be given plenipotentiary powers, within the limits of some general agreement, ~~the~~ a union control might be feasible.

If the way seems open for a change from the plan contemplated by the Br. Com. to some similar union scheme, there will be I ~~think~~ presume no serious objection on your part. One advantage of such an arrangement would be, that it would prevent the starting of a competing paper in the near future. Dr. Imbrie would be a man whom I should be glad to see placed in charge of such a work. His relations with the Japanese have always been pleasant, and I think he appreciates the reasons for keeping such enterprises in Japanese hands. I shall see him today or tomorrow and will talk with him about the matter. I am as much opposed as ever to any attempt to place a committee of two three persons in charge, and making their joint action necessary for the arrangement of details. If our Mission would nominate Dr. Imbrie, or Mr. McNair of the Presby. as its representative, no doubt the Presb. Miss. would appoint him as its representative, also so that the whole matter would be in his hands. An arrangement might at the same time be made for an occasional conference, but there ~~[illegible]~~ need be no fear that all needed ~~control~~ care would be taken of the interests of our Mission under such an arrangement.

Perhaps I ought to speak of the deficit on the Gaines House acc. I did the best I could. No one else is specially responsible for it, as the whole control of the building was left with me. When I ~~we~~ arranged for letting the contract, owing to a somewhat high price paid for the land, I provided for a set of chimneys of drain tile instead of brick, for economy's sake, but the Building Committee urged me to build of brick and I promised to do so, if I could. On looking over the bids, I thought I might risk doing so, though I knew I was sailing rather close to the wind. If I had done as I at first proposed, I should have been all right. I felt moreover some reluctance ~~to~~ to refuse the requests of Mr. & Mrs. Gaines for changes, in view of some special discouragements they met with on coming out, though in saying this I should not wish to be understood as saying that they were at all unreasonable — on the contrary they were very reasonable in all their requests. Still the changes made at their request were under the circumstances an embarrassment to me.

You will be glad to learn that the ~~new~~ contracts for the new brick buildings are likely to be let on remarkably favorable terms. The bids are in, and they are astonishing low. I shall be able to do all I have planned and still return a balance of considerable size to the Board's treasury.

In a recent letter in referring to Miss Colby's case, you say that "if our ladies can not be protected from insult" &c., it will be difficult to get missionary ladies to come to Japan.

There was no insult about this matter at all. Dr. Ono has not merited any such expression. He is in the same condition as many an American in similar circumstances would be in. The course of true love has not run smoothly and he has been badly upset in all his plans, but the idea of discourtesy to Miss Colby has not entered his head. He has pressed his attentions upon her, it is true, but I do not think he has done much or any more in that direction than a certain member of our Mission did on two ~~in a~~ similar occasions. The trouble lay just here, I think — Miss Colby in her extreme desire to avoid harshness, and the appearance of race pride, gave a less decided refusal than she ought to have done, and allowed Dr. Ono to visit her after she knew how his mind was

was working." Even some of her latest replies to Dr. Ono, though she intended them to be very *fortiter in re* were so very *suaviter in modo* that the *res* was overlooked. I am not blaming Miss Colby. It was, perhaps, a not unnatural mistake, but it absolves Dr. Ono from every charge save that of being more than ordinarily carried away by the affection of the heart from ~~we~~ which we all have suffered. I suppose we all did things which seemed to outsiders more or less foolish, most men do, but the world has forgiven and, we trust also, has forgotten our follies. Dr. Ono deserves an equally indulgent fate.

No lady who understands fully that the truest kindness to a ~~young man~~ suitor whom she has decided not to marry, is shown in a firm decided "No" which allows no re opening of the question need be afraid to come to Japan. The fear of showing race pride should not prevent her taking the same course here she would follow in America.

Count Ito, the President of the Imperial Household and the ~~controlling mind of~~ ablest man in the Japanese Governm. visited our School the other day. Some of us called on him a few days later. He received us very cordially and we conversed with him for fif-ten or twenty minutes. He and Count Inouye ~~one~~ of the Foreign Office ~~are suppose~~ stand very high in the estimation of the foreign friends of Japan.

Their recent diplomatic services in China and Corea, show them to be men of broad statesmanship and worthy of the high positions ~~which~~ they occupy. Count Ito is said to be the son of a village mayor, a farmer's boy, who was early adopted into the family of ~~one~~ of the ~~lower orders of the~~ inferior retainers of the Prince of Choshu. He is now second to no man in all Japan in point of influence

In haste

Yours truly

D. C. Greene.

Kioto, July 7. 1885,
Rec'd July 27.

Hiezan, Near Kyoto, July 29th, 1885.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Boston, U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Clark,

Having been appointed by the Mission to take charge of the grant in aid of the Newspaper. I arranged to go to Tokyo at the close of the school term. The paper had come to a complete stop from lack of funds. The company had nominal assets to the amt. of Y.1000.00 deposited with the government, plus some Yen 1100.00 or Yen 1200.00 due from subscribers. It is doubtful whether as much as Yen 200 can be realized from these debts, and of the security money deposited with the government, Yen 500 is represented by a certificate of deposit with a bank which has suspended payment. The bank is however supposed to be solvent and even now pays interest on its debts, and as the government makes no objections, the certificate answers just as well as so much cash would do, as security for the paper. The liabilities amount to nearly Yen 900. If the company were to close up its business today, it would be found, probably, that its assets would little more than meet its liabilities. On looking over the matter I ascertained that some Y.121 of debt must be paid at once, but that the rest of the debts were mostly due to members of the Xn community and might safely be left for a time. Accordingly, after some hesitation, I agreed to pay the Y.121-, and arranged for the employment of the man of whom I wrote some months ago, to take charge of the business department; and two numbers have been issued under the new management and we hope for success. A notice has been served on the subscribers that after one month's grace the paper will be sent to none who do not pay their subscriptions in advance. Pains will also be taken to advertise the paper more widely than hitherto.

The monthly magazine called the Rikugo Zasshi, published by the same company is already self-supporting and is said to contribute from 10.00 to 15.00 per month to the deficiency of the weekly.

I shall visit Tokyo again about the 1st of October and look after the business management as much as I can. The great danger ahead is likely to come from the starting of a denominational paper by the Allied Presbyterian missions. They are somewhat annoyed by what seems to them an undue denominationalism on our part and have, very unjustly I think, come to distrust Mr. Kozaki. They acknowledge him to be a good man and an able man, but they think he is strongly sectarian. The real trouble, I suspect is that he is too able, and too active in union enter-prizes, which I think they regard as more helpful to Congregationalism than to Presbyterianism.

I am hoping to be able to head off this movement in favor of a denominational paper, by making them an offer to take charge of the union affair on a plan similar to Mr. Uemura's, by which while three or four missions pay the bills, a single ~~manager~~ foreign adviser be appointed from ~~by~~ the Presbyterian Mission. Provided they agree, we can easily slide from the present plan to the union arrangement. If they do not agree, I am in hopes that the fact we have made a generous offer will deter the home authorities from granting money. Hitherto, the Presbyterians have not had good success in getting money from the Japanese, and I do not think they can raise much for a newspaper.

They will need in starting a paper of the size of the one now published, Y.1000.00 security money for deposit with the government. The aid needed in starting can hardly be less than $1000.00 for the first year if they are in opposition to Mr. Kozaki, and they cannot hope to reach self-support for several years. Perhaps the boards interested can raise the Y.2000 — without difficulty, but I surmise they will think twice before they pledge any such sum.

When the Mission has made its formal offer, I shall hope to secure your good offices in bringing to the notice of the Presbyterian Board the fact that we have done so

In one of your letters you call attention to the fact that the Methodists say they can provide accommodations for 100 students at an expense of $3000.00. Our new buildings, dormitories will not cost much if any more than that and they will accommodate 112 students, and they will be far better buildings than our Methodist friends can boast of. In putting up a brick and stone building now in process of erection, the Methodists employed a foreign architect and they have agreed to pay him 10% for superintending. This charge we have saved to the Board and if I do say it that should not the buildings will not suffer, so far as solid qualities are concerned, by the economy. I was not sorry to learn that I was able by a little extra work to contribute what will amount to nearly, if not quite, $1500 to the treasury of the Board

We are in sympathy with Dr. Berry's plan in the main and I presume you will receive a communication from the Mission by the same mail which takes this. I am sorry you wrote so briefly about Mr. Shimomura. Your letter did not constitute a full reply to the application from the Mission. At the time your Cablegram was sent arrangements made by Mr. Niisima were so nearly complete that had you known it then you might have sent a more favorable message. He will soon leave for Worcester. Yours truly D. C. Greene

Rev. D. C. Greene.

Hiezan, July 29, '85.

Rec'd Sept. 1.

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Hieizan, near Kyoto, Aug 3rd 1885.

Dear Dr. Strong.

I enclose herewith a letter written by Mr. Onishi in reply to your letter with regard to his essay. I think you will be pleased with it, on the whole. It will interest you to know that, so far as I am aware, no foreigner has had any hand in it, and that it illustrates very well the degree of mastery he has gained over the English language. He is said to have passed the best examination of any applicant from an outside school, who has ever presented himself to the University authorities. He is now in the University proper and expects to graduate in three years. He informs me that he finds his studies so easy that he has much time for independent reading.

Mr. Kozaki tells me that he is of great assistance in the Sunday school, and we all think he promises to make a valuable Xn worker, as well as a thorough scholar.

By the way, I see in the "Congregationalist" for July 2nd, an article on Contrasts in Japan. You are aware, I suppose, that Mrs. Helen Thompson, the author, was never in Japan, but writes simply of what she has learned through Dr. & Mrs. Davis.

far from being such as most people associate with picnics. I wish you would speak to the editor of the "Congregationalist" and if you can also to the editor of the Illustrated Xn Weekly and the Sunday School Times. It seems to me a serious matter.

Kindly remember me to Mrs. Strong & other members of your family, and to Miss Hening.

Yours truly,

D.C. Greene

Rev. D. C. Greene - Kioto. Aug 3. 1885.

I would like to enter an earnest protest against the admission of her articles in the Xn press, on the ground that they are untruthful and sometimes injuriously misleading. She certainly, in nearly all she writes about Japan, lays claim to direct observation. She says "We saw" &c, "We attended" &c. and similar phrases. the use of which in a descriptive article is, in my judgment, nothing short of prevarication. This is not the only difficulty; her statements are often ~~strangely~~ grossly exaggerated and as they are written in such a way as to show some close connection with our Mission, they are at times embarrassing, especially so just now. as the other Missions are a little sensitive and more than usually prone to criticism. In one of her papers, her geography was strangely confused and she represented Tokyo as near enough to Kobe so that a picnic party started from Kobe in the morning and ~~of~~ not only went as far as Tokyo, but spent the day in prowling about the streets, lounging in tea houses and yet reached home in time for tea.

I wish I could take passage on the extraordinary steamer which that picnic party secured, on some of my frequent trips to the Capital. I have made the trip between twenty and thirty times and it always occupies from 27 to 36 hours. ~~of more or less~~ during which my sensations are

Hiezan, near Kyoto, Japan.
August 14th, 1885.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D., Sec.
Boston, U.S.A.,

Dear Sir:-

By this mail there will be forwarded to your care a paper signed by all, or nearly all the members of the mission, with reference to the recent retirement of Mr. Bingham. It seemed to us that there would be an appropriateness in forwarding it to him through the mediation of the Prudential Committee. Such a course would, we think, give more emphasis to what we have written, and we feel that Mr. Bingham's successful career in Japan merits all we have said, and more. He has given the American name a prestige it never had before in Japan, and he has brought this about by means thoroughly honorable to him and to our government.

He has bravely combatted the ultra commercial spirit which too often rules in these Asiatic ports with a rod of iron, and has steadfastly asserted the common sense principle that all rights not conferred upon the citizens or subjects of the treaty powers by express treaty stipulation are reserved by Japan.

He has resisted manfully the so-called co-operative policy by which the strong nations of the West unite to bully and oppress the weaker nations of the East. His name has become almost a synonym for honor and justice in the mouths of the intelligent classes of this Empire.

He has frequently expressed a high estimate of the value of the work of Xn missionaries in Japan, and provided his other engagements will allow, I make little doubt he will gladly respond to an invitation to address the meeting of the Board. Even if not able to be present, he may be willing to write such a letter as would add to the interest of the meeting, and which though it might be brief, would be of great value to the history of missions. Certainly you could hardly invite a more interesting and effective speaker.

Kindly see that the document is transmitted to Mr. Bingham in some appropriate manner. I remain

Yours truly

D. C. Greene.

P.S. If it can be done without too much delay, kindly give Dr. Berry and Mr. Pettee and Mr. Curtis an opportunity to sign. ~~D.C.G.~~ but the document ought not to be sent out of your hands. D.C.G.

Rev. D. C. Greene
Kozan, Aug. 14. 1885
Jap.
Rec'd Sept. 11

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

Kyoto, JAPAN.

Oct. 15th; 1885.

Rev. D. C. Greene
Re[illegible] 14-1885

Dear Dr. Clark,

Since writing to you last I have made a visit to Tokyo and Mayebashi (the provincial capital of the province where Annaka is situated). The immediate occasion of my trip was some business connected with the Tokyo paper. There seemed to be a more or less serious misunderstanding between the business agent of the paper, employed at my suggestion and the committee of the newspaper company. This misunderstanding has been apparently overcome and I am hoping to see a gradual improvement in the affairs of the paper. As perhaps I wrote you, I was a good deal troubled last summer lest the Presbyterians sh'ld start a denominational paper. To try to remove all desire for such a paper I made a proposition, with the consent of the Mission, that they unite with us in aiding the present paper, suggesting that as we had no representation in Tokyo that one of their number or one of the Methodists (thinking possibly the latter might also join in the enterprise, though they subsequently declined) sh'ld take the place of financial adviser. During my visit to Tokyo a committee was appointed by the council of the three Missions to confer with me and take such action as might seem to them wise in the premises, ~~but~~ and at the same time they were made to feel that the council was decidedly in favor of accepting my proposition and of asking me to act for them as well as for our Mission in aiding the Japanese in the care of the paper.

This committee met me and I gave them all the information I had and showed them the monthly returns made to me by the agent-in-charge. They were satisfied and voted to recommend their respective Missionary Societies to grant $250.00 gold each to the common fund. They also informed me that they wished me to continue in charge. I should have been glad to have escaped from the burden, but I had some reason to believe that the success of the plan of union might, perhaps, depend upon my acceptance, so I yielded. My intention is to have the arrangement begin with Sept. 1st, but it may not be convenient to have it begin before the New Year. This will prolong the aid until next Sept. or later. There will be no objection on the part of the Pr. Com. I suppose, as the arrangement will result in a saving to the Board, though in case the arrangement does not begin before Jan. 1st the saving will not be much. The great gain is to come through the increased cordiality of the support from the Presbyterian Xns. I am doing everything I can think of to increase the sales of the paper. None but payment in advance is tolerated and we know exactly where we are. One important proposition I intend to make to the Mission at an early day, and that is that the Fukuin Shimpo now published in Osaka be merged in the Tōkyō paper. If this is done the Board will be relieved of a burden and the result will be good and only good in my judgment.

Last Spring an attempt was made to set into operation a union committee, Japanese & foreign, for the translation of the Old Testament. What was my surprise on going to Tōkyō to find that though actually at work, not a single meeting of the full committee had been held and not a single earnest attempt to create a unity of feeling on the part of the members of the committee. The natural result followed. Both parties became ~~more or less~~ separated from each other and it seemed evident that further attempt to continue the organization would be attended with unfortunate results. Accordingly I did what I could to prepare the way for the abandonment of the scheme. In doing so, I held out to the Japanese the hope of a mission after a few years in which they should take the lead, asking one or more foreigners to aid them. What the issue will be I do not know but I sincerely hope the present plan will be given up. The great difficulty lies with Dr. Hepburn who has no notion of what is necessary to co-operation in mission work. He is like a good many of the Missionaries in Tokyo. In their attempt to control they lose their influence and in the end accomplish far less than than our Mission which has learned that it is sometimes necessary to lose one's own life in order to save it.

You express your disappointment at Mr. Gulick's not going to Sendai. If you were here, I am sure you would, so far from expressing regret, compliment our good judgment in staying away. If we could have gone six months ago, it is possible that it might have been well to have done so, but at the time Mr. G. was ready to go, it would have been extremely unwise. It would have caused such irritation as ~~g~~ could not have been overcome in years. The trouble lay in the fact that

Mr. Oshikawa and the Xns connected with the independent work in that neighborhood had just made overtures to the Presbyterians, who were in hopes of starting with their aid a strong work there. If we had gone then it is highly probable that it would have caused a ~~[illegible]~~ split in a united and prosperous Xn community, which certainly you would not wish us to do. Sendai is, however, a place of such importance and offering such easy access to other important places, that we must occupy it as soon as we have the men. I have accordingly expressly stated to our Presbyterian brethren that we shall stay ~~out~~ away for the present in order to give them time to make a settlement there, and also give the Xns there an opportunity to ~~make~~ adjust their relations to the Union Presby. Ch. but shall expect to send a force there within a year if we can find two suitable men. We have already a promising work opened some thirty miles to the north of Sendai where one of the recently graduated Vernacular students has been working for some months. Some six or seven applicants for baptism are reported. The name of the place is Mizusawa.

I must close this letter as the mail goes too soon to give me time for an account of my trip to Mayebashi. I remain with kind regards. and the hope we may see you in Japan before long.

Yours very truly

D. C. Greene.

D. C. Greene DD

Oct. 18. 1885

Recd.

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D. C. Greene.

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KYOTO, JAPAN,
November, 7th '85

Rev. N. G. CLARK, D.D.,

Dear Brother,

While I feel quite sure that I wrote you last August asking that $150,00 might be sent as usual to Mr. Boutell for the use of my boy, I am not absolutely. If it has not already been sent kindly see that it is placed in Mr. Boutell's hands as soon as may be.

Miss Clarkson and Miss Harper are in the Girls' School, though they have not as yet taken charge of things in the school. In my judgement everything promises well.

Miss Clarkson has spoken of the need of another organ for the school. I think they ought to have one. As you may perhaps be in the way of getting I would like to add my urgent request to hers that one be sent if possible.

Do not forget that we are in pressing need of more men. It seems to me that the keeping Mr. Curtis back after Dr. Berry had expressed himself as in favor of his coming back at once, was apiece of doubtful economy. You know the precarious condition of Dr. Gordons health. Dr. Davis also is giving signs of failing strength. It may become necessary call Mr. Cary here to the school at almost any time. If Mr. Curtis could do no more than stay by and hold one of our stations while his colleague does touring he would be doing good work.

Do not let the Pettees get their minds turned away from Japan on any account. We cannot afford to lose any of our old men. You still have ~~Tokyo~~ Sendai in your minds' eye. It does not sem to as pressing by any means as Tokyo. Tokyo is making by far the loudest call upon us and we shall have to yeild to it before long even at the expense of our school. If it is really impossible to get anybody else, I will go to Tokyo. If Mr. Cary would only go the solution of our problem might perhaps, be something as follows;— Mr. Cary to to Tokyo, with the hope that the Pettees would join them there on their return from America, the Gulicks and Curtises to Okayama, If the Cary are averse to going to Tokyo, thn I am ready to go and perhaps Mr. Cary can prevailed upon to take my place in the school. Sendai is out of the ques— until you can find us two more men. If we go to Tokyo we shall want the Pettees urged to come to our aid on their return.

Yours sincerely

D. C. Greene.

D. C. Greene 85

Kyoto, Nov. 7, 1885.

Rec'd Dec. 5.